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THE
MILITARY ANNUAL
FOR 1844.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

THE AUTHOR OF "THE ARTILLERIST'S MANUAL, OR,
BRITISH SOLDIER'S COMPENDIUM;"
"NOTES ON MILITARY LAW," &c.

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INTRODUCTION.

AMONGST the variety of Annuals that are published, it might have been imagined that military transactions and records would have been considered sufficiently interesting to have formed a compilation, and that a chronicle of the past and passing events of the Army would have been cordially received by the British nation, scarcely a family of which has not mourned over the loss of some beloved relative, who nobly fell in the service of his country; or now claims relationship with the gallant men at present enrolled in the ranks of England's defenders.

Our humble though zealous efforts will be exerted to supply this deficiency; and we trust our readers may be satisfied with a Work that, avoiding controversy, and allusions to evanescent views and opinions, will confine itself simply to FACTS; in the relation of which, eschewing partiality, and discarding all political feelings, we will frankly, honestly, and conscientiously review the

actions of olden times, or bring under notice men and things conferring honour on the present military era.

In commencing the publication of the present periodical, it may be necessary to state that, as in all probability but little alteration will take place either in the nature or arrangement of the series, the various subjects contained in the First Volume of the MILITARY ANNUAL may be considered a fair sample of the matter which will successively appear in its pages.

The survey of Arms and Armies, in compliance with the intention expressed in the Prospectus, has been commenced from the earliest authenticated dates ; and the Christian soldier will be gratified at finding that we are indebted to the Sacred Volume for a considerable and most interesting portion of this article.

We propose successively to pass in review the organisation and *matériel* of the Greeks and Romans ; advancing, stage by stage, through climes and countries, until we reach the summit of Britain's mititary renown—the battle of Waterloo. In anticipation, however, of one scene of this military panorama, our thoughts fervidly turn to the heroic and exciting page of chivalry, when, radiant in armour, strong in heart and limb, our gallant ancestors either singled out champions worthy to encounter them hand to hand, or cou-

rageously dashed through the serried ranks of less noble antagonists. Anxious as we are to reach this chivalric era, we must not too hastily abandon *veteres Romanos*, a nation that for ages was encircled with a bright halo of military glory, and whose decline and fall may serve “to point a lesson and adorn a tale,” warning all countries to avoid presumptuous arrogance, debasing effeminacy, and disgraceful vices; and to cherish religion, virtue, civil polity, and martial fame.

We had fully intended to have brought under the notice of our readers works recently published, containing information on military subjects, recounting valorous deeds, making known geographical discoveries,—in short, all the publications of the year worthy of the perusal of the Military Student; but our limited space would scarcely have permitted a brief allusion to have been made to them individually, and we are, therefore, unavoidably compelled to omit the purposed literary review.

In a work of this nature it is scarcely possible to specify the authority for each event, or for every distinctive portion of the various subjects contained in its pages; we must, however, briefly acknowledge our obligations to the numerous periodical publications, from one and all of which we have extracted such matter as we deemed most appropriate to the object we had in view.

Under each branch of the Annual, having successively adverted to the component parts thereof for this year, and having previously made known our intentions respecting the future volumes, we have now only to express an earnest hope that we have not judged erroneously in our anticipations that the British public would favourably receive the present Chronicle of military deeds, professional information, and events, interesting not only to our gallant soldiers, but also to their relatives, friends, and every man who, with patriotic pride, avows himself a British subject.

THE
BRITISH SOLDIER'S ALMANACK.

To perfect the Almanack of Britain's memorable days we have consulted multitudinous authors, and have often been chagrined and disheartened at finding a diversity of dates for the same event. It is unnecessary to specify any of the discrepancies, but, to manifest the almost impossibility of ensuring correctness even in the simple fact of dating an important epoch in military history, we will merely mention that, so recently as the last session of Parliament, in the reports of the debates, the victory of Jellalabad was stated in the House of Lords to have taken place on the 6th, and in the House of Commons on the 7th of April.

Notwithstanding all the care that has been taken in compiling the Almanack, some errors may probably be discovered, and the dates of many engagements may become questionable. Our subscribers will, therefore, confer a favour on the Editor by suggesting any requisite alterations; in specifying which, however, it will be necessary for the writers either to state that, having been present in the

action, &c. they can themselves vouch for the date, or else our correspondents must produce indubitable authorities, by which we may render more perfect this interesting portion of the Annual: to which we propose next year to make considerable additions, by the further perusal of gazettes, histories, &c. and also by anticipated communications from some of our valued friends and comrades.

THE
BRITISH SOLDIERS' ALMANACK;

OR,
RECORD OF BATTLES, SIEGES, AND OTHER MEMORABLE
EVENTS.

January.

DAY.	YEAR.	BATTLE, SIEGE, ETC.	MILITARY COMMANDER.
1	1818	Capture of Nagpore.	Brig.-Gen. Doveton.
	1757	Capture of Calcutta.	Lord Clive.
2	1709	Surrender of Ghent.	Duke of Marlborough.
	1709	Surrender of Bruges.	Duke of Marlborough.
3			
4			
5	1827	Duke of York died.	
	1838	Canadian insurgents repelled.	Sir F. Head.
6	1781	Defeat at Jersey.	
	1812	Repulse at Tariffa.	Colonel Skerrett.
7	1841	Capture of Bocca Tigris Forts.	Major Pratt.
8	1806	Capture of Cape of Good Hope.	Sir D. Baird.
9			
10			
11	1757	Capture of Fort Hooghly.	Lord Clive.
	1782	Defeat at Tellicherry.	Sir E. Coote.
12			
13	1814	Defeat near Antwerp.	Sir T. Graham.
14			
15	1761	Capture of Pondicherry.	Colonel Coote.
16	1809	Battle of Corunna.	Sir J. Moore.
17	1746	Battle of Falkirk.	General Hawley.
18	1826	Capture of Bhurtpore.	Lord Combermere.
	1840	Capture of Fort Peshoot.	Lt.-Col. Orchard.
19	1420	Surrender of Rouen.	Henry V.
	1812	Capture of Ciudad Rodrigo.	Duke of Wellington.
	1826	Action at Melloone.	Sir Arch. Campbell.
20			
21	1759	Defeat at Wandewash.	Colonel Coote.
22	1813	Action at Riviere au Raisin.	Colonel Proctor.
23	1597	Battle of Turnhout.	Sir Francis Vere.
24	1759	Capture of Basse Terre, Guadaloupe.	Maj.-General Hopson.
25			
26	1841	Capture of Hong Kong.	
27	1760	Surrender of Chilliput.	Lord Clive.
28	1818	Capture of Talnere.	Sir William Grant.
29	1841	Island of Hong Kong ceded.	
30	1649	Martyrdom of King Charles I.	
	1757	Calcutta recaptured.	Lord Clive.
31			

February.

DAY.	YEAR.	BATTLE, SIEGE, ETC.	MILITARY COMMANDER.
1	1461	Battle of Mortimer's Cross.	Edward IV.
2	1141	Battle of Lincoln.	Stephen.
	1643	Battle of Inverlochy.	Earl of Montrose.
	1812	Capture of Fort Kallingur.	Colonel Martindel.
3	1781	Capture of St. Eustatius.	General Vaughan.
	1807	Capture of Monte Video.	Sir S. Achmuty.
	1809	Capture of St. Pierre.	Lt.-Col. Barnes.
4	1762	Capitulation of Fort Royal, Martinique, St. Lucia, & St. Vincent.	General Moncton.
5	1809	Capture of Guadaloupe.	Sir G. Beckwith.
	1813	Battle of St. Jean de Luz.	Duke of Wellington.
6	1792	Investiture of Seringapatam.	Lord Cornwallis.
7	1792	Attack on Tippo Saib.	Lord Cornwallis.
8			
9	1826	Action at Payahm Mew.	Sir Arch. Campbell.
10	1760	Capture of Arcott.	Lord Clive.
	1840	Marriage of Queen Victoria.	
11			
12	1815	Capture of Fort Bowyer.	Maj.-General Lambert.
	1429	Battle of Roveray.	Sir J. Falstaff.
13	1756	Capture of Geriah.	Lord Clive.
14			
15	1796	Capture of Columbo.	Colonel Stewart.
16	1796	Capitulation of Amboyna.	
17	1461	Battle of Barnard's Heath.	Edward IV.
	1461	Battle of St. Albans.	Queen Margaret.
	1843	Battle of Meeanee.	Sir C. Napier.
18	1797	Capitulation of Trinidad.	Sir R. Abercromby.
19	1803	Capture of Galle Gedarah and Giriagamme.	Maj.-Gen. Macdowall.
20	1796	Capture of Batavia.	
	1843	Surrender of Hyderabad.	Sir C. Napier.
21	1842	Repulse at Jellalabad.	Sir R. Sale.
22	1570	Battle of the Chelt.	Lord Huntsdon.
	1813	Battle at Ogdensburgh.	Major M'Donnell.
23	1792	Capitulation of Seringapatam.	Lord Cornwallis.
	1814	Passage of the Adour.	Duke of Wellington.
24	1741	Capture of Carthage.	General Wentworth.
	1809	Capture of Martinique.	Sir G. Prevost.
	1826	Burmese surrender.	Sir A. Campbell.
25	1841	Capture of the Bogue Forts.	
26	1813	Capture of Ponza.	Colonel Coffin.
27	1814	Battle of Orthez.	Duke of Wellington.
28			

March.

DAY.	YEAR.	BATTLE, SIEGE, ETC.	MILITARY COMMANDER.
1			
2	1799	Battle of Sedaseer.	General Stewart.
	1814	Battle of Acre.	Lord Hill.
3	1793	Battle of Aix-la-Chapelle.	Duke of Saxe Coburg.
4			
5	1811	Battle of Barossa	Lord Lynedoch.
6			
7			
8	1796	Capitulation of Isles of Banda.	
	1799	Entrance into Tippo Saib's Territories.	General Harris.
	1801	Battle of Aboukir.	Sir R. Abercromby.
9	1798	Possession taken of Menin.	Duke of York.
	1798	Possession taken of Rougue.	Duke of York.
	1842	Defeat of Sutter Jung.	General Nott.
10			
11	1811	Skirmish of Pombal.	Duke of Wellington.
12	1811	Combat of Redinha.	Duke of Wellington.
	1814	Possession taken of Bourdeaux.	Lord Beresford.
13	1801	Attack near Alexandria.	Sir R. Abercromby.
14	1811	Combat of Casal Nova.	Duke of Wellington.
15	1781	Battle of Guildford.	Lord Cornwallis.
	1811	Combat of Foz d'Aronce.	Duke of Wellington.
16	1322	Battle of Boroughbridge.	Edward II.
17			
18	1814	Combat of Vic Bigorre.	Duke of Wellington.
19	1642	Battle of Hopton Heath.	Earl of Northampton.
	1643	Battle of Salt Heath.	Earl of Northampton.
	1801	Surrender of Aboukir.	Sir R. Abercromby.
20	1807	Surrender of Alexandria.	Lt.-General Fraser.
	1814	Combat of Tarbes.	Duke of Wellington.
21	1801	Battle of Alexandria.	Sir R. Abercromby.
	1801	Capture of St. Bartholomew.	Sir Thomas Trigge.
22	1644	Siege of Newark-on-Trent.	Prince Rupert.
	1646	Battle of Stow-in-the-Woulds.	Sir J. Astley.
	1810	Capture of St. Maura.	Sir J. Stewart.
23	1455	Battle of St. Albans.	Queen Margaret.
	1757	Surrender of Chandernagore.	Lord Clive.
24	1795	Capture of Port Royal, Jamaica.	Sir R. Abercromby.
	1801	Surrender of St. Martin.	Lt.-General Trigge.
	1843	Battle of Hyderabad.	Sir C. Napier.
25	1794	Capture of Martinique and Fort Bourbon.	Sir C. Grey.
26			
27	1799	Battle of Mallavelly.	General Harris.
28	1199	Capture of Chalus Castle.	Richard I.

March—(continued).

DAY.	YEAR.	BATTLE, SIEGE, ETC.	MILITARY COMMANDER.
28	1801	Capture of St. Thomas and St. John.	Lt.-Colonel Cowell.
	1803	Capitulation of do. do.	Lt.-General Trigge.
29	1461	Battle of Toulon.	Edward IV.
	1644	Battle of Alresford.	Earl of Brentford.
	1814	Action at Mont Martre.	Duke of Wellington.
30			
31	1801	Capture of Santa Cruz.	Lt.-Colonel Cowell.
	1814	Capitulation of Paris.	

April.

1			
2	1805	Defeat at Bhurtpore.	Lord Combermere.
3	1367	Battle of Najara.	Edward Black Prince.
	1811	Combat of Sabugal.	Duke of Wellington.
	1814	Napoleon Buonaparte deposed.	
4	1644	Storming of Dundee.	Earl of Montrose.
	1794	Possession taken of St. Lucia.	Sir C. Grey.
	1814	Attack near Etauliers.	Lord Dalhousie.
	1843	Surrender of Oomercote.	Major Woodburn.
5	1762	Capture of Grenada.	General Nicholls.
	1799	Seringapatam invested.	General Harris.
6	1811	Passage of the Guadiana.	Lord Beresford.
	1812	Capture of Badajoz.	Duke of Wellington.
7	1842	Defeat at Jellalabad.	Sir R. Sale.
8	1759	Capture of Masulipatam.	Colonel Forde.
	1814	Passage of the Garonne.	Duke of Wellington.
9	1580	Surprise of Malines.	Colonel Norris.
	1819	Capture of Asseerghur.	Brig.-Gen. Doveton.
10	1814	Battle of Toulouse.	Duke of Wellington.
11	1812	Combat of Usagre.	Marquess of Anglesea.
12	1794	Attack of Guadaloupe.	Sir C. Grey.
	1814	Entrance into Toulouse.	Duke of Wellington.
13	1813	Battle of Castalla.	Sir J. Murray.
14	1471	Battle of Barnet.	Edward IV.
	1814	Repulse of sortie at Bayonne.	Sir John Hope.
15	1689	Battle of Walcourt.	Duke of Marlborough.
	1793	Capture of Tobago.	General Cuyler.
	1811	Surrender of Olivenza.	Sir L. Cole.
16	1746	Battle of Culloden.	Duke of Cumberland.
	1810	Capture of Santa Maura.	General Oswald.
17	1794	Engagement at Catillon.	Duke of York.
18	1814	Surrender of Genoa.	Lord W. Bentinck.
19			

April—(continued).

DAY.	YEAR.	BATTLE, SIEGE, ETC.	MILITARY COMMANDER.
20	1841	Capture of Fort Chirgony.	Captain Beatson.
21	1794	Surrender of Guadaloupe.	Sir C. Grey.
	1794	Defeat at Blocus.	Duke of York.
22	1801	Surrender of Saba and St. Eustatia.	Lt.-Colonel Blunt.
23			
24			
25	1464	Battle of Hedgely Moor.	Lord Montague.
	1780	Battle at Camden.	Lord Rawdon.
	1811	Combat of Campo Mayor.	Lord Beresford.
	1818	Capture of Fort Trimbuch.	Lt.-Colonel M'Dowall.
26	1794	Battle of Landrecies.	Duke of York.
	1795	Capitulation of St. Lucia.	Sir R. Abercromby.
27	1296	Battle of Dunbar.	Earl Warrene.
28	1777	Battle of Dunbury.	Maj.-General Tyron.
29			
30	1636	Surrender of Schinch.	Sir Charles Morgan.
	1745	Battle of Fontenoy.	Duke of Cumberland.
	1794	Surrender of Landrecies.	Duke of York.

May.

1	1758	Capture of Senegal.	
2			
3	1575	Battle of Reedsquair.	Sir John Foster.
	1811	First Combat of Fuentes d'Onor.	Duke of Wellington.
	1815	Allies' entrance into Paris.	Duke of Wellington.
4	1471	Battle of Tewksbury.	Edward IV.
	1799	Siege and Storm of Seringapatam.	Lord Harris.
	1841	Capture of Fort Kairwa.	Captain Minto.
5	1803	Capture of Surinam.	Sir C. Green.
	1811	Battle of Fuentes d'Onor.	Duke of Wellington.
	1813	Battle at the Miamis.	Brig.-Gen. Proctor.
	1821	Napoleon Buonaparte died.	
6	1600	Surrender of Fort St. André.	
	1814	Capture of Fort Oswego.	Lt.-Gen. Drummond.
7	1402	Battle of Nisbet.	
8	1704	Capture of Valencia di Alcantara.	Earl of Galway.
	1793	Defeat near Tournay.	Duke of York.
9			
10	1422	Capture of Meaux.	Henry V.
	1794	Repulse at Tournay.	Duke of York.
11	1745	Battle of Fontenoy.	Duke of Cumberland.
	1809	Combat of Grijon.	Duke of Wellington.
12	1781	Capture of Charlestown.	Sir H. Clinton.

May—(continued).

DAY.	YEAR.	BATTLE, SIEGE, ETC.	MILITARY COMMANDER.
12	1809	Passage of the Douro.	Duke of Wellington.
13	1809	Oporto taken possession of.	Duke of Wellington.
14	1264	Battle of Lewes.	Henry III.
	1793	Capture of Miguelon and St. Pierre.	Brig.-Gen. Ogilvie.
	1824	Action near Rangoon.	General Macbean.
15	1464	Battle of Hexham.	Lord Montague.
	1703	Capitulation of Bonn.	Duke of Marlborough.
16	1643	Battle of Stratton.	Charles I.
	1809	Attack at Ponte Nova.	Duke of Wellington.
	1811	Battle of Albuera.	Lord Beresford.
17	1794	Battle near Lannoy.	Duke of York.
18	1811	Attack at Usagre.	General Lumley.
	1842	Capture of Canton Forts.	Sir H. Gough.
19	1812	Battle of Almaraz.	Lord Hill.
20	1141	Battle of Lincoln.	Stephen.
	1596	Capture of Cadiz.	Earl of Essex.
	1690	Capitulation of Annapolis.	Sir W. Phipps.
	1765	Battle of Calpi.	General Carnac.
21	1841	Capture of Fort Shaming.	Sir H. Gough.
22	1455	Battle of St. Albans.	Henry VI.
	1794	Battle of Tournay.	Duke of York.
	1796	Capitulation of Demerara.	Maj.-General Whyte.
23	1706	Battle of Ramilies.	Duke of Marlborough.
	1794	Battle of Kaiserslautern.	Duke of York.
24	1572	Capture of Mons.	Sir William Morgan.
	1793	Battle of Famars.	Duke of York.
	1819	Birth of her Majesty Q. Victoria.	
25	1796	Capture of St. Lucia.	Maj.-Gen. Whyte.
26	1759	Capture of Marigalente	General Barrington.
27	1841	Capitulation of Canton.	Sir H. Gough.
28			
29	1813	Attack at Sackett's Harbour.	Colonel Baynes.
	1841	Defeat of the Giljies.	Colonel Wymer.
30	1591	Surrender of Zutphen.	Sir Francis Vere.
31			

June.

1	1796	Rout at Newtown Barry.	Colonel L'Estrange.
2	1782	Battle near Arnee.	Sir E. Coote.
	1813	Charge near Morales.	Duke of Wellington.
3	1813	Tarragona invested.	Sir J. Murray.
4	1794	Capture of Port au Prince, Domingo.	General Whyte.

June—(continued).

DAY.	YEAR.	BATTLE, SIEGE, ETC.	MILITARY COMMANDER.
4	1800	Capture of Quiberon Forts.	Maj.-General Johnson. General Ott. Brig.-General Vincent. General Hodgson. Lord Rollo. Lt.-Colonel Prevost. Sir W. Howe. General Needham. Sir R. Abercromby. Sir Robert Sale. Sir R. Abercromby.
5	1798	Defeat at New Ross.	
	1800	Surrender of Genoa.	
6	1813	Action near Stoney Creek.	
7	1761	Capture of Belleisle.	
	1761	Capture of Dominico.	
	1813	Capture of San Filipe de Belaguer.	
8	1776	Battle of Three Rivers.	
9	1798	Repulse at Arklow.	
10	1796	Capture of St. Vincent.	
	1824	Storm of Kemendine.	General Stewart. Brig.-General Doveton. Charles I. General Burgoyne. Henry VII. Colonel Moncton. Duke of Wellington. Brig.-General Doveton. General Amherst. Colonel Moncton. General Howe. Charles I. Duke of Wellington. Duke of York. Sir R. Abercromby. Sir H. Gough. Colonel Gillespie. Lt.-Colonel Gordon.
11	1796	Capture of Grenada.	
12			
13	1783	Defeat at Cuddalore.	
	1818	Capture of Mulleugaum.	
14	1645	Battle of Naseby.	
15	1215	Magna Charta signed.	
	1722	Duke of Marlborough died.	
	1766	Recapture of Montreal.	
16	1487	Battle of Stoke.	
	1755	Capture of Fort Beau Sejour.	Duke of Monmouth. General Lake. Duke of Wellington. Henry VII. General Greenfield. Duke of Wellington. Lord Clive. Duke of Wellington. Edward II. Marquess of Granby.
	1815	Battle of Quatre Bras.	
	1817	Battle of Nagpore.	
17	1745	Surrender of Louisbourg.	
	1755	Capture of Fort Bay Verte.	
	1775	Battle of Bunker's Hill.	
18	1643	Battle of Chaldgrave Field.	
	1815	Battle of Waterloo.	
19	1794	Battle of Fleurus.	
	1795	Conquest of Grenada.	
	1842	Capture of Shanghae.	Duke of Monmouth. General Lake. Duke of Wellington. Henry VII. General Greenfield. Duke of Wellington. Lord Clive. Duke of Wellington. Edward II. Marquess of Granby.
20	1812	Capture of Djococarta.	
	1813	Attack at Sodus.	
	1837	Accession of her Majesty Victoria.	
21	1679	Battle of Bothwell Bridge.	
	1798	Battle of Vinegar Hill.	
	1813	Battle of Vittoria.	
	1837	Her Majesty Victoria proclaimed Queen.	
22	1497	Battle of Blackheath.	
	1803	Capture of St. Lucia.	
	1812	Battle of Salamanca.	Duke of Monmouth. General Lake. Duke of Wellington. Henry VII. General Greenfield. Duke of Wellington. Lord Clive. Duke of Wellington. Edward II. Marquess of Granby.
23	1757	Battle of Plassey.	
	1815	Cambray carried by assault.	
24	1314	Battle of Bannockburn.	
	1762	Action at Groebenstien.	

June—(continued).

DAY.	YEAR.	BATTLE, SIEGE, ETC.	MILITARY COMMANDER.
24	1813	Capitulation near Fort George.	Lt.-Colonel De Haren.
25	1710	Capture of Douay.	Duke of Marlborough.
	1794	Capture of Charleroi.	Duke of York.
26	1743	Battle of Dettingen.	George II.
	1781	Repulse at Williamsburg.	Lt.-Colonel Simcoe.
	1793	Capitulation of Valenciennes.	Duke of York.
	1798	Attack at Killconnel Hill.	Sir C. Asgill.
	1813	Attack at Hampton.	Sir S. Beckwith.
	1841	Capture of Canton.	Sir H. Gough.
27	1801	Grand Cairo entered.	Maj.-Gen. Hutchinson.
	1812	Capture of Forts of Salamanca.	Duke of Wellington.
28	1806	Capture of Buenos Ayres.	Lord Beresford.
	1838	Coronation of her Majesty Queen Victoria.	
29	1644	Battle of Cropredy Bridge.	Charles I.
30	1643	Battle of Atherton Moor.	Earl of Newcastle.
	1803	Capture of Tobago.	Lt.-General Greenfield.
	1809	Capture of Ischia and Procida.	
	1691	Capture of Athlone.	William III.

July.

1	1690	Battle of the Boyne.	William III.
	1781	Defeat of Hyder Ali.	Sir E. Coote.
2	1600	Battle of Nieuport.	Sir Francis Vere.
	1644	Battle of Marston Moor.	Prince Rupert.
	1704	Battle of Donawert, or Schellenberg.	Duke of Marlborough.
	1747	Battle of Val.	Duke of Cumberland.
3	1756	Defeat at Onondaga.	Colonel Bradstreet.
	1815	Capitulation of Paris.	Duke of Wellington.
	1841	Destruction of Amoy.	
	1841	Defeat in Candahar.	General Nott.
4	1592	Surrender of Steenwick.	Sir Francis Vere.
	1712	Surrender of Quesnoy.	Duke of Marlborough.
	1804	Battle of Maida.	Sir J. Stewart.
5	1099	Capture of Jerusalem.	Duke Robert.
	1643	Battle of Lansdown.	Charles I.
	1685	Battle of Sedgemoor.	Earl of Faversham.
	1840	Capture of Chusan.	Brigadier Burrell.
6	1706	Surrender of Ostend.	Duke of Marlborough.
	1809	Entrance into Placentia.	Duke of Wellington.
7			
8	1824	Storm of the Burmese Stockades.	General Macbean.

July—(continued).

DAY.	YEAR.	BATTLE, SIEGE, ETC.	MILITARY COMMANDER.
9			
10	1460	Battle of Northampton.	Henry VI.
	1796	Capture of Port Ferrayo and Elba.	Major Duncan.
	1810	Capture of Isle of Bourbon.	Colonel Keating.
11	1708	Battle of Oudenarde.	Duke of Marlborough.
	1814	Capture of Moose Island.	Lt.-Colonel Pilkington.
12	1191	Capture of Acre.	Richard I.
	1691	Battle of Aghrim.	James II.
	1813	Attack of Black Rock.	Lt.-Colonel Bisshopp.
13	1174	Battle of Alnwick.	Ralph de Glanville.
	1643	Battle of Roundway Down.	Charles I.
14	1544	Campaign opened in France.	Henry VIII.
15	1761	Battle of Kirch Denkern.	Marquess of Granby.
	1808	Battle of Medina del Rio.	General Monton.
16	1706	Capitulation of Ostend.	Duke of Marlborough.
17	1609	Battle of Killiecrankie.	
	1812	Capture of Fort Michilimacinac.	Captain Roberts.
18	1812	Bombardment of Copenhagen.	
19	1333	Battle of Halidown Hill.	Edward III.
	1629	Capitulation of Quebec.	Sir D. Kirk.
	1693	Battle of Landen.	William III.
20			
21	1403	Battle of Shrewsbury.	Henry IV.
	1842	Capture of Chin-kiang-foo.	Sir H. Gough.
22	1298	Battle of Falkirk.	Edward I.
	1594	Surrender of Groningen.	Sir Francis Vere.
	1812	Battle of Salamanca.	Duke of Wellington.
23	1704	Capture of Gibraltar.	Pr. of Hessed'Armstadt.
	1839	Capture of Ghuznee.	Lord Keane.
24	1692	Battle of Steenkirk.	William III.
	1695	Surrender of Namur.	William III.
	1759	Battle of Niagara.	Sir W. Johnston.
	1809	Combat of the Coa.	Maj.-Gen. Crawford.
25	1526	Battle of Melrose.	Earl of Angus.
	1757	Battle of Hastenbech.	Duke of Cumberland.
	1759	Capture of Fort Niagara.	Sir W. Johnston.
	1811	Combat of Roncesvalles.	Sir L. Cole.
	1811	Combat of Maya.	General Stewart.
	1814	Action near the Falls of Niagara.	Lt.-Gen. Drummond.
26	1469	Battle of Banbury.	Earl of Pembroke.
	1793	Surrender of Valenciennes.	Duke of York.
	1814	Combat of Linzoin.	Sir L. Cole.
27	1641	Surrender of Gennep.	Sir Charles Morgan.
	1758	Capitulation of Louisburgh.	General Wolfe.
	1762	Capture of Manilla.	Brig.-General Draper.
28	1809	Battle of Talavera.	Duke of Wellington.

July—(continued).

DAY.	YEAR.	BATTLE, SIEGE, ETC.	MILITARY COMMANDER.
28	1813	First Battle of Sauroren.	Duke of Wellington.
29	1709	Surrender of Tournay.	Duke of Marlborough.
30	1691	Capture of Athlone.	Earl of Athlone.
	1762	Capture of Fort Moro.	Earl of Albemarle.
	1813	Battles of Sauroren (2d), and Buenza.	Duke of Wellington.
31	1332	Battle of Dupplin Moor.	Edward Baliol.
	1422	Battle of the Yonne.	Earl of Salisbury.
	1760	Battle of Warbourngh.	Prince of Brunswick.
	1813	Combat of Donna Maria.	Lord Hill.

August.

1	1417	Invasion of France.	Henry V.
	1578	Battle of Reminant.	Colonel Norris.
	1759	Battle of Minden.	Lord G. Sackville.
2	1763	Battle near Nunas Nullas.	Major Adams.
	1763	Battle of Geriah.	Lord Clive.
	1813	Combats of Echaller and Ivantelly.	Duke of Wellington.
3			
4	1265	Battle of Evesham.	Henry III.
	1347	Capitulation of Calais.	Edward III.
5	1841	Capture of Caboul.	Sir John Keane.
	1842	Defeat at Khelat-i-Ghilzie.	General Nott.
6			
7			
8	1793	Capture of Cherburg.	
	1811	Surrender of Batavia.	Lord Minto.
9			
10	1557	Battle of St. Quentin.	Earl of Pembroke.
	1794	Capture of Calvi.	Lt.-Gen. Stewart.
11	1332	Battle of the Erne.	Edward Baliol.
	1803	Surrender of Amedriagar.	Duke of Wellington.
12	1813	Entrance into Madrid.	Duke of Wellington.
13	1704	Battle of Blenheim.	Duke of Marlborough.
	1812	Capture of the Retiro.	Duke of Wellington.
14	1415	Invasion of France.	Henry V.
	1678	Battle of St. Denis.	Earl of Ossory.
	1762	Capture of the Havannah.	Earl of Albemarle.
15	1780	Battle of Rugeley's Mills.	Lord Cornwallis.
	1809	Surrender of Flushing.	Lord Chatham.
16	1513	Battle of Guinegate.	Henry VIII.
	1702	Capture of Rota.	Duke of Ormond.
	1781	Battle of Camden.	Lord Cornwallis.
	1812	Capture of Fort Detroit.	Maj.-General Brock.
	1841	Defeat at Ghirish.	

August — (*continued*).

DAY.	YEAR.	BATTLE, SIEGE, ETC.	MILITARY COMMANDER.
17	1795	Surrender of Malacca.	Major Brown.
	1808	Battle of Rorica.	Duke of Wellington.
18	1793	Battle of Lincelles.	Duke of York.
	1811	Capitulation of Batavia.	Colonel Gillespie.
19	1840	Storming of Forts near Kudjah.	Lt.-Col. Wheeler.
20	1119	Battle of Brenneville.	Henry I.
	1627	Capitulation of Groll.	Lord Vere.
	1710	Battle of Saragossa.	General Stanhope.
	1798	Capture of Surinam.	General Trigge.
21	1597	Surrender of Rhineberg.	Colonel Horace Vere.
	1702	Surrender of Port St. Mary.	Duke of Ormond.
	1808	Battle of Vimeiro.	Duke of Wellington.
22	1138	Battle of the Standard.	Barons of England.
	1485	Battle of Bosworth.	Henry VII.
	1632	Surrender of Maestricht.	Sir Charles Morgan.
	1702	Surrender of Fort St. Catherine.	Duke of Ormond.
23			
24	1814	Attack at Blendensburg.	General Ross.
	1814	Capture of Washington.	General Ross.
25	1689	Battle of Walcourt.	Duke of Marlborough.
	1703	Surrender of Huy.	Duke of Marlborough.
	1706	Capture of Menin.	Duke of Marlborough.
26	1346	Battle of Crecy.	Edward III.
	1752	Battle of Bahoar.	General Lawrence.
	1819	H. R. H. Prince Albert born.	
	1841	Capture of Amoy.	Sir H. Gough.
27	1424	Battle of Verneuil.	Duke of Bedford.
	1762	Capture of Valencia de Alcantara.	Earl of Loudon.
	1799	Battle of the Helder.	Duke of York.
	1812	Capture of Seville.	Duke of Wellington.
28	1775	Battle of Brooklyn Long Island.	Sir W. Howe.
29	1695	Capture of Namur.	William III.
	1706	Capture of Dendermonde.	Duke of Marlborough.
	1710	Capitulation of Bethune.	Duke of Marlborough.
30	1842	Defeat of Shumsooda Khan.	General Nott.
31	1795	Capitulation of Ostenburg.	General Stewart.
	1813	Capture of St. Sebastian.	Duke of Wellington.

September.

1	1814	Capture of Castine.	Sir J. Sherbrooke.
2	1801	Capitulation of Alexandria.	General Hutchinson.
3	1650	Battle of Dunbar.	Cromwell.
	1651	Battle of Worcester.	Charles II.
	1709	Surrender of Tournay.	Duke of Marlborough.
	1814	Action at Hamden.	Lt.-Col. Pilkington.

September — (continued).

DAY.	YEAR.	BATTLE, SIEGE, ETC.	MILITARY COMMANDER.
4	1706	Capitulation of Dendermonde.	Duke of Marlborough.
	1803	Capture of Ally Ghur.	Lord Lake.
5	1800	Surrender of Valetta.	Maj.-General Pigott.
	1807	Capture of Heligoland.	
6	1191	Battle of Jaffa.	Richard I.
	1842	Recapture of Ghuznee.	General Nott.
7	1807	Capitulation of Copenhagen.	Lord Cathcart.
	1812	Entrance into Valladolid.	Duke of Wellington.
8	1632	Surrender of Limburg.	Sir Charles Morgan.
	1760	Capitulation of Montreal.	Lord Amherst.
	1798	Surrender at Ballinamuck.	Lord Lake.
	1842	Defeat of the Ghilzies.	General Pollock.
9	1513	Battle of Flodden Field.	Earl of Surrey.
	1702	Surrender of Landau.	Earl of Landau.
	1760	Capture of Montreal.	General Amherst.
10	1547	Battle of Pinkie.	Duke of Somerset.
	1799	Repulse near Shagen.	Sir R. Abercromby.
	1800	Battle of Conahgull.	Duke of Wellington.
11	1700	Battle of Blaregnies.	Duke of Marlborough.
	1709	Battle of Malplaquet.	Duke of Marlborough.
	1777	Battle of Brandywine.	Sir W. Howe.
	1803	Battle of Delhi.	Lord Lake.
	1814	Capture of Machias.	Lt.-Col. Pilkington.
12	1644	Battle of Aberdeen.	Marquess of Montrose.
	1710	Capture of Aire.	Duke of Marlborough.
	1759	Battle of Quebec.	General Wolfe.
	1814	Action near Godlywood.	Colonel Brooke.
13	1597	Surrender of Meurs.	Colonel Horace Vere.
	1842	Defeat at Tezeen.	General Pollock.
14	1402	Battle of Homildon.	Henry IV.
	1711	Capture of Bouchain.	Duke of Marlborough.
15	1629	Surrender of Bois-le-duc.	Sir Charles Morgan.
	1776	Capture of New York.	Sir W. Howe.
	1795	Capture of Cape of Good Hope.	Sir A. Clarke.
16	1796	Battle of St. George.	
	1842	Entrance into Caboul.	General Pollock.
17	1794	Battle of Buxtel.	Duke of York.
	1811	Surrender of Java and Madura.	Sir S. Achmuty.
18	1759	Capitulation of Quebec.	General Wolfe.
	1840	Defeat of Dost Mahomed.	Colonel Dennie.
19	1356	Battle of Poitiers.	Edward Black Prince.
	1777	Battle of Stillwater.	General Burgoyne.
20	1643	Battle of Newbury.	Charles I.
	1799	Battle of Almaer.	Duke of York.
	1803	Capture of Demerara and Esse- quibo.	Lt.-Gen. Greenfield.

September — (continued).

DAY.	YEAR.	BATTLE, SIEGE, ETC.	MILITARY COMMANDER.
21			
22	1415	Capture of Harfleur.	Henry V.
	1586	Skirmish near Warresfelt.	Sir John Norris.
	1793	Capture of St. Domingo.	
23	1459	Battle of Bloreheath.	Henry VI.
	1803	Battle of Assaye.	Duke of Wellington.
24	1591	Surrender of Hulst.	Sir Francis Vere.
	1601	Battle of Kinsale.	Lord Mountjoy.
	1803	Surrender of Berbice.	Lt.-Col. Nicholson.
25	1066	Battle of Stamford Bridge.	Harold.
	1811	Combat of El Bodon.	Duke of Wellington.
26			
27	1680	General sally of Tangier Garrison.	Sir P. Fairborne.
	1703	Capitulation of Limburgh.	Duke of Marlborough.
	1777	Possession taken of Philadelphia.	Lord Cornwallis.
	1810	Battle of Busaco.	Duke of Wellington.
	1811	Combat of Aldea de Ponte.	Duke of Wellington.
28	1106	Battle of Tinchebray.	Henry I.
	1597	Surrender of Groll.	Colonel Horace Vere.
	1703	Surrender of Limburgh.	Duke of Marlborough.
	1705	Capture of Barcelona.	Earl of Peterborough.
	1795	Capture of Jaffnapatam.	General Stewart.
29	1839	Capture of Joudhpore.	Colonel Sutherland.
	1840	Capture of Tootun Durra.	Sir Robert Sale.
	1842	Capture of Istaliff.	General Nott.
30	1710	Surrender of St. Venant.	Duke of Marlborough.

October.

1	1691	Capture of Limerick.	Earl of Athlone.
	1841	Recapture of Chusan.	Sir II. Gough.
	1841	Occupation of Ting-hae.	Sir H. Gough.
	1842	Istalick looted and fired.	General Nott.
2	1710	Capitulation of Annapolis.	General Nicholson.
	1799	Battle of Egmont-op-Zee.	Duke of York.
	1809	Capture of Zante.	Brigadier-Gen. Oswald.
3	1594	Battle of Glenlivet.	Duke of Argyle.
	1702	Capture of Stevenswart.	The Earl of Orkney.
	1706	Capture of Aeth.	Duke of Marlborough.
	1840	Capture of Fort Julga.	Sir R. Sale.
	1842	Charekar looted and fired.	General Nott.
4	1705	Surrender of Barcelona.	Earl of Peterborough.
	1768	Defeat at Mulivaggle.	Colonel Wood.
	1777	Defeat at German Town.	Sir W. Howe.
5	1818	Battle of Dundalk.	Edward II.

October — (continued).

DAY.	YEAR.	BATTLE, SIEGE, ETC.	MILITARY COMMANDER.
5	1709	Capture of Xeres de los Cabaleros.	Earl of Galway.
	1795	Capture of Mamur.	Captain Barbut.
6	1762	Capture of Manilla.	General Draper.
7	1637	Surrender of Breda.	Sir Charles Morgan.
	1810	Surrender of Coimbra.	Colonel Trant.
	1813	Passage of the Bidasoa.	Duke of Wellington.
8	1813	Combat of Vera.	Duke of Wellington.
9			
10	1841	Capture of Chinhæ.	Sir H. Gough.
11			
12	1841	Pass of Khoord Cabul forced.	Sir R. Sale.
13	1812	Battle of Queenstown.	Maj.-General Sheaffe.
	1841	Ningpo occupied.	Sir H. Gough.
	1841	Attack at Huft Kothul Pass.	General Nott.
14	1803	Capture of Fort Barubutty.	Lt.-Colonel Harcourt.
15	1066	Battle of Hastings.	William the Conqueror.
	1690	Surrender of Kinsale.	Duke of Marlborough.
	1803	Surrender of Burhampore.	Colonel Stevenson.
16	1813	First Battle near Leipsic.	
17	1346	Battle of Nevill's Cross.	Lord Percy.
	1778	Capture of Pondicherry.	General Munro.
	1803	Capitulation of Agra.	Lord Lake.
18	1813	Second Battle of Leipsic.	
	1839	Capture of Kurnool.	General W. Wilson.
19			
20	1709	Surrender of Mons.	Duke of Marlborough.
21	1803	Capture of Asseer Ghur.	Colonel Stevenson.
22	1591	Surrender of Nimeguen.	Sir Francis Vere.
	1764	Battle of Buxar.	Colonel Munro.
	1841	Scaling the Heights of Tezeen.	Sir R. Sale.
23	1345	Battle of Auberoche.	Earl of Derby.
	1642	Battle of Edgehill.	Charles I.
	1702	Capture of Liege.	Duke of Marlborough.
24			
25	1415	Battle of Agincourt.	Henry V.
	1708	Capture of Lisle.	Duke of Marlborough.
26	1813	Action of Chateauguay.	Sir G. Prevost.
27	1644	Battle of Newbury.	Charles I.
	1691	Capitulation of Limerick.	William III.
28	1562	Battle of Corrichie.	Earl of Murray.
	1811	Surprise of Arroyo Molino.	Lord Hill.
	1841	Storming of the Pass of Jugduluk.	Sir R. Sale.
29	1776	Battle of White Plains.	Sir W. Howe.
	1705	Surrender of Sandvliet.	Duke of Marlborough.
30	900	King Alfred died.	
31	1813	Surrender of Pampeluna.	Duke of Wellington.

November.

DAY.	YEAR.	BATTLE, SIEGE, ETC.	MILITARY COMMANDER.
1	1803	Battle of Laswaree.	Lord Lake.
2	1840	Defeat of Dost Mahomed.	Sir Robert Sale.
	1840	Storming of Purwan-durrah Fort.	Sir Robert Sale.
3	1840	Defeat of Dost Mahomed.	Sir Robert Sale.
	1841	Insurrection at Cabul.	
4	1359	Invasion of France.	Edward III.
5	1814	Fort Erie evacuated.	
	1842	Ali Musjid destroyed.	General Nott.
6	1763	Capture of Patna.	Major Adams.
	1840	Capture of Sidon and Acre.	
	1843	Attack at Khetrie.	Major Forster.
7	1841	Attack at Cabul.	
8			
9	1710	Surrender of Aire.	Prince of Anhalt.
	1841	H.R.H. Prince of Wales born.	
10	1813	Battle of the Nivelle.	Duke of Wellington.
11	1813	Action at Chrystler's Point.	Lt.-Colonel Morrison.
	1813	Passage of the Nivelle.	Duke of Wellington.
12	1597	Surrender of Lingon.	Lord Vere.
	1841	Jellalabad occupied.	Sir R. Sale.
13	1715	Battle of Dunblaine.	Duke of Argyle.
	1839	Capture of Khelat.	General Willshire.
14	1841	Brilliant sally at Jellalabad.	Sir R. Sale.
15	1585	Action near Nimeguen.	Sir John Norris.
	1798	Capture of Minorca.	Sir C. Stewart.
16	1776	Surrender of Fort Washington.	Sir W. Howe.
17	1804	Defeat of Holkar.	Lord Lake.
18			
19	1276	Conquest of Wales.	Edward I.
20	1666	Battle of Pentland Hills.	
21	1840	H.R.H. Princess Royal born.	
22			
23	1704	Capitulation of Landau.	Duke of Marlborough.
24	1542	Battle of Solway.	Duke of Norfolk.
	1759	Defeat at Chinchura.	Colonel Forde.
25	1841	Sir W. M'Naughten murdered at Cabul.	
26	1837	Attack at St. Charles.	Lt.-Colonel Wetherall.
27	1781	Sortie of Gibraltar.	Lord Heathfield.
	1840	Submission of Mahomet Ali.	
28	1803	Battle of Argaum.	Duke of Wellington.
	1837	Attack at Point Oliviere.	Lt.-Colonel Wetherall.
29			
30	1215	Capture of Rochester Castle.	King John.

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December.

DAY.	YEAR.	BATTLE, SIEGE, ETC.	MILITARY COMMANDER.
1	1825	Capture of Promé.	Sir Robert Sale.
	1825	Action at Simbiki.	Sir Archibald Campbell.
2	1825	Storming of Lines at Promé.	Sir Robert Sale.
3	1751	Battle of Aranie.	Lord Clive.
	1810	Capture of Isle of France.	Sir J. Abercromby.
4			
5	1825	Action near Irawaddy.	Sir Archibald Campbell.
6	1791	Battle of Bangalore.	Lord Cornwallis.
	1813	Surrender of Zará.	
7	1759	Defeat at Golapool.	Colonel Forde.
8	1776	Capture of Rhode Island.	General Clinton.
	1824	Storming of Burmese Pagoda.	Sir Robert Sale.
9	1708	Capture of Lisle Citadel.	Duke of Marlborough.
	1813	Passage of the Nive.	Lord Hill.
10	1813	Battle at Barrouilhet.	Sir John Hope.
11	1813	Second Combat of Barrouilhet.	Sir John Hope.
12	1813	Fort George captured.	Colonel Murray.
13	1813	Battle of St. Pierre.	Lord Hill.
	1824	Capture of Kokein.	Sir Robert Sale.
14	1837	Attack at St. Eustache.	Sir John Colborne.
15	1650	Battle of Rothel.	
16			
17			
18	1333	Battle of Annan.	Earl of Moray.
	1798	Capture of Minorca.	General Stewart.
19	1813	Capture of Fort Niagara.	Colonel Murray.
20			
21	1791	Capture of Savendroog.	Colonel Stewart.
	1808	Combat of Sahagun.	Marquess of Anglesea.
22	1807	Capture of St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix.	General Bowyer.
	1817	Battle of Maheidpoor.	Sir John Malcolm.
23	1778	Defeat at Savannah.	Colonel Campbell.
24	1460	Battle of Wakefield.	Queen Margaret.
	1807	Surrender of Madeira.	Maj.-Gen. Beresford.
25			
26		•	
27			
28			
29	1756	Capture of Bulbudgia.	Lord Clive.
	1811	Capture of Merida.	Lord Hill.
	1813	Capture of Black Rock and Buffalo.	Lt.-Colonel Gordon.
30	1708	Capture of Ghent.	Duke of Marlborough.
	1813	Attack on Black Rock and Buffalo.	Maj.-General Riall.
31	1775	Defeat at Quebec.	General Carleton.
	1811	Repulse of Tarifa.	Colonel Skerrett.



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LORD BILL, G.C.B.

LATE GENERAL COMMANDING IN CHIEF

ARMS AND ARMIES.

IN compliance with the intention expressed in the Prospectus, we will, *ab initio*, track the progressive steps in the science of “bella, horrida bella;” in doing which can we err in commencing our scrutiny in the pages of that Holy book, from which our ancient warriors, in their hours of trial, have ever derived hope, confidence, and resignation, bequeathing to the soldiers of the present day the valued gift, replete with bright examples of courage, magnanimity, and true devotion?

Before we, however, enter into this sacred subject, let us first express the warm feelings of gratitude which every British soldier must feel towards our late General commanding-in-chief, who not only exhibited to an admiring world a bright example of valour in the field of warfare, but also stood forth a memorable instance of a brave, virtuous, and pious soldier. Brilliant as were his achievements in the front of battle, and worthy as they are to be recorded in the pages of Britain’s history, how insignificant do they appear when contrasted with the last years of his life: many of the gallant band who advanced with him, side by side, as true votaries of “war, horrid war” (his own feeling expression on a dying bed), are now mouldering in the silent grave; *they*, perhaps, but knew Lord Hill as a commander, “whose bravery in the time of conflict, whose firmness in the hour of peril, and whose moderation and modesty in the lap of victory” could not be surpassed: but *we* knew him as a worthy member of our venerated and beloved Church; *we* knew him as “an honourable counsellor,” and a faithful centurion; *we* knew him as A CHRISTIAN HERO, “who, having fought, with unsullied bravery and equal

humanity, the battles which preserved to his country her freedom, her honour, and her religion, reposed in peace," for a few brief years, and finally met death as a vanquished foe, quitting this world, both mourned and respected by all ranks, whom, even in his dying hours, he feelingly apostrophised, and whom, be it reverentially said, his parting spirit

"Allured to brighter worlds, and led the way."

Fortunately for the British army, England is still beneficently favoured with the energetic "hero of a hundred fights;" and confidently do we feel assured that, by precept and example, he will continue to inculcate on the minds of those placed under his superintending care lessons of piety, morality, and humility, without which British soldiers can never expect to attain pre-eminence in this world, or unfading laurels in the world to come.

Deeply imbued with religious feelings, we will now turn to the holy volume for the eventful record of war and its attributes, from the creation of the universe to the period embraced in the New Testament. Some of our comrades will, perhaps, be surprised at the instances we shall adduce to prove the antiquity of terms, and the minuteness of military detail, especially when they reflect that the chief portion of these have emanated from the now scattered and unwarlike Jewish tribes; but, as this nation may date its early martial achievements from the most distant authenticated epoch, we trust it will prove interesting briefly to review the rise and fall of the Israelites, considered as soldiers.

Our present object being merely to trace **ARMS AND ARMIES** from their earliest stages, our extracts from, and allusions to the sacred volume, must necessarily be confined to the *martial records*; and we shall studiously and reverently endeavour to do justice to this subject, considered worthy to be noticed in Holy Writ.

The first War (about 1960 B.C.) appears to have been waged between the four and the five kings (Genesis, xiv.); but the battle is so slightly described, that we search in vain for the earliest instance of strategy, or tactics, and are obliged to content ourselves with the supposition that the Assyrians took advantage of *the slimy pits* as a good defensive position, and that this judicious foresight contributed materially to the defeat of the kings of Sodom and Gomorrah.

Armies are noticed as an organised body in the tribes of Israel, in Exodus, xii. 51; but, in the 14th chapter, it appears that the Egyptians had advanced far beyond them in preparations for war; Pharaoh, following the Israelites in their journey, with "the chariots of Egypt, and captains over every one of them;" the Egyptians pursuing after them, "all the horses and chariots of Pharaoh, and his horsemen, and his army." From this period frequent allusions are made to armies, especially in Numbers, i. 26, and following verses; but it is unnecessary to adduce further instances of the early enrolment of soldiers as a distinct body.

The first Slaughter by the edge of the sword (about 1781 B.C.) is recorded in Genesis, xxxiv. 25, Simeon and Levi thus destroying the male inhabitants of a city, who, from the recent operation of circumcision, were rendered unable to defend themselves. In Samuel, xiii. the policy by which the Philistines precluded the probability of the Hebrews attempting to oppose them is made known in verses 19 and 20, no smith being allowed "throughout all the land of Israel; for the Philistines said, Lest the Hebrews make them swords and spears."

The first Dukes, or chiefs, are mentioned in Genesis, xxxvi. 15. (about 1750 B.C.)

The first account of *Camps* will be found in Numbers, i. 2nd and following verses, the position of the various tents, and the number of them being most circumstantially detailed; and in a subsequent chapter,

each encampment is laid down for forty-two consecutive journeys, or *Marches*.

The introduction of *war-Chariots* into the military service must be dated from the period when Pharaoh pursued the Israelites with six hundred chosen chariots (Exodus, xiv.). These vehicles are frequently alluded to in the various engagements recorded throughout the Bible; but we search in vain for information respecting the form, &c. of an arm of warfare no longer in existence, but which, in bygone times, was, doubtless, considered most formidable.

Various arms are specially mentioned in 2 Chronicles, xxvi. 14; Uzziah, in his preparations for war, having caused to be manufactured *Shields, Spears, Helmets, Harbigeons, Bows, and Slings* to cast stones. *Engines* are alluded to in the following verse; these machines having been "invented by cunning men, to be on the towers, and upon the bulwarks, to shoot arrows, and great stones withal."

Trumpets are specially noticed in Numbers, i. 10th and following verses; the mode of manufacture being explained, and the various sounds and alarms as distinctly detailed as they have been in later martial ages.

The honourable designation of *Captain* was applied individually to Jephthah, Judges, xi. 11; but this rank first appears in Genesis, xxxix; Potiphar being the "*captain of the guard*."

The earliest *Exhortation to battle* appears in Deuteronomy, xx.; and eloquently did the priests, officers, and captains of armies, encourage the people manfully and heroically to perform their respective military duties. "Hear, O Israel! ye approach this day unto battle against your enemies: let not your hearts faint, fear not, and do not tremble, neither be ye terrified because of them; for the Lord your God is He that goeth with you, to fight for you against your enemies, to save you."

We will here extract an extraordinary *Exemption from*

military service in favour of married men (Deuteronomy, xxiv. 5). "When a man hath taken a new wife, he shall not go out to war, neither shall he be charged with any business: but he shall be free at home one year, and shall cheer up his wife which he hath taken."

In Joshua, viii. the capital city and land of Ai is stated to have been captured by means of an ambush, being the *first Stratagem* specified in the wars of the children of Israel. Another remarkable instance of stratagem is instanced in Judges, vii. 16th and following verses, by which Gideon, with 300 men, was enabled to vanquish "the Midianites, and the Amalekites, and all the children of the east."

Warriors, mighty men, or men of valour, are frequently specified, particularly in 2 Samuel, xxiii. 8th and following verses; also in 1 Chronicles, xi.

Cowards first make their despicable appearance in Judges, vii. 3.; for we find that, on the proclamation of Gideon, saying, "Whosoever is fearful and afraid, let him return and depart early from Mount Gilead, and there returned of the people twenty and two thousand."

Even at these early ages (about 1070 B.C.), minute attention was paid to the executive portion of duties required from each individual in the army, and a *Rollster, or roster of officers and men*, is clearly alluded to in 1 Chronicles, xxvii.

The first notice of *Transports* being built for the conveyance of troops will be found in Chronicles, Book 2, latter end of chapter xx.

Diplomacy, or, rather, craft and subtlety, are evidenced in the *League, or Treaty* between the Israelites and the Gibeonites, Joshua, ix.; but this instance of deceit appears to have been deservedly punished by the sentence inflicted on the Gibeonites, who became "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to the Israelites.

The origin of *Petards* (to force open gates of forts, &c.) may fairly be traced to Judges, ix. 52.

The earliest record of *Tribute* being offered to avert invasion appears in 2 Kings, xviii. 14; and weighty and afflicting must the amount of it have been, for not only was Hezekiah obliged to give up the silver that was found in the treasures of the king's house, but also that in the house of the Lord: moreover, the gold was cut off from the doors, and from the pillars of the temple, to satisfy the rapacious demand of the King of Assyria.

The first stipulated *Reward of valour*, and successful prowess is instanced in Joshua, xv. 15th and following verses.

Military labourers, and precepts for their guidance, both as soldiers and workmen, will be found in Nehemiah, iv. 16th and following verses; and, from the statement in Numbers, xxvi., we conclude that the whole of the adult male congregation was liable to be called out on military service; for the sum of the children of Israel included those "from twenty years old and upward throughout their father's house, all that are able to go to war in Israel."

A very interesting narrative of the risk incurred by *Spies* sent by Joshua to examine and bring back an account of the territories of the King of Jericho, will be found in Joshua, chapter ii. Vain, however, would have been their efforts to evade the vengeance of the alarmed monarch, had they not been compassionately concealed under some stalks of flax by Rahab, who, on inquiry being made for the Israelites, stated that they had quitted her house, adding, "Pursue after them quickly, for ye shall overtake them." In return for this act of benevolence, the woman, in parting with the two men, said, "Now, therefore, I pray you, swear unto me by the Lord, since I have shewed you kindness, that ye will also shew kindness unto my father's house, and give me a true

token. And that ye will save alive my father, and my mother, and my brethren, and my sisters, and all that they have, and deliver our lives from death." To ensure the safety of Rahab's house and family, a scarlet thread was further agreed to be suspended from her window, in order that, when the city was captured, the victorious troops, knowing the sign, might not injure either her home or household. Faithfully did Joshua fulfil the promises made by the messengers who were sent to spy out Jericho, and, on the destruction of the city, the young men, by his direction, "went in and brought out Rahab, and her father, and her mother, and her brethren, and all that she had ; and they brought out all her kindred, and left them without the camp of Israel."

When we commenced our biblical research, with a view to the exposition of the military portion of the sacred volume, little did we anticipate that the distinguished corps of artillery might trace its descent, *nominally* at all events, from so distant a period as 1102 B.C. ; but such is the case, for we find in 1 Samuel, xx. 40, that " Jonathan gave his *Artillery* unto his lad, and said unto him, Go, carry them to the city." The term artillery is thus first applied to bows and arrows, from which simple implements of warfare we purpose hereafter to trace the progressive improvements in this arm of the service, which, by a due combination of theoretical and practical science, has at length raised itself to its present enviable superiority.

Our attention must next be directed to *Fortifications* and *Sieges*, the latter being first alluded to in Joshua, vi. ; but no mortal skill or valour was required for the destruction of the doomed city Jericho, the wall of which, after being compassed by the Lord's directions to Joshua, "fell down flat, so that the people went up into the city, every man straight before him, and they took the city." It is unnecessary to record each siege alluded to in the sacred volume, especially as but slight knowledge in the science of attack and

defence is made manifest in the early ages. Jerusalem was repeatedly subject to all the horrors of warfare; and, as the various sieges of the well-beloved city are more minutely entered into than those of less renowned places, the offensive and defensive methods employed by the several parties will hereafter be carefully surveyed. At the period when Zedekiah reigned in Judah, the city, in all probability, was well prepared to resist assaults, for the army of the King of Babylon was unable to capture it for about eighteen months (2 Kings, xxv.), notwithstanding the forts built around it. At last, "famine prevailed in the city, and there was no bread for the people of the land, and the city was broken up, and all the men of war fled by night by the way of the gate between two walls."

Fortified cities are but briefly described in the holy volume. In 2 Chronicles, xi. Rehoboam is stated to have "built cities for defence in Judah; fenced cities, and he fortified the strongholds, and put captains in them, and store of victual, and of oil and wine; and in every several city he put shields and spears, and made them exceeding strong." King Asa, in a similar manner, strengthened his kingdom by fortresses, and, though at peace in the beginning of his reign, judiciously organised and prepared his troops for war, calling on his subjects to "build cities and make about them walls and towers, gates and bars" (2 Chronicles, xiv.). His *Army* consisted "of men that bare targets and spears out of Judah 300,000, and out of Benjamin that bare shields and drew bows 280,000; all these were mighty men of valour."

It subsequently appears in chap. xvii. that Jehoshaphat also "built in Judah castles and cities of store; and the men of war, mighty men of valour, were in Jerusalem." His army amounted to the enormous number of one million one hundred and sixty thousand soldiers, "beside those whom the king put in the fenced cities throughout all Judah." A warlike spirit is likewise apparent in the nation during the reign of Hezekiah

(2 Chron. xxxii.), for, when the Assyrians purposed to fight against Jerusalem, the king “took counsel with his princes, and his mighty men, to stop the waters of the fountains which were without the city; and they did help him.” “Also, he strengthened himself, and built up all the wall, that was broken, and raised it up to the towers, and another wall without, and repaired Millo in the city of David, and made darts and shields in abundance.” By the provident care of the Almighty, Jerusalem, in this instance, was saved from destruction, and the vial of Heaven’s wrath was not poured out on the rebellious city until the time foretold by our Saviour (Mark, xiii.).

Humanity shudders at perusing the multitudinous instances of slaughter depicted in Holy Writ. Alas! that this curse—this blight of prosperity, virtue and happiness—this scourge, dignified as it is by the appellation of *War*, should have taken root almost in the primitive ages of man, spreading its pestiferous branches throughout the universe, and transmitting, from generation to generation, feelings of jealousy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness. We will not attempt even to specify all the wars interspersed throughout the narratives of the sacred historians. It will be sufficient to notice the following:—

Genesis, xiv. xxxiv.; Numbers, xxxi. xxxii.; Deuteronomy, ii. iii.; Joshua, x. xi.; Judges, i. iv. viii. ix. x. xii. xviii. xx.; 1 Samuel, iv. xiii. xiv.; 2 Samuel, ii. iii. v. viii. x. xi. xii. xviii. xxi.; 1 Kings, xv. xvi. xx. xxii.; 2 Kings, iii. xiii. xiv. xvi. xvii. xix. xxiii. xxiv. xxv.; 1 Chronicles, v. x. xi. xii. xiv. xviii. xix. xx.; 2 Chronicles, xii. xiii. xviii. xx. xxi. xxiv. xxv. xxvii. xxviii.

Most of the above-mentioned actions scarcely contain more than an account of the strength of each party, and the success attending the attack. We will, therefore, merely confine our observations to those battles in which an approach to military science appears, or from which any further elucidation may be derived of our present subject, viz. ARMS AND ARMIES.

One of the most severe and boldly contested *Engagements*, either in ancient or modern times, is described in Judges, xx.; but we are unable to ascertain, from the brief description of the three days' battles, more than that the Israelites courageously put themselves in array to fight against the Benjamites on the morning of the second day, in the same place where 22,000 of their soldiers had been destroyed the preceding day. Being vanquished, also, in this encounter, they patiently and heroically stood their ground, and, on the morrow, were rewarded for their resolute conduct by the total discomfiture of the tribe of Benjamin, which, at the commencement of the attacks, consisted of "twenty-six thousand men that drew sword, besides the inhabitants of Gibeah, which were numbered seven hundred."

The successful termination of this day's engagement is to be attributed in a great measure to a stratagem of Israel; "liers in wait" having been set round about Gibeah, who concealed themselves until the Benjamites had quitted the city, when they sprung up between these and their own army, assaulted and carried the town, and immediately gave the appointed signal to their army ("a great flame with smoke from the city"). On witnessing this unexpected conflagration, the amazed and paralysed Benjamites, enclosed between the two bodies of assailants, were routed, and almost exterminated.

The wonderful precision with which *stones were slung*, is here evinced by the statement, that "among all this people there were seven hundred chosen men left-handed. Every one could sling stones at an hair's breadth, and not miss." This skill is corroborated by the unerring aim of David (1 Samuel, xvii.) in his combat with Goliath, whom he smote so that the stone sank into his forehead.

In Judges, xxi. the modes are mentioned by which the men of Israel, after bewailing the destruction of the tribe of Benjamin in the late battle, and the vow that they had made not to allow a marriage between any of their

daughters and the small remnant of this tribe, endeavour to prevent the total extinction of the Benjamites. The last scheme closely resembles the rape of the Sabines; for, at the yearly feast, the children of Benjamin laid in wait in the vineyards, and, on the daughters of Shiloh coming out to dance, they caught, every man his wife, and carried them off to the land of Benjamin.

An instance of *military judgment* is evidenced in the conduct of Joab (2 Sam. x.), who, when he "saw that the front of the battle was against him before and behind, chose of all the choice men of Israel, and put them in array against the Syrians; and the rest of the people he delivered into the hand of Abishai his brother, that he might put them in array against the children of Ammon. And he said, If the Syrians be too strong for me, then thou shalt help me; but if the children of Ammon be too strong for thee, then I will come and help thee."

A Punishment, dreadfully severe when compared with the mere degradation of *passing under the yoke* at Roman triumphs, was occasionally inflicted on prisoners by the Israelites; thus, in 2 Sam. xii. it is recorded that David, having captured Rabbah, "brought forth the people that were therein, and put them under saws, and under harrows of iron, and under axes of iron, and made them pass through the brick-kiln: and thus did he unto all the cities of the children of Ammon."

Our extracts from the pages of the Old Testament must now terminate; but some of the subjects will subsequently be more minutely entered into and elucidated from the works of Josephus and more modern authors. Before we, however, close the Holy Volume, let us first reverently draw attention to the birth of our Saviour, which event was truly and literally the signal of "on earth peace, and good-will towards men;" for we find that at that blissful period Rome, then almost the sovereign mistress of the world, closed the Temple of Janus, peace

having been established in every part of the Roman empire. The pages of the New Testament are unsullied by the bloody record of war; its votaries and weapons are scarcely mentioned in the lessons of piety, and in the holy acts of our Saviour and his disciples. Our references to the New Testament must therefore necessarily be very brief; but let the Christian soldier of the present day proudly instance as his prototype in faith the centurion whose servant was healed by our Saviour (Matt. viii. 8, and Luke vii. 7); let him advert to the merit of Cornelius the centurion, "a devout man, and one that feared God with all his house, which gave much alms to the people, and prayed to God alway" (Acts, x. 2); let him also mournfully allude to the crucifixion (Matt. xxvii. 54; Mark, xv. 39) as a solemn testimony of the origin and holiness of his religion; and finally, let him, similarly to the centurion, exclaim, "Truly, this was the Son of God!"

Nowhere, either in the Old or New Testament, do we find soldiers held forth to obloquy and contempt, stigmatised as drunkards, reprobates, scum of the earth, and other vile epithets, now too commonly applied by ignorant declaimers to a brave and conscientious body of men; and, as Britons, as Christians, do we appeal to the sensible and veracious portion of our countrymen to fling back this detestable calumny in the teeth of these libellers, who, if they were honoured by the true knowledge of the British army, could not but admit that even the inferior ranks in the service are filled by men deeply impressed with feelings of morality and religion; and that the proportion of irregular characters is far less than that of the same number of men taken from a similar class of civilians.

In referring to the writings of uninspired authors, it will be advisable again to trace the gradual advance towards perfection of ARMS AND ARMIES, from the earliest period to the memorable siege of Jerusalem by the Romans, when all the prophecies relative to the melan-

choly fate of this proud and contumelious city were fearfully and circumstantially fulfilled.

There is every reason to believe that Egypt was one of the first countries that established a government and political institutions: on the separation of the nation into castes, the priests held the highest rank, next to which was the warrior caste, in which honourable band was included the monarch, the dignity of king and general being always united. The army was subdivided into two classes, but their relative positions and duties are not specified. The Egyptians being the earliest nation that organised an army, it will be interesting to examine into the nature of their weapons, and the partial glimmering of military science.

The most important arm of the service was the corps of *war-Chariots*, used instead of cavalry; and as these, or nearly similar vehicles, are often alluded to in Holy Writ, the following brief description will doubtless be acceptable. These chariots were either entirely formed of wood, or the framework was brass altogether, or else the wood was covered over with thin plates of metal. The spoke-wheels were prepared with great care, "the work of a chariot-wheel" being a proverbial expression to denote an article that manifested considerable skill in the artist. The sides were partially open, the back unenclosed, and the frame so low that the charioteer could readily ascend and descend. These carriages were drawn by two horses; and generally contained two warriors, one of whom managed the horses, while the other attacked the enemy.

The best *war-steeds* were obtained from the valley of the Nile; and the harness and housings were usually richly decorated and studded with bosses of gold and silver. The chariots had also affixed to them a bow-case and quiver, ornamented with extreme taste.

The Egyptians paid great attention to *Archery*, and became renowned for their dexterity in the use of *the bow*:

which national weapon was employed both by cavalry and infantry. It was drawn to the ear; and the children of the warrior caste were trained to archery from their earliest youth. *The arrows* (about three feet in length), formed from reeds, were feathered at the shaft, and their heads were tipped with metal.

The heavy-armed infantry were equipped with spears, daggers, or short swords, helmets, and shields. *The spear* was sufficiently light to be wielded with one hand, and was about six feet long, the head and butt being of metal. *The sword* was usually short, straight, and double-edged; but occasionally sabres, or falchions, were made use of. *The sabres* were made in the form of large knives, but, being heavy weapons, could only be wielded by powerful men: the *dagger* and *falchion* were consequently in more general use. Other offensive weapons were occasionally employed; viz. the *pole-axe*, *mace* and *battle-axe*; the two former, loaded with metal, were, when properly handled, almost irresistible; the maces appeared to have differed but little in form from those used in Europe during the middle ages.

The Egyptian shield was about three feet in length, of an oblong form, but rounded off at the top; this defensive implement was suspended from the shoulder when not held on the arm. The loss of it was considered most disgraceful, both by the Egyptians and all other ancient nations; thus, in his mournful lamentation, David exclaims, "The shield of the mighty is cast away." *The helmets* (destitute of crests) were seldom made of metal, to which quilted headpieces were generally preferred; the latter, being well padded, were not only more comfortable to the wearer, but also deadened more effectually the force of a blow, and consequently became the best defence against the battle-axe. *Coats of mail*, used only by superior officers, consisted of a vest of quilted cotton covered over with thin plates of metal, resembling the scale ar-

mour of the middle ages. Some warriors wore entire suits of quilted armour in preference to that formed from metal plates.

The light troops were armed with swords, battle-axes, maces, and clubs; they did not wear armour, or make use of missile weapons: indeed darts and javelins do not appear to have been in vogue with the Egyptian soldiers.

Both discipline and drill were judiciously attended to; the recruits were levied by a species of conscription, their names, with a minute personal description, being registered previous to joining the ranks; after which they were drilled to the sound of the trumpet, and taught to march in measured time. It is very doubtful whether the Egyptian army contained any embodied cavalry at the time of Moses, mounted men being merely employed as skirmishers, videttes, &c., long subsequent to that period.

Having thus passed in review the arms of the Egyptians, our attention must next be directed to the weapons, &c. of the Israelites, and the point to which they had at one period arrived in the organisation of their soldiers. This portion of our subject has, however, been so appropriately noticed in the "Annuaire Militaire Historique, 1839," that we feel assured we cannot err in availing ourselves of the following extracts, which it is unnecessary for us to translate, as every British officer either is, or ought to be, conversant with a language in which so many valuable professional works have been written:—

Armes. — Les Hébreux avaient des armes offensives et des armes défensives. Les premières consistaient dans le bâton ferré, la javeline, les épées, les frondes, les arcs et les flèches.

La javeline était une pique courte, à point forte et acérée, de forme conique et alongée. Les épées, qu'il ceignaient sur la cuisse gauche, étaient de deux espèces: l'une petite, légèrement courbée, large et fort pointue; l'autre droite et à deux tranchans. Les arcs et les flèches

se faisaient remarquer par leur simplicité. Une espèce de sac en peau, soutenu par une courroie qui prenait de l'épaule droite au-dessous du tétou gauche, recevait la provision de traits destinés à être lancés contre l'ennemi. Mais l'arme qu'ils maniaient avec le plus d'adresse et de dextérité était la fronde : ils excellaient dans la manière de s'en servir, et ne manquaient jamais le but qu'ils voulaient atteindre. Le casque haut et arrondi, la cuirasse, la cotte de mailles, et les jambières, étaient leurs armes défensives. On les fabriquait en airain, en fer, en acier, et autres métaux. Les Hébreux se servaient aussi du bouclier, qu'ils empruntèrent aux Egyptiens. "Moïse dit à Israël que le Seigneur Dieu est le bouclier de son secours, et le glaive de sa gloire." Cette armée était en fonte et avait la forme d'un carré long, ou d'un octogone allongé.

Machines de guerre. — Osias, roi de Juda, employa le premier des machines de guerre pour l'attaque et pour la défense des villes. Elles étaient destinées à abattre les tours et les remparts, ou à éclaircir les rangs des assiégans en leur opposant une vigoureuse résistance. Au moyen de ces machines on lançait du haut des tours et des murailles de grosses flèches et d'énormes quartiers de rochers. Perfectionnées, depuis elles reçurent des destinations différentes, les unes servirent comme la baliste, à lancer des pierres et des poutres ; les autres, comme la catapulte et l'arbalète, à lancer de gros traits. Les tribus Hébraïques eurent plus tard, à l'imitation des Egyptiens et des autres peuples avec lesquels ils furent en guerre, des chars ou chariots de combat, dont les roues étaient armées de faulx. Ces chars, trainés par deux chevaux vigoureux, et lancés dans les rangs ennemis, y portaient l'épouvante et le désordre. Quelques-uns étaient montés par deux, trois, ou quatre hommes, armés d'arcs et de flèches.

Tactique. — La tactique, qui consiste dans l'art de disposer et de faire mouvoir les troupes dans un ordre

régulier et systématique, s'était acquis une haute réputation chez les Hébreux. Ce sont eux, dit Folard, dans ses commentaires sur Polybe, qui ont le plus varié leurs ordres de bataille ou de marche, selon leur faiblesse, leur forces, les occasions, et la capacité des généraux. Ils rangeaient leur armée sur une ligne de vingt à trente hommes de profondeur : sur le front de cette ligne étaient placés les archers et les frondeurs les plus habiles. C'était eux qui commençaient l'attaque. Au moment où ils s'ébranlaient, ils poussaient de grands cris, et faisaient pleuvoir sur l'ennemi une nuée de flèches et de pierres. Sur les ailes étaient placés des escadrons de 600 à 800 chevaux, chargés de soutenir l'attaque, ou de protéger la retraite si elle devenait nécessaire. Chaque corps combattait séparément et à des distances assez rapprochées pour pouvoir se secourir mutuellement. Dans les marches, ils observaient l'ordre le plus parfait, et se tenaient toujours en garde contre les surprises et les attaques. Leurs retraites s'opéraient sans confusion et dans le plus grand silence : elles se soutenaient ainsi jusqu'au moment du ralliement général : alors ils revenaient à la charge et reprenaient l'offensive.

Police, discipline.—Les Hébreux, fidèles observateurs des lois qui les régissaient, apportaient aussi la plus grande soumission à la discipline militaire établie dans l'armée. Les grandes peines étaient rarement appliquées, et les soldats ne recevaient guères que de légères punitions de simple police. La prière avait lieu en commun ; le matin, après le lever ; et le soir, avant le coucher. Elle se faisait avec dévotion et dans le plus grand recueillement. Des réglemens de police établissaient aussi l'heure des distributions de vivres, celles de la rentrée au camp, et celles des repas.

Butin, prisonniers.—Le butin, pris sur l'ennemi, n'était pas la propriété du vainqueur. Les bijoux et les valeurs monétaires étaient déposés dans le trésor public pour

servir aux besoins de l'armée. Les autres objets étaient vendus au profit des tribus, et la répartition s'en faisait avec la plus scrupuleuse exactitude. Les prises d'argent, ou autres valeurs versées au trésor, étaient employées à l'achat des armes, à l'entretien des villes fortifiées, et aux provisions de guerre de toute nature.

Les prisonniers étaient tenus en captivité jusqu'à la paix : on les échangeait alors contre les prisonniers des tribus. Lorsque le nombre des hommes pris par les Hébreux excédait celui des hommes tombés au pouvoir de l'ennemi, on exigeait une rançon proportionnée à la position militaire que l'individu occupait dans l'armée.

Fortifications. — Les fortifications des Hébreux étaient solides, bâties avec art et d'une construction supérieure à celle des autres peuples ; elles présentaient toujours une défense calculée sur les moyens d'attaque. Les villes populeuses et celles qui avaient une importance remarquable sous le rapport de la position topographique étaient revêtues de murailles crénelées, derrière lesquelles on établissait d'étroites plates-formes pour laisser aux soldats la facilité de tirer l'arc ou de lancer la fronde. On arrivait sur ces plates-formes par de petites escaliers pratiqués de distance en distance. Les remparts ou murailles étaient entourés de fosses larges et profonds, garnis de tours et de courtines. Les villes frontières, quelle que fût d'ailleurs leur importance sous les rapports de la population et de la nature du terrain, étaient toutes revêtues de remparts en maçonnerie.

We will now return to the sacred volume for information respecting *Sieges*, in our allusions to which the chief attention must naturally be directed to the most important, that of Jerusalem ; but, as in Scripture the city of Babylon is as renowned for its magnificence as for its capture, we will first avail ourselves of a description of this latter place, to exhibit the point at which the art of attack and defence had arrived during the

reign of Nebuchadnezzar. When completed, *Babylon* formed a square, the sides of which were about fifteen miles in length; the walls were made of brick, cemented with bitumen, and were eighty-seven feet thick, and above three hundred feet high. For the defence of the gates and angles of the square enclosure, towers were erected, excepting at those places where the morass would prevent the near approach of the enemy. Wide, straight gates, or roads from each of the gates, crossed each other respectively at right angles; a bridge over the Euphrates formed a communication between the two palaces, which there is little doubt were also connected by a subterraneous passage, or tunnel, under the river. The temple of Belus was the most stupendous structure in the city, being about a furlong both in length and breadth; it was built in eight stories, diminishing gradually in size from the basement, and it is stated to have been 600 feet in height. A wall, about two miles in length, enclosed the tower and smaller edifices around it. The old palace, strongly fortified, was adjoining the temple, the new palace and pleasure-grounds being on the opposite side of the river, and covering a space of eight miles in circumference.

Alas for the pride of man and worldly grandeur! this luxurious and magnificent city is now a heap of ruins; where joyous mortals once basked in the sunshine of the passing hour, do wild beasts of the desert and owls now herd together, surrounded by the desolate and mouldering monuments of human skill and labour. Verily is the pathetic prophecy fulfilled (Isaiah, xiii. 19), “Babylon, the glory of kingdoms, the beauty of the Chaldees’ excellency, shall be as when God overthrew Sodom and Gomorrah. It shall never be inhabited, neither shall it be dwelt in from generation to generation; neither shall the Arabian pitch tent there; neither shall the shepherds make their fold there. But wild beasts of the desert

shall lie there ; and their houses shall be full of doleful creatures ; and owls shall dwell there."

The last siege and capture of Jerusalem will hereafter be brought under notice, but the foundation of this city, and its occupation by the Israelites, should previously be entered into, to complete the chain of evidence of its mundane and perishable existence. *Jerusalem* is first noted as the dwelling-place of the Jebusites ; who, according to the eastern traditions, were a tribe of the wandering and plundering Hykos. Driven from Egypt, these men sought refuge in the mountains of Palestine, and erected a citadel on Mount Zion for the protection of their families and preservation of their booty. After some time, the city became so important, by its strength and wealth, that David laid siege to it with all the forces of his kingdom, and eventually carried it by storm.

Pleased with the situation of the place, the pious monarch subsequently made it the capital of his dominions, and brought the ark from Kirjath to Jerusalem with all the pomp of triumphant procession. The city rapidly became pre-eminent for its splendour, extent, and powerful means of defence ; but, notwithstanding all its resources, after a short siege, it was compelled to surrender unconditionally to the victorious and enraged King of Babylon, Nebuchadnezzar. Jerusalem and its sacred temple were then razed to the ground, the miserable captives being transported to the capital of the conqueror ; and for several years the holy city existed but in the memory of desponding, heart-broken exiles.

The conquest of Canaan by Joshua forming a momentous epoch in early military history, we will revert to that period, in order to shew the state of *Organisation* to which the Israelites and their opponents had even at that time arrived. Joshua, then ninety-three years of age, was endowed with sagacity, experience, and courage,—qualifications indispensable in a leader who had so many perils to

encounter; exposed to the attacks of enemies in his front as well as of those through whose territories his countrymen had forced a passage: moreover, a large river was between him and the promised land. His army amounted to 600,000 combatants, but this enormous body was encumbered in its movements by a multitude of old men, women, children, servants, and cattle: opposed to these nomadic myriads were nations both warlike, and remarkable for their personal strength and gigantic stature; their towns were fortified by nature and art, and their mutual interests and forces united together, with a full determination to defend their country from invasion. The wars of Joshua are, however, so minutely described in the sacred volume, that it is unnecessary to dilate further on this portion of the Bible, until we allude to the works of Josephus.

Next to the indubitable authority of Holy Writ, the information contained in the works of Josephus may be considered the most entitled to credence, being written by a descendant of the Israelites, and compiled from their very records and traditions: moreover, they are penned by an historian, who was himself present at the awful termination of the most memorable prophecy against the Jewish tribe, viz. the final destruction of Jerusalem, and dispersion of the nation, throughout the uttermost parts of the earth. From the pages of this perspicuous author, we will, therefore, extract such matter as may elucidate our subject.

The earliest description of a Fortress appears in the time of Moses (about 1582 B.C.), he having been appointed general of the army of the Egyptians, and directed by the king to attack the Ethiopians. After vanquishing their armies, he finally laid siege to the royal city Saba, the defences of which are thus described: "The place was to be besieged with very great difficulty, since it was both encompassed by the Nile and the other rivers,

Astapus and Astaboras, which were very difficult to be passed. The city was surrounded by a strong wall, with the rivers to guard them from their enemies ; nor were these the only strength of Saba, mighty ramparts were interposed between the wall and the rivers, which not only prevented the country from inundation, but rendered it next to impossible, for even such as passed over the rivers, to take the city."

Armour was, doubtless, first worn by the Hebrews, after their victory over the Amalekites (about 1532 B.C.), for it is stated that, "on the next day, Moses spoiled the dead bodies of their enemies, gathered together the armour of them that had fled, gave rewards to such as had signalled themselves in the action, and highly commended Joshua, their general, on account of the great exploits he had performed." After Moses had permitted the Hebrews to rest, he marshalled them in order of battle, "for they had now many soldiers in light armour."

We have already alluded to the exhortation to battle, Deuteronomy, xx. ; but the military foresight, judgment, and reliance on the Almighty, exhibited by Moses previous to the victory over the Amalekites, are so conspicuous, and so worthy to be held up as a bright example to every commander, that we extract the passage from the pages of our author :

"He then called together the princes of their tribes and their chief men, both separately and jointly. The young men he charged to obey their elders, and the elders to hearken to their leader : after which he sorted all that were fit for war into different troops, and set Joshua, a man of great courage, patient of labours, of great abilities to understand and to speak what was proper, very serious in the worship of God, and, indeed another Moses, over them. He also appointed a small party of the armed men to be near the water, and to take care of the children and the women, and of the entire camp. So that whole night they stood armed for the battle, attentive to their

commanders, and ready to engage as soon as Moses should give the word of command. Moses also kept awake, teaching Joshua after what manner he should preserve his camp from surprise. But when the day began Moses called for Joshua again, and exhorted him to approve himself, in deeds, such an one as his reputation made his soldiers expect. He also gave a particular exhortation to the principal men of the Hebrews, and encouraged the whole army, as it stood armed before him. And when he had thus animated them, both by his words and works, having prepared every thing, he retired to a mountain, and committed the army to God, and to Joshua."

Interesting as it would prove to follow the Jewish historian through his relation of the early wars and sieges of his countrymen, we must, though unwillingly, pass over a large portion of their national history, and resume our notice of ARMS AND ARMIES from the period when the Romans enter the field against the Jews, with a determination to make this country acknowledge the supremacy of "the mistress of the world."

The offensive and defensive league entered into by the Romans and Jews (B.C. 160) having been broken, Pompey laid siege to Jerusalem (B.C. 63), and shortly afterwards captured it; for which easy conquest he was chiefly indebted to the treachery of one of the parties at that time prevailing, and miserably afflicting this country. The conquered Israelites were not only thus deprived of their freedom, but, moreover, obliged to pay 10,000 talents to the Romans. During the siege, an instance of generosity and respect for religion was manifested by the Romans, who, when they understood the cause of the passive manner in which the Jews refrained from attacking them on the Sabbath, also desisted from assaults on this holy day, neither throwing any missiles into the city, nor offering battle to the devout inhabitants, who were, by this considerate and reverential feeling, peaceably en-

abled to perform the rites of their religion without fear or anxiety.

Again was this unfortunate city subjected to the horrors and destruction of warfare; and again did the blight of schism and sedition contribute its deadly influence to its downfall. Herod, aided and assisted by Sosius, with the Roman troops (B.C. 37), surrounded Jerusalem, erected bulwarks, excavated mines, and brought all the engines of attack to bear on the mutinous and audacious city. The first wall having been gained in forty days, and the second in fifteen, the outer court of the temple and the lower city were rapidly taken possession of by the victors, who, heated by conquest, and thirsting for slaughter and vengeance, stormed the upper city, which fell an easy prey to the infuriated besiegers. Horrible is the account of the cruel and merciless punishment of the miserable inhabitants "murdered in the narrow streets and houses by crowds, and as they were flying to the temple for shelter; no pity was taken either of infants or the aged, nor did they spare so much as the weaker sex." To such a frightful and destructive extent were these atrocities carried, that Herod himself used entreaties, threats, and even force itself, to restrain the murderous and rapacious troops; "and many times asked Sosius whether the Romans would empty the city both of money and men, and leave him king of a desert; and told him that he esteemed the dominion of the whole habitable earth by no means an equivalent satisfaction for such a murder of his citizens."

Previous to entering into the detail, which must, however, necessarily be brief, of the final siege of Jerusalem, full justice could scarcely be done to the subject, were we not to pass in review the state of ARMS AND ARMIES of the contending parties at this eventful epoch. The comparison of the inefficient condition of the afflicted and

obstinate Jews with the organised and experienced Romans is thus adverted to by our historian, in relating the slaughter of the former at Ascalon :—

“Now the Jews were unskilful in war, but were to fight with those that were skilful therein : they were in disorder to fight those who were united together ; they were poorly armed to fight those who were completely so ; they were to fight more by their rage than by sober counsel ; and were opposed to soldiers that were exactly obedient, and did every thing they were bidden upon the least intimation ; so they were easily beaten.”

Being satisfied that the discipline and perfection to which the Roman armies had then attained cannot be more clearly portrayed nor more succinctly related than in the words of our author, we shall gladly avail ourselves of the following sensible remarks on the military science, skill, courage, and interior economy of the Romans.

“If any one does but attend to their military discipline, he will be forced to confess that their obtaining so large a dominion hath been the acquisition of their valour, and not the bare gift of fortune. For they do not begin to use their weapons first in time of war, but, as if their weapons did always cling to them, they have never any truce from warlike exercises. Which is the reason why they bear the fatigue of battles so easily, for neither can any disorder remove them from their usual regularity, nor can fear affright them out of it, nor can labour tire them. Nor would he be mistaken that should call their exercises unbloody battles, and their battles bloody exercises. Nor can their enemies easily surprise them with the suddenness of their incursions, for, as soon as they have marched into an enemy's land, they do not begin to fight till they have walled their camp about, nor is the fence they raise rashly made or uneven.

“Their *Camp* is square by measure, and carpenters are ready in great numbers with their tools to erect buildings. The outward periphery of the camp hath resemblance to a wall, and is adorned with towers at equal distances. Between the towers

stand the engines for throwing darts and arrows, and for sling-
ing stones. They also erect four gates, one at each side of the
square. The camp is divided into streets, the general's tent
being placed in the middle, and surrounded by the commanders'
tents. Insomuch, that it appears to be a city built on the
sudden, with its market-place, and place for handicraft trades,
and with seats for the officers, where, if any differences arise,
causes are heard and determined. If occasion require, a trench
is drawn round the whole camp, whose depth is four cubits, and
its breadth equal. When they have thus secured themselves,
they live together by companies with quietness and decency.
Each company hath their wood, their corn, and their water,
brought to them; for they neither sup nor dine singly, but
all together. Their times, also, for sleeping, and watching, and
rising, are notified by the sound of trumpets. Nor is any thing
done without such a signal.

"In the morning the soldiery go every one to their cen-
turions, and these centurions to the tribunes, to salute them;
with whom all the superior officers go to the general of the
army, who then gives them the watchword and other orders, to
be by them carried to all that are under their command. Now,
when they are to go out of their camp, the trumpet gives a
sound, at which they take down their tents, and all is made
ready for their march. When the trumpets sound again, they
lay their baggage upon their mules, and other beasts of burden,
and stand ready to march. They also set fire to their camp,
because it will be easy for them to erect another, and that it
may not even be of use to their enemies. Then do the trumpets
give a sound the third time, and the crier stands at the general's
right hand, and asks them thrice whether they be now ready to
go out to war or not? To which they reply with a cheerful
and loud voice, saying, 'We are ready.' And this they do with
a kind of martial fury; and, at the same time that they so cry
out, they lift up their hands. When, after this, they are gone
out of their camp, they all march, without noise, and in a decent
manner; every one keeps his own rank, as if they were going
to war."

"*The foot* are armed with breast-plates and head-pieces, and

have swords on each side ; but the sword which is upon the left side is much longer than the other, for that on the right side is not longer than a span. Those foot, also, that are chosen out from the rest, to be about the general himself, have a lance and a buckler, besides a saw and a basket, a pickaxe, an axe, a thong of leather, and a hook, with provisions for three days. *The horsemen* have a long sword on their right side, and a long pole in their hand ; a shield also lies by them obliquely on one side of their horses, with three or more darts that are borne in their quiver, having broad points and not smaller than spears. They have also head-pieces and breast-plates ; and for those that are chosen to be about the general, their armour no way differs from that of the other horsemen. And he always leads the legions forth to whom the lot assigns that employment.

“ Now they so manage their preparatory exercises of their weapons, that not only the bodies of the soldiers, but their souls, may also become stronger. They are, moreover, hardened for war by fear, for their laws inflict capital punishment, not only for soldiers running away from their ranks, but for sloth and inactivity, though it be but in a lesser degree. And the readiness of obeying their commander is so great, that it is very ornamental in peace ; but when they come to a battle, the whole army is but one body : so well coupled together are their ranks, so sudden are their wheelings, so sharp their hearing as to what orders are given them, so quick their sight of the ensigns, and so nimble are their hands when they set to work. Whereby it comes to pass that what they do is done quickly, and what they suffer they bear with the greatest patience.”

The order and regularity of *Roman Marches* will be clearly evinced in referring to the account of the army under Vespasian, when he proceeded to the attack of Jerusalem. The light-armed auxiliaries led the advance to search the woods, to prevent ambuscades or sudden assaults of the enemy ; after these followed the fully equipped cavalry and infantry ; they were succeeded by men whose duty it was to lay down the camp ; next came the pioneers to level roads, cut down woods, and remove other obsta-

cles which might retard or distress the army ; the carriages, protected by a large body of horsemen, then advanced, followed by the general, with a select body of horse, pikemen, and other infantry. After this came the engines and machines, drawn by mules ; the commanders of cohorts, and tribunes, with a chosen body of soldiers, preceded the ensigns, encompassing the eagles (one being attached to each Roman legion) ; after which followed the trumpeters. The main army, marshalled in squadrons and battalions, six men in depth, now moved compactly forward, and in their rear followed a multitude of mercenaries, consisting of infantry, those in armour, and also a large proportion of cavalry. The servants of every legion followed the infantry, in charge of the baggage carried by mules and other beasts of burden.

Having thus described the discipline and organisation of the Romans, our attention must next be directed to the military engines, and the mode of attack and defence, to illustrate which, reference may advantageously be made to the siege of Jotapata, a fortress that, from its precipitous situation, was then considered almost impregnable. The north side was alone open and assailable, but this had, however, been strongly fortified by Josephus, who resolutely and fearlessly defied the attack of the Romans under Vespasian. Against this place enormous banks were progressively raised by the besiegers, the workmen being protected by hurdles from the showers of arrows and javelins discharged by the Jews.

One hundred and sixty engines were then placed in position to dislodge the defenders of the walls ; these machines hurled stones of the weight of a talent, darts, lances, arrows, and even fire, so incessantly, and with such precision, that the Jews were forced to retire under cover, and to concert measures for resisting or protecting themselves from the innumerable missiles. By the direction of Josephus, the wall was raised twenty cubits, towers and

battlements being also erected on it. In effecting this dangerous operation, not only were extreme perseverance and fortitude demanded from the inhabitants, but also great prudence and military ingenuity from their intrepid commander. Neither failed them in this hour of peril, for obediently did they fix piles on the vulnerable points; over these they extended raw hides of oxen, which yielded but slightly to the stones, were almost impervious to the darts, and, by the moisture in them, were also uninjured by the fiery masses thrown upon them. Subsequently, the city became distressed for want of food, but this grievance was partially remedied by their astute commander, who, during the night, caused men, covered with sheep-skins, to crawl over a rough ascent that the Romans had not deemed it necessary to guard; and thus disguised and unsuspected were they enabled, for a short time, to obtain provisions. This stratagem being eventually discovered, the Jews, driven to desperation, sallied on the enemy, dispersed the advanced guard, attacked the camp, and set fire to the works around it, but were finally driven back, with great slaughter, by the disciplined and well-armed Romans.

Vespasian, being highly incensed at the repeated sallies of the besieged, then constructed a formidable battering-ram, which was placed close to the wall, securely encased with hurdles, and the upper part well covered with skins, both for the protection of the engine and also for those employed in using it. This being a very important arm in ancient warfare, the following brief description of it will not be misplaced.

The battering-ram consisted of an immense beam of timber, the forepart of which was armed with iron formed like a ram's head. This beam was slung by ropes, balanced from another piece of timber, and braced by other strong beams on each side of it. The ram was drawn back by the united power of many men, and thrust

forward with such strength that neither walls nor towers could long resist the impetus of its continuous shocks.

Josephus, finding the wall would quickly be thrown down by this dreaded machine, caused sacks filled with chaff to be lowered opposite the places where the strokes of the battering ram were directed.

Thus impeded in their assaults, the Romans had recourse to long poles with hooks and knives affixed to them, by means of which they contrived to cut down the defensive sacks. Nothing daunted at this obstacle to the success of their impediment, the resolute Jews rushed from three stations on their enemies, and ignited the engines, hurdles, and banks, with bitumen, pitch, and brimstone. Finally, however, a breach was made in the wall, and the Roman army, duly told off and instructed by Vespasian, was led to the assault. Fearful was the contest between the troops: on the one side were soldiers accustomed to victory, feeling their own superiority over their determined but undisciplined antagonists, and in the presence of their beloved general, who, though recently wounded by a dart, still gallantly exposed himself to new dangers; on the other side were men desperately fighting for life, home, and freedom. Unavailing was the courage of the Jews when opposed to the organised Romans, and the city would forthwith have been captured had it not been for other means brought forward for its defence at this critical juncture.

Josephus, urged by despair, ordered boiling oil to be poured on the assailants, who suffered cruel agonies from this unusual device; and this, assisted by the cunning mode also adopted to render the ascent of the breach so slippery as to be impassable, completed the discomfiture of the Romans, who retired to their camp. The miserable and unflinching inhabitants of Jotapata, after having patiently endured every hardship for forty-seven days, were by treachery at last subdued, and almost annihilated

by the victorious Romans, who spared none but women and infants.

Having thus progressed, step by step, through ARMS and ARMIES, from the earliest dawn of military science to the commencement of the calamities inflicted on the unbelieving and contumelious Jewish nation, we will close our present exposition of ancient warfare by a relation of *the final siege and capture of the doomed Jerusalem*. It is unnecessary to linger on the circumvallation of the city, performed in the customary manner by the Romans under the command of Titus, in whom were united the four qualifications required in Roman generals (*in summo imperatore quatuor hæ virtutes inesse debent, scientia rei militaris, virtus, auctoritas, felicitas*), nor will we advert to the construction of the various engines, &c. ; let it suffice that, in addition to the banks, the besiegers erected three towers fifty cubits in height, from which they were enabled securely to discharge darts and arrows on the defenders. A breach having been made in the first or outer wall by a powerful ram (named by the Jews *Nico*, or the conqueror), the assailants rushed in and forced their opponents to take shelter within the second wall. Both night and day did the contending parties courageously attack each other ; to the Jews, "death itself seemed a small matter if they could but kill any one of their enemies."

After five days' conflicts, this wall also was captured ; but scarcely had the victors gained possession of it before they were driven from lane to lane by their intrepid and unyielding enemies, who maintained their recovered position for four days ; but, at last, unable to support the vehement and continued assaults of Titus, they were obliged to submit to the recapture of the wall ; and mournfully, though not despairingly, did they retreat within the third wall. Every effort was made to induce the obstinate Jews to accept the proffered clemency of the emperor, and to avert, by submission, their impending

and certain destruction ; but Titus addressed himself in vain to men who were blind and could not see, deaf and could not understand. Finding, therefore, that the Jews pertinaciously refused mercy and forgiveness, the Romans encompassed the besieged with a wall (*vide* Luke, xix. 43), and thus, preventing the possible ingress of provisions, soon added famine to the previous miseries attending the siege.

Heart-rending is the account of their sufferings ; rooms were filled with women and children expiring in agonies, the streets were covered with the dead bodies of the aged, young men wandered about like shadows, until their strength gave way to the same ruthless destroyer, and gaunt Famine claimed them also as its victims. To complete the melancholy picture, robbery, slaughter, and sacrilege, were added to the cup of bitterness, which they were madly determined to drain to the very dregs.

PLACIDUS.

“ Neither battle,

Nor famine, nor the withering pestilence,
Subdue these prodigals of blood : by day
They cast their lives upon our swords ; by night
They turn their civil weapons on themselves,
Even till insatiate War shrinks to behold
The hideous consummation ! ”

*From THE FALL OF JERUSALEM,
by the Rev. H. Milman.*

The Romans having now captured the tower Antonia, Titus caused a portion of it to be levelled, to afford a ready passage for the conquerors to the temple itself : against this holy place were all their attacks directed ; banks were raised, notwithstanding the desperate sallies of the besieged, and the stratagems to which they had recourse to intimidate or destroy their persevering antagonists. Famine, also, in its most hideous form, now reigned supreme in the city ; hunger became so intolerable,

that the wretched inhabitants devoured what the least dainty animals would have passed untouched ; girdles, shoes, and other portions of leather, were greedily eaten ; but to exemplify the cruel and maniacal state of society at this fearful epoch, our historian has ventured to record the revolting fact, that a mother's pure and affectionate feelings were so totally deadened or exterminated by misery and famine, that, demoniac-like, she first murdered her infant child, and then madly satisfied the torments of hunger by devouring flesh of her flesh, and bone of her bone. (Deuteronomy, xxviii. 56, 57.)

From this disgusting and unnatural relation let us return to less dreadful accounts of human destruction, for, in comparison with this, how welcome and merciful was death honourably inflicted by a soldier's weapon : that death was, indeed, dealt out with no sparing hand by the besiegers, now excited and enraged at the obduracy of the Jews, pent up as they were within the walls of their venerated temple, which they were determined to protect from the desecration of the Romans. Battering-rams were in vain directed against its walls, composed of enormous stones cemented firmly together ; ladders were then affixed, but the men who courageously ascended them were hurled down headlong ; and at length, Titus, finding himself frustrated in every attack, ordered the gates of the temple to be set on fire, thus unintentionally condemning to destruction an edifice that, infidel as he was, he had vainly hoped and endeavoured to save from ruin ; for, after the demolition of the gates, a Roman soldier snatched a burning brand and ignited the golden window, leading to the rooms about the holy house. The flames burst forth, notwithstanding the efforts made to extinguish them by the persevering Jews, who, at last, despairing and heart-broken, witnessed the destruction of the sacred temple, which they had so long religiously and valiantly guarded.

As soon as Titus was informed of this unauthorised and unexpected conflagration, he, accompanied by all his commanders, hurried to the spot, calling on the infuriated soldiers to refrain from slaughter, and to endeavour to quench the fire; but his directions for the preservation of a building pre-ordained to be levelled to the dust were scattered to the winds; its treasures were plundered by avaricious and blood-thirsty enemies, who, manifesting neither commiseration for youth, sex, or age, indiscriminately sacrificed to their base and revengeful passions women, children, old men, and the priesthood. A witness of this melancholy scene asserts, that "one would have thought that the hill itself on which the temple stood was seething hot, full of fire in every part of it, that the blood was larger in quantity than the fire, and those that were slain more in number than those who slew them, for the ground did nowhere appear visible from the dead bodies that lay on it, but the soldiers went over heaps of corpses as they pursued such as fled from them."

On the Romans taking possession of the ruined temple, the desponding remnant of the Jews retired mournfully to the upper city, and sullenly refused to lay down their arms, even with a promise of their lives being spared: to the merciful offer of Titus replying, "They could not accept it, because they had sworn never to do so; but they desired they might have leave to go with their wives and children into the desert, and leave the city to him." Indignant at such terms being proposed by a vanquished enemy, Titus immediately ordered the soldiers to attack, burn, and plunder the city, sparing none from the punishments to which they had obstinately subjected themselves, and which, according to the laws of war, would necessarily be inflicted on them by their conquerors.

To effect the capture of the upper city the Romans were obliged to construct banks, and to bring up their most powerful engines; this laborious occupation was,

however, accomplished in eighteen days, and, by great exertions of the soldiery, both the wall and towers soon yielded to the violent assaults of the battering-rams. Fear at last came upon the Jews, who fled for shelter to the valley of Siloam, and attempted to conceal themselves from the fury of the Romans in retired spots or subterranean caverns. In vain did they seek for safety :—

“ Oh ! long foretold, though slow accomplished fate,
(Her house is left unto her desolate) ;
Proud Cæsar’s plough-share, o’er her ruins driven,
Fulfils at length the tardy doom of Heaven ;
The wrathful vial’s drops at length are pour’d
On the rebellious race that crucified their Lord.”

Their merciless enemies pursued them every where, wielding swords recking with slaughter, and also burning brands, to destroy the very habitations of their victims. It is unnecessary to allude further to the atrocities committed, and we will, therefore, terminate the mournful recital of Israel’s afflictions by a condensed statement of the murderous destruction of the Jews during this siege.

The inhabitants of Galilee, Samaria, Judea, Perea, and other more remote regions, having come to Jerusalem to celebrate the Passover, suffered the same awful fate as the citizens themselves ; and it is recorded, that the total number who perished actually amounted to 1,100,000 (11,000 of whom were starved to death after the capture of the upper city) ; 17,000 were transported to the mines in Egypt ; the tallest and handsomest young men were reserved for the triumphal entry to Rome ; others were sent to the provinces to be destroyed by the sword in their theatres, or to be torn piecemeal by wild beasts ; and many under seventeen years of age were sold for slaves.

Thus was the proud, magnificent, and venerated city Jerusalem captured for the sixth time, its last awful deso-

lation exceeding even that inflicted on it by the king of Babylon; for ruthlessly did the Romans execute its foretold doom, wreaking their vengeance, first on the vanquished, starved, and unresisting inhabitants, then finally setting fire to all parts of the city, and levelling to the ground its stupendous walls. (Luke, xix. 44.)

We will now bring to a close the first portion of ARMS AND ARMIES, and shall resume this interesting subject in our next ANNUAL, with the full intention of completing, year by year, a condensed military survey of ancient and modern nations, including the exciting and heroic times of chivalry. May our *comrades especially* approve of this our opening of the campaign, and may our earnest endeavours to render each and every future subject worthy of their perusal meet with the success we sanguinely hope to merit and obtain.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS RELATING TO THE ARMY.

THE last Session of Parliament will be proudly remembered by our soldiers, who, for their distinguished conduct in China and Afghanistan, have deservedly received the thanks of their country, unanimously and exultingly accorded to them by the representatives of the British Nation.

Would that, in thus holding up to the world's admiration the survivors in these campaigns, we could forget the previous murderous sacrifice of human life in the latter country, where the soldiers exhibited innumerable examples of fortitude and courage when assailed by death in its most appalling form, not from the weapon of a resolute and worthy antagonist, but from disease and severity of climate, which palsied the firmest heart, and unnerved the strongest arm. Long will England bewail the loss of her unfortunate soldiers who thus miserably perished in Afghanistan, and the names of many of these unsubdued, though stricken warriors, will be mournfully remembered by their sympathising countrymen. Turn we from the reminiscence of this melancholy campaign in Afghanistan to its more satisfactory and cheering successor, the opening glories of which commenced with the brilliant victory at Jellalabad, and throughout all its stages, was one continuous triumphal march of conquest and renown, obliterating the remembrance of past errors and sufferings, and re-establishing on a firm basis the supremacy of Britain, and her valiant soldiers.

Some of our subscribers may possibly object to the extensive extracts from the Parliamentary proceedings; but the campaigns in India and China are so eloquently described by our talented statesmen, that we could not have abbreviated their clear and comprehensive speeches without depreciating their value: moreover, next to the honour of being victors in a well-contested battle, the thanks of a grateful country, expressed by Britain's renowned commander, must rank the highest in the estimation of all our gallant soldiers; and we could not, therefore, presume to rob the army of one tittle of its richly merited fame.

*"Stat sua cuique dies; breve et irreparabile tempus
Omnibus est vitæ, sed famam extendere factis
Hoc virtutis opus."*

ARMY ESTIMATES.—Abstract of the Estimates for Effective Army Services for 366 days, from the 1st April, 1843, to the 31st March, 1844.

SERVICES.	All Ranks.	Charge.	Appropriation in Aid.	Amount to be Provided.	
				Totals of each Service.	Totals of each Class.
Votes.		£.	£.	£.	£.
1. } Land Forces in the } } United Kingdom and } } in the Colonies }	100,846	3,692,508	73,181	3,619,327	
2. } In the East Indies	28,635	909,200	909,200		
3. Staff Officers	—	170,891	5,590	165,301	
4. Public Departments	—	88,075	—	88,075	
5. Royal Military College	—	17,920	17,920		3,872,703
6. Royal Military Asylum } } and Hibernian School }	—	13,904	298	13,000	13,606
7. Volunteer Corps	—	117,787	—	117,787	117,787
8. Unprovided Services (former year)	—	1,373	—	1,373	1,373
Deduct the Numbers of Men of Regiments in India, and the Charge defrayed by the East India Company	129,481	5,011,658	1,006,189		
	28,635	909,200	909,200		
Deduct Appropriations in Aid	100,846	4,102,458	96,989		
Amount to be provided to the 31st March, 1844 ..	—	96,989			
	—	4,005,469			4,005,469

Abstract of the Estimates of Non-Effective Army Services for 366 days, from the 1st April, 1843, to the 31st March, 1844.

SERVICES.	No. of Officers and Men.	Charge.	Appropriation in Aid.	Amount to be Provided
Votes.		£		£
9. Rewards for Military Service		11,151		11,151
10. Army Pay of General Officers		89,000		89,000
11. Full Pay of Retired Officers	369	64,000		64,000
12. Half-pay and Military Allowances	4,140	461,507	4,507	457,000
13. Foreign Half-pay, &c.	482		—	55,925
14. Widows' Pensions		141,084	324	140,760
15. Compassionate Allowances, Bounty } } Warrants, and Pensions for Wounds }		118,000		118,000
16. In-Pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals	746 }	1,243,176	3,678	1,239,498
And Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital	73,101 }			
17. Superannuation Allowances		1,418	418	41,000
Numbers and Charge to March 31, 1844	79,036	2,228,561	8,927	
Deduct Appropriation in Aid		8,927		
Amount to be provided to March 31, 1844		2,219,634		2,219,634
Total of Effective Services				4,005,469
Total of Non-Effective Services ..				2,219,634
General Total of Effective and Non-Effective Army Service ..				6,225,103

Memorandum.—By the Act 4, Geo. IV., c. 71, a sum of 60,000*l.* per annum is paid into Her Majesty's Exchequer by the East India Company, on account of the charge for retiring pay and pensions, and other expenses of that nature, arising in respect of her majesty's forces serving in India. The sum is applied towards the general expenses of the state.

Number of Men.

The number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and rank and file, which it is proposed to maintain for the service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, exclusive of the troops employed in the East Indies, for the year, from the 1st of April, 1843, to the 31st of March, 1844, is 100,846.

The establishments of the several regiments are stated as they at present exist. It is, however, intended to effect a reduction on the rank and file of the above numbers, by suspending recruiting in 69 regiments, at home and abroad, until their numbers are reduced to 740 rank and file each.

The total reduction intended to be effected, as compared with the numbers supplied by the supplementary estimate of the 25th July, 1842, is, rank and file, 5740, viz. :—

By not augmenting three regiments from 800 to 1000 rank and file each	1200
By bearing on the present estimates, four regiments from India and China at 800 instead of 1000 rank and file each	800
Reduction already effected	2000
By allowing one regiment of 1000 rank and file, and fifty-eight regiments of 800 rank and file, to fall, by casualties, to 740 rank and file each	3740

Reduction of rank and file

5740

The force at home and abroad of infantry of the line, as provided by the supplementary estimate of 25th of July, 1842, was as follows, viz. :—

24 Regiments in India, at 1000 rank and file each	24,000
5 Regiments in China, at 1000 rank and file each	5,000
5 Regiments in New South Wales, at 1000 rank and file each	5,000
34 Regiments rank and file	34,000
2 Regiments at home, at 1000 rank and file each ..	2,000
12 Regiments in the Colonies, at 1200 rank and file each ..	14,400
55 Regiments at home and in the Colonies, at 800 rank and file each	44,000
	60,400
103 Regiments rank and file, 1842-43	94,400

The force proposed to be maintained is as follows, viz. :—

23 Regiments in India, at 1000 rank and file each ..	23,000
3 Regiments in China, at 1000 rank and file each ..	3,000
5 Regiments in New South Wales, at 1000 rank and file each	5,000
31 Regiments	31,000

56 CHARGE FOR DEPARTMENTS. — HORSE GUARDS.

4 Regiments in the Colonies, at 800 rank and file each	3,200	
9 Regiments in the Colonies, at 1,200 rank and file each	10,800	
59 Regiments at home and in the Colonies, at 740 rank and file each	43,660	
	<hr/>	57,660
103 Regiments rank and file, 1843-44		88,660
		<hr/>
Reduction of rank and file for 1843-44.....		5740

The total estimated amount to be provided for the Army services for the year beginning on the 1st of April next, is seen above to be 6,225,103*l*. This amount, compared with that estimated for the year ending on the 31st March, shews a decrease of money to be provided of 139,323*l*., this amount being 94,837*l*. less than 1842-43, for the effective services, and 44,487*l*. less than the present financial year for the non-effective services.

The charge of the land forces at home and abroad for the ensuing year, is 4,601,708*l*. From this sum is to be deducted the expenses of four regiments of Cavalry, and twenty-three of Infantry, employed in the East Indies, and the expenses of the East India Depôts at Maidstone and Chatham. This charge, amounting to 909,200*l*., is defrayed by the East India Company. There is also a deduction of 73,181*l*. being appropriations in aid. This leaves the sum of 3,619,327*l*. to be provided for Her Majesty's land forces at home and abroad, exclusive of India.

War Office, Feb. 13, 1843.

II. HARDINGE.

Estimate of the Charge for the Military Departments at the Horse Guards, for the Year ending 31st March, 1844.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF :—

Pay of the Commander-in-Chief, and his personal Staff	£8711	10	6
Allowances for forage, and for travelling and other contingencies	1209	2	6
Salaries of clerks, and contingent expenses of his office	6082	4	6
Postage of letters upon the public service	1000	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total for the Commander-in-Chief.....	£17,002	17	6

ADJUTANT-GENERAL :—

Pay of the Adjutant-General, his deputy and assistants at Head Quarters.....	£3249	11	6
Allowances for forage, and for travelling and other contingencies	598	4	8
Salaries of clerks, and contingent expenses of his office	4197	1	0
Postage of letters upon the public service	4254	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total for the Adjutant-General.....	£12,298	17	3

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL:—

Pay of the Quartermaster-General and his assistants at			
Head Quarters.....	£2711	5	0
Allowances for forage, and for travelling and other contingencies	354	16	8
Salaries of clerks, and contingent expenses of his office	3264	10	4
Postage of letters upon the public service	300	0	0
<hr/>			
Total for the Quartermaster-General	£ 6610	12	0
Total for the Military Departments	£35,912	6	8

Yeomanry.—A parliamentary return of the number and expense of the effective yeomanry of Great Britain, in the year 1842, states the number of troops to have been 247, containing 831 officers, and 13,358 men, the total expense connected with whose maintenance was 101,831*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* The amount voted by Parliament was 82,458*l.*, thus shewing the excess of expenditure beyond the vote of Parliament to have been 19,373*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* The reason of the excess arose from unforeseen charges on account of corps called out in aid of the civil power. Six yeomanry corps, containing 6 troops and 472 men, now serving gratuitously, are to be placed upon the permanent establishment from the 1st of next month; and seven additional corps, to consist of 16 troops and 935 men, are expected to be raised for the year 1843.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

February 27, 1843.

Army Estimates.—Sir Henry Hardinge brought forward the army estimates. The present estimate amounted to 6,225,103*l.*, and shewed a decrease on the year of 139,323*l.* The first vote was for the land forces, amounting to 100,846 men. The number of rank and file during 1842-3 was 94,400. The number proposed for 1843-4 was 88,660, making a decrease of 5740 rank and file. The reduction was effected by reducing the regiments at home, and in the colonies, from 800 rank and file each, to 740 rank and file; and also by not augmenting three regiments from 800 to 1200 rank and file, and by bearing on the present estimates four regiments expected from India and China at 800 instead of 1000 rank and file each. The honourable member stated that he approved of the mode in which it was intended to effect this reduction, not by making any reduction of regiments, but by not filling up the casualties as they occurred. A saving of 133,592*l.* was the result of the diminution of 5740 men. Her Majesty's Government had made this reduction in consequence of the satisfactory termination of the late events in Affghanistan and China, and, he might add, the improved state of affairs in British North America, both in consequence of the settlement of the boundary question and of the internal quiet. In China there had been five Queen's regiments. Two would be withdrawn during the present year, and three

would remain in the Island of Hong Kong. From India two regiments would return to Europe during the present year. From Canada three regiments would be withdrawn as soon as the season permitted, and would not be replaced.

Since he had last laid the estimates before the house, two battalions of the Guards, one regiment of cavalry, and another regiment had been withdrawn; making, with the present withdrawal, a reduction of 5000 troops in Canada, exclusive of the reduction of 2300 paid volunteers in Canada; the present expense of which was 105,000*l*. The reduction in Canada alone had been from 7000 to 2000 or 3000 men. When honourable members asked why there had not been a greater reduction, he had always argued that the force at home did not so much depend upon the necessities of the home service as on the required relief of our troops abroad. He did not shut his eyes to the state of this country, and to the amount of distress in Manchester and elsewhere; he recollected that, under like circumstances, formerly, the noble lord opposite had come forward and asked for 5300 additional men, expressly on account of the disturbed state of England; at the same time he had always thought that they must, in the main, base the amount of their force at home upon the necessity of employing force abroad. About two-thirds of the force were employed abroad, and it required, at least, one-third to be at home.

And here, he would shortly allude to the state of our troops on foreign stations. If they took the state of India and China during the last four years, they would find that nine additional European regiments had been employed in those quarters beyond the ordinary peace establishment. In Canada, during the last five years, there had been ten additional battalions; that was to say, there were nine battalions in Canada in 1837, and there were nineteen battalions in 1834. So that, in these two quarters alone, there had been employed nineteen battalions beyond the ordinary peace establishments of the country. He would ask whether it was possible to adhere to the number of 103 battalions to perform all the duties of war, without disturbing the reliefs to other battalions in other countries? It was the pressure of these nineteen battalions employed in these two quarters alone that had disturbed all the reliefs. It was quite impossible to make a reduction in the number of troops at the moment they received the news of the successes. Two regiments were coming home from China, but it was impossible to make the reduction till the troops should arrive in this country. So, with respect to Canada, the troops could not be withdrawn till the season permitted. Under all circumstances, therefore, he contended that the present reduction of 5740 men was as large as could reasonably be expected. It was very important for the well-being of the troops, and for the discipline of the army, that they should be periodically relieved, and that they should not remain abroad for any long period. He would instance three regiments coming home from India; one had been there twenty years and a half, another had been twenty years, and the third had been twenty-one years and a few months in India. He would ask whether this was a fair proportion of time for service abroad? When they found that Lord Liverpool's government had laid down the principle that troops should serve ten years abroad and five at home, when they found that the same principle had been adopted by the government

of the Duke of Wellington, that it had been maintained by the governments of Lords Grey and Melbourne, and had been assented to by his right honourable friend the present Premier, he would ask whether such long service abroad was proper? It was necessary for the maintenance of the discipline of the troops, and for their health, that their hopes of relief should not be disappointed. The arrival of the battalions on these shores would give future relief to the army at large, of which, at present, they had very little. Of the twenty-three regiments in England, except one, which was under orders to go abroad, there were none which had been more than three years at home. It must take some time to recruit the energy of British soldiers; and, if they looked at those regiments which were three years at home, and from fifteen, eighteen, or twenty years abroad, this assistance could not be given.

Without entering upon the question of the distresses of the people, or of the large establishments to coerce the people, it was necessary for the well-being of the army, and for the health of the men, that there should be this interval; and these considerations, which had been concurred in by all governments, had rendered a larger number necessary. With regard to the West Indies, they had been enabled to effect the reliefs regularly, every battalion had been relieved in three years. This regulation had been pressed by the noble lord opposite, the late secretary-at-war; it gave the noble lord great credit, and it had had the effect of conferring great benefits on the service. His noble friend the secretary of state for the Colonies had been able, also, to withdraw one battalion from the West Indies, which would not be replaced. During the last year there were two additional companies to the 3d West India regiment, which were not required, and there would be one European battalion less in the West Indies than last year. Then, with regard to the Cape, he hoped that another battalion was on its road to the Cape, and a cavalry regiment would be sent; these were required in consequence of the state of Port Natal, to which it was not necessary further to refer. In Australia there would be 1000 more than last year. They were necessary, and really required for Van Dieman's Land. There were in that colony 17,000 or 18,000 convicts; men of desperate characters and of vicious propensities, and the lives and properties of the settlers were not safe unless they had an additional force. The force had been necessarily increased from time to time. In 1820, the whole force was only 550 men; in 1822 there were 600 or 700; and the number had gone on increasing till there were 5000 men in Australia. But at the same time that there had been this progressive increase in this colony, the numbers of the army had been in a great degree stationary. He admitted that, since 1835, there had been an increase of 13,000 men. He had, however, shewn how they were disposed of.

The vote he proposed for the land service in the United Kingdom and in the colonies, was 3,619,327*l.*, being 133,592*l.* less than last year. The vote he proposed for the staff at home and abroad, exclusive of India, was 165,301*l.*, being a decrease on the year of 16217. There had been a decrease in this vote for the staff abroad of 5330*l.* He admitted, however, that there had been an increase at home, and for the following reasons:—During the disturbances of the last year, it was necessary for the direction of the movements of the troops, and in

consequence of the large force which was established, that another lieutenant-general and major-general should be employed in the service of the state, for, notwithstanding the efficiency of his gallant friend in command of the northern district, it was impossible, from the general character of the disturbances, and the great extent of country over which they extended, that one man, with a small staff, could regulate all the movements. It might, perhaps, be mentioned, that the force drawn together at the period of those disturbances was 10,000 troops, and from 6000 to 7000 yeomanry cavalry. In all duties and emergencies of this kind, it was of great moment that every thing should be well conducted, and that there should not be the delay of sending the orders through Manchester. He hoped that he had given sufficient reasons for this increase at home.

The next vote was for the public departments, for which he proposed a sum of 88,075*l.*, being an increase of 5,608*l.* This was a great increase, but it arose partly from the increase of the postage charge, which he was afraid would shew an increase every year, for the correspondence increased, and although the departments paid their postage, there was a great unwillingness on the part of their correspondents to pay the penny, and the letters coming to the offices were, therefore, charged twopence. The consequence was, that there was an increase for postage of 3000*l.*; there was, likewise, an addition of 360*l.* for clerks, and also an increase of 2515*l.* in the pay of the commander-in-chief, because honourable members must be aware that the Duke of Wellington, as a field-marshal, received larger pay than a lieutenant-general when acting as commander-in-chief. The next vote was, 13,606*l.* for the Royal Military Asylum and Hibernian School, being a decrease of 1403*l.* The next vote was for the volunteer corps, which, last year, was 82,458*l.*, and was raised this year to 117,787*l.*, being an increase of 35,329*l.* This large increase arose from the pay and allowance to the troops called out for service during the late disturbances. 19,000*l.* was required to defray the expenses incurred for their duty in aid of the civil power beyond the amount provided for that service in 1842-43. There were, also, 1407 additional men, to whom it was necessary to pay three years in advance, for clothing and equipments, amounting to 12,663*l.*; but this would diminish the expenses in future years. There was, also, an increase in the vote of 3600*l.*, upon account for the expense of corps when assembled for exercise or for permanent duty, or in aid of the civil power, and expense of inspecting field-officers. There was, also, a new head of unprovided services of former years, amounting to 1373*l.* He had transferred the army extraordinary to the ordinary estimates for future years, under the head of unprovided services, a practice which he had seen established with success in the ordnance department. These eight votes closed the whole of the votes for the effective service, and amounted together to 4,005,469*l.*, being a diminution, since last year, of 94,836*l.* He came now to the votes for the non-effective services.

The rewards for military services amounted to 14,451*l.*, being a decrease of 830*l.* The vote for the army pay of general officers was 89,000*l.*, being a decrease of 9000*l.*, owing, he lamented to say, to the decrease of general officers. There had been a decrease of 15,000*l.* in the vote for the full-pay of retired officers, the whole vote being

457,000*l.*; and a decrease of 2508*l.* in the foreign half-pay, the vote for which this year was 55,925*l.* The half-pay of retired officers, general officers, and foreign half-pay, had been diminished since 1821, owing to the death of 6949 officers, by the sum of 647,416*l.* The reduction under another head since he (Sir H. Hardinge) was secretary-at-war in 1829, including the commutation of 20,000*l.* pensions, had diminished the estimates 281,000*l.* Under two heads, alone, he found that the half-pay to officers and men, and military allowances, as compared with the year 1821, had been diminished by the sum of 928,416*l.* He hoped that, in the opinion of honourable members opposite, this statement of diminution would be satisfactory. The vote for widows' pensions was 140,760*l.*, being a decrease on the year of 733*l.* As that vote reached 148,000*l.* some years ago, and was now only 140,760*l.*, he trusted that it had reached its maximum, and that honourable gentlemen would not now grudge the vote, when they recollected that, with respect to that distinguished officer, Colonel Dennie, he had to apply to the Treasury, and Her Majesty shewed the utmost anxiety to provide for his mother's and daughters' support.

The proposed vote for compassionate allowances this year was 118,000*l.*, being a decrease of 2500*l.* He could shew that there had been a diminution in the dead weight of one million. With regard to another important item, for the in-pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham, and the out-pensioners of Chelsea, the proposed vote was 1,239,498*l.* for 73,500 pensioners, being a decrease on the year of 11,916*l.* He had said before, that there had been a diminution of 20,000 pensioners during the last thirteen years, and he believed that the diminution was going on at the rate of 1200 or 1300 men a year. In the course of the year he had appointed a certain number of staff-officers to be attached to the large towns in Scotland, to superintend the pensioners there. He hoped to be able to adopt the same plan in other large towns; for, although no decision had yet been come to, the question was under the consideration of the Treasury whether the same plan should not be extended to Great Britain. In his opinion the system had proved completely successful in Scotland. At the time of the appointment there were 200 pensioners receiving parochial relief, and now there were not more than nineteen or twenty. This superintendence had improved the condition of the pensioners, and their condition had been improved by the substitution of weekly for quarterly payments. He should try to establish the same principle in six of the principal towns—in Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, Sheffield, Bristol, and another town. He believed it would answer very well, and that the good effect would fully compensate for the extra expense in the estimates. The last vote was for superannuation allowances of 41,000*l.*, being the same vote as last year. The total decrease of the non-effective services was 44,487*l.* The sum required for the nine last votes was 2,219,634*l.* The sum required for the effective services was 4,005,469*l.*, making total charge for 1843-4 of 6,225,103*l.*, and shewing a diminution of 139,323*l.* on the charge of the present votes compared with the charge in the year 1842-3. He would not detain the House by any further remarks, but would conclude by moving that the number of land forces not exceeding

100,846 men, exclusive of the men employed in the territorial possessions of the East India Company, commissioned and non-commissioned officers, be maintained for the service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, from the 1st April, 1843, to 31st March, 1844.

Ordnance Estimates.—Captain Boldero said, that in rising to bring these estimates under consideration, he should not detain the house for any length of time. The estimates for the present year had been framed with a strict regard to economy, and he was happy to state that they presented a great diminution upon those of last year. That diminution, indeed, amounted to not less than 258,129*l.*, and he believed he might say that had it not been for the calamitous fire which occurred at the Tower, and which had entailed a heavy extra expenditure, there would have appeared on the face of the returns a diminution of not less than 100,000*l.* in addition to the amount he had stated. Now with regard to the new muskets. The percussion principle was first introduced into the British army under the auspices of the late lamented master-general. Lord Vivian, however, took four years to consider and test the merits of these muskets, before he ventured to sanction their introduction. He knew, no doubt, the danger of too suddenly changing the arms of the British soldier, and he took time to consider the advantage which would be gained from the introduction of the percussion lock, as well as the comparative merits of the other designs which were submitted to him. The result was, that he at last decided that no better system could be invented, and in 1839, he accordingly brought the percussion into use. He (Captain Boldero) might here mention, as worthy of observation, that since the last peace, a period of now nearly thirty years, not a single musket had been purchased by the Government. Thanks to the late Master-General, the Government musket manufactories at the Tower and at Birmingham had been put in such perfect order, that no less than 1000 muskets a-week could be easily manufactured. It was said by some that these muskets were not made with care, and that new inventions and improvements were not subjected to a fair test. Now, it was a fact, that no less than eighty-four specimens of improvements and inventions had been within the last five years submitted to the Government. In every case those specimens had been sent down to Woolwich, and subjected to a test by competent judges at the arsenal, who had hitherto found that nothing superior to the percussion had been designed. But, as he was saying, 1000 of these muskets could be manufactured with ease in a week. He believed that, if it were necessary, they could extend the power of manufacturing to 2000 a-week, and that, if an imperative necessity should arise, (which God forbid!) they might make as many per diem as they now made per week. The muskets, in that case, would not, of course, be so highly finished as they now were, but, although deteriorated in value, they would be equally secure. But now, he had to state how far the percussion muskets had been introduced into use in our army. At present fifty-one regiments were possessed of them; the coast-guard and the constabulary force used them to the exclusion of all others; and they were also used by all the cavalry and rifle regiments, with

the exception of the Canadian regiment just raised, which would, however, be supplied with them in the course of three months.

He would take the ordnance estimates *seriatim* as they stood. The first vote was for civil services for the Tower, Pall-mall, Woolwich, and the whole of Great Britain and the colonies. The vote shewed a small increase. The second vote was for the corps of Engineers, Sappers, and Miners. There was also in this vote a small increase. This was in consequence of more officers employed in the Royal Artillery. When compared with last year, there was a diminution of 6618. The corps had been reduced by 300 men. Under this head, there was a charge for a body of men called acting Artillerymen. That was the first time the house was asked for a vote of this description. He held in his hand a report of the state of that corps in April last.

The report spoke in the highest terms of the condition and efficiency of the Artillery corps. The mortality which had previously existed in the Artillery corps whilst stationed at Jamaica had been reduced, he was happy to say, to two men in every 100. The fourth vote was to defray the expense of permanent barrack establishments throughout the British colonies. The fifth vote had relation to the important works commenced by the late Government, with the view of providing permanent accommodation for the troops stationed in the manufacturing districts. There had not existed previously any provision for the comfort of the troops. The late Government proposed for that purpose 10,000*l*. In 1840, 30,000*l*. was voted for the same object, and it was the intention of the Government to take this year 45,000*l*. He last year visited the country for the purpose of inspecting the accommodation provided for the troops. He found, at Bolton, that the corps were most disgracefully accommodated. He entered the barracks late in the evening; and, as he stood at the door, he saw, at the extremity of the room, a fire, and although there were forty-eight soldiers in the room, he could not discern them for the smoke. The room was seventy feet in length, and twenty-six feet broad. The Government threatened to remove the troops, but the magistrates said they would erect temporary barracks for the use of the men, if they would allow them to remain in the manufacturing districts. When the new barracks were erected, the temporary ones would be given up. The Government now paid dearly for ill-conditioned and badly constructed barracks. They were quite inadequate for the health, comfort, and security of the troops. The sixth vote, 13,927*l*. was for civil contingencies. There had been a reduction in this vote. The seventh vote, 81,204*l*. for stores, also shewed a diminution when compared with the vote of last year. The ninth vote also exhibited a decrease of 1983*l*. The tenth vote was 24,741*l*., for the commissariat department. This also shewed a decrease.

THANKS OF THE HOUSES OF LORDS AND COMMONS TO THE NAVY AND ARMY, FOR THEIR SERVICES IN CHINA.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

February 14.

THE Duke of Wellington moved that the paragraphs of the Lords Commissioners' speech on opening the present session of Parliament, with respect to the late hostilities with China, be read. The paragraphs were read, as follows :

“ The increased exertions which, by the liberality of Parliament, her Majesty was enabled to make for the termination of hostilities with China, have been eminently successful.

“ The skill, valour, and discipline of the naval and military forces employed upon this service have been most conspicuous, and have led to the conclusion of peace upon the terms proposed by her Majesty.”

The Duke of Wellington then rose and said, that in pursuance of the notice which he gave to their lordships on the first day of the session, he should proceed to move their lordships to express their approbation of the services of her Majesty's fleet and army in the course of the late important operations in China. He was fully impressed with the importance of the duty which he had to perform on this occasion, and he regretted that it had fallen on him. Her Majesty had been pleased to declare her approbation of the conduct of the fleet and army in China. She had distinguished the officers employed in both services with marks of her gracious favour, and she had adopted other measures of signifying her entire approbation of those services. The object of his proposition then was, that their lordships, taking into their consideration the nature of those services, and their value and importance at the moment they were rendered, should support her Majesty in the applause which she had so strongly expressed at the meritorious conduct of her fleet and army, and should so far ensure the only legitimate object of those rewards, which was to excite and stimulate others, in all future times, to emulate the example of those whose services he was about to bring under the notice of their lordships. In performing the duty that had devolved upon him, he should be most careful to avoid adverting to any topic, or alluding to any matter that would be calculated to produce any feeling, or to excite any sentiment but that which he was desirous of exciting among their lordships, namely, admiration of the services which he was about to detail, and that sympathy with her Majesty, and with the approbation which she had been pleased to express of the conduct of those employed in the late Chinese warfare, as would tend to secure services equally meritorious in future.

It would be necessary that he should advert to certain historical facts, in order to render clear his explanation of the nature and extent of those services which he was about to bring before their lordships. But he would advert only to facts, because he had no intention whatever—he had no reason—certainly, he repeated, he had no intention to blame any person, or to censure any thing that had passed on this

subject. It was, however, necessary, that he should advert to the past, that he might render clear the services of her Majesty's army and navy, and shew that they deserved all the praise that had been bestowed on them. Their lordships were aware, that in the year 1839, after considerable discussion with respect to events that had occurred in China, war appeared to be inevitable, and hostile measures were adopted. Orders were given to blockade the ports of China, and to carry on active measures of hostility against the Chinese empire. Those measures were carried into execution as early as the month of June, 1839, by the blockade of Canton. Hostilities were further prosecuted by the capture of the island of Chusan, and certain operations were also carried on in the port of Amoy, by a small naval force. The force which had been thus employed at Amoy afterwards joined the fleet and army at Chusan. In a short time after, the admiral, in conjunction with the plenipotentiary, Captain Elliot, proceeded to the mouth of the river Fi-ho, and having communicated with the Chinese authorities at Shing-si, commenced negotiations for peace, according to instructions which had been previously given. These negotiations were subsequently continued at Chusan. A negotiation for a partial cessation of hostilities had been carried on with the Chinese commissioner at Ningpo, but the seat of the negotiations for a treaty of peace was finally removed from the northern parts of China, from Chusan and Ningpo to Canton. On the arrival of the fleet at Canton, it was found that the Chinese commissioner was not so ready as he had before been represented to conclude a treaty of peace. Unfortunately, the admiral there found himself incapable of remaining longer in the service. He quitted the station, and the command of the fleet devolved upon Sir G. Bremer, who had carried on the operations previously to the arrival of the admiral. The negotiations continued to be carried on by Captain Elliot. The negotiations proceeded; but, from various circumstances, it was discovered that the Chinese were not serious in the desire they had expressed to conclude a peace on the terms proposed by her Majesty's plenipotentiary.

In the course of the movements of the plenipotentiary from place to place, with a view to the carrying on of these negotiations, many symptoms of a hostile feeling on the part of the Chinese were observed. A vessel was fired on from a fort; and it was also discovered that the whole of the forts on the Canton river, which, it had been agreed upon, should not be occupied pending the negotiation, were entirely armed, and in a very different state from that in which they ought to have been, according to the terms that had previously been arranged. Still, however, the negotiation continued, but it, certainly, did not make much progress, for different periods were fixed, at which communications were to be made, and answers were to be received; but no communications were made, nor were any answers received. At length, when matters were in such an unsatisfactory state, it was found absolutely necessary to recommence hostile operations, and to put an end to a useless negotiation. It was immediately determined, that the best mode of proceeding would be to attack the forts on the Canton river, and particularly one which commanded the entrance to Whampoa. The general commanding the forces concerted on the spot with the admiral as to the assistance to be afforded him by the

fleet; and throughout the proceedings, it was most gratifying to say, the most cordial co-operation prevailed between the army and navy engaged in this service. The greatest assistance was rendered to the military force by the fleet. The army, then, having been landed according to the plan agreed upon, these formidable works on the Canton river were attacked. The accuracy and precision with which the fleet was placed, by which it commanded the guns of the forts in front, while they were boldly attacked by the army on the flank and in the rear, soon insured success. The whole of these forts were captured almost without loss. All of them fell before the bravery of the British arms.

It was from this operation that the date of those services commenced to which he wished to direct their lordships' attention. He by no means meant to say that the attack on Chusan and the blockade of Amoy were not highly meritorious; but there was this difference between those operations and the operation to which he now called their lordships' attention; namely, that the first were undertaken in the midst of negotiations, those negotiations being manifestly a check to their efficiency; but from the period of the attack of the forts on the Canton river, all the operations, from that day forward, were exclusively of a military character, entirely separated from all matter of negotiation. These successful operations led to a renewal of the negotiation with the Chinese. A treaty was agreed to, under which her Majesty was to have obtained possession of the island of Hong-kong. Although that treaty was not executed by the other party, it was signed by the plenipotentiary on the part of her Majesty's government, and the admiral was directed to take possession of the island. An agreement was entered into, that in case the possession of it should be conceded by the Chinese, the forts which we had taken should be restored. Notwithstanding these arrangements the renewed negotiation did not advance. The Chinese commissioners proceeded very tardily. Their object seemed to be to gain time. It was known that a large army was assembling at Canton, and that state of things necessarily led to a renewal of hostilities. The consequence was, that in May, 1841, an attack was made on all the forts and batteries on the river, conjointly with an attack on the suburbs of Canton itself, which ended in planting her Majesty's standard on the factory in those suburbs. The city of Canton would itself have been attacked, but a suspension of hostilities took place in consequence of the interference of her Majesty's plenipotentiary; and, in consideration of the payment of a very considerable ransom, that intention was not carried into effect. Thus ended that portion of the hostilities, and thus remained that treaty, which was considered as concluded. That was to say, it was really signed by both parties; but he did not believe that any of its provisions were carried into execution, save and except those which referred to the occupation of Hong-kong by her Majesty's troops, and the occupation of certain forts by the Chinese troops, on the condition that their armament was not to be renewed. So things remained until the 30th May. At that period, it was discovered by those engaged in the military and naval service of her Majesty, that large bodies of men had been collected, and were assembled in the neighbourhood of Canton. At the same period threats were made daily that hostilities would be commenced. Some of the batteries and forts

on the river, which it had been stipulated should not be armed, were, contrary to that distinct understanding, again fortified with men and guns, and an attack was made on some of her Majesty's troops and vessels.

At that period Sir H. Gough joined the army. A judicious reconnaissance was made of the river and into the positions of the Chinese army on the heights of Canton. The plan of operation was then decided upon. It was to consist of a joint attack, which was carried into execution in a manner highly creditable to those engaged in it, and deserving of the warmest approbation of their lordships and the country. The positions of the enemy were well examined, and a plan was arranged for conjoint operations. Her Majesty's ships were to attack the forts, and the army, the heights above Canton. This was the military and naval operation which had been agreed upon. The army landed in a desirable and admirably chosen situation, and commenced operations, and attacked the formidable position which had been assumed by the Chinese. This was defended by a large body of Tartar troops, as well as by the garrison of the town. These occupied the heights, and at this period commenced a series of operations which were not only most surprising, but unexampled in their character. They were, indeed, he could say, unprecedented in the military and naval history of this country. Let their lordships consider the conduct and duty of her Majesty's army and navy. A large fleet and army had been moving about on the rivers and coast of China, fighting pitched battles with large bodies of men in the field, the fleet at the same time attacking the forts on the river. This was effected with the utmost facility and with uniform success. These conjoint military and naval operations were aided by the activity and zeal of the officers and seamen, who had carefully marked out the spots where it was desirable that her Majesty's ships should take up their positions without being exposed to much injury, at the same time enabling the army and navy to combine their operations. The fleet was to attack the forts, having been well provided with ordnance, and the army, being landed, was to co-operate with the vessels. This combined operation was attended by uniform and wonderful success. He would direct the attention of their lordships to the attack made upon Canton. It was the first instance of so large an operation carried on under the circumstances attended by so many difficulties. The troops having carried all the positions held by the enemy, aided by seamen, took possession of two forts. These were captured with comparatively small loss, and that, too, in a little more than half-an-hour after the order to advance was given. This enabled the general to take possession of the heights, whilst the admiral took command of the forts. After this gallant and brilliant achievement, the next movement would naturally have been to take the town. This would have been done had it not been thought expedient to suspend hostilities, in consequence of negotiations having been proposed, and a ransom offered on the part of the Chinese, as well as a feeling existing on the part of her Majesty's officers to save the town from being stormed.

The troops then took up their position at Hong-kong, and prepared for further operations, should such be conceived necessary. He had entered into a short detail of this operation, being the first of the series which had been carried on in that country by the conjoint,

and, he was happy to say, the cordial understanding of the two services, her Majesty's army and navy, under the command of Sir H. Gough and Sir W. Parker. Shortly afterwards the fleet sailed from Hong-kong and went to Chusan. Chusan, he should say, had been captured in 1839, and had been given up by the treaty of peace. It had been evacuated, and still remained in the possession of the Chinese until it was again attacked in 1841. After the proceedings against Canton, the next military and naval operation which her Majesty's forces were engaged in was an attack upon Amoy. The fleet proceeded to that place with the view of examining into the state of the forts, and the condition of the island, in the manner in which he had previously pointed out. The admiral and general having well considered the enemy's position, and the strength and nature of the forts, as well as the situation of the Chinese troops opposed to them, decided that the troops should be landed. A portion of the fleet was to proceed to attack the fortifications on the island, and the remainder was to proceed against the works in the neighbourhood of the town of Amoy. This was accomplished in a very short space of time. Her Majesty's forces took possession of the island of Golongsoo, and supported the attacks of the forts on Amoy. This movement was attended with success. The island of Golongsoo was then occupied by the British troops. A garrison was left there in possession of the island. At Chusan, it was found that the works had been vastly increased, and their condition improved, since its previous occupation. There was one curious circumstance connected with this island, which he would mention to their lordships. It was found, on taking possession of the place, that the Chinese had carefully carried into execution most of the suggestions which the British engineers had recommended to be adopted in order to retain the island in our possession. Notwithstanding the opposition offered by the enemy's batteries to the fleet and army, the system which had been pursued on other occasions so successfully was adopted. The troops were landed in the positions selected by the general and admiral, and took up their station; the attack then commenced, and it was successful in a most extraordinarily short space of time. This was another illustration of what could be accomplished by the naval and military forces if they acted in united and cordial operation, particularly if the officers did their duty.

The British force then proceeded from Chusan, for the purpose of attacking the arsenal and fort on the left of the river, viz. Ningpo, one of the principal arsenals of the country, and one fully garrisoned. Notwithstanding this, it was captured with great ease. The arsenal of Chinghae was also taken with great ease. It was agreed that the army should be landed on the right and the navy on the left. He would refer to a curious circumstance connected with this attack, in order to shew the precautionary and highly judicious measures which were adopted to secure success to the naval and military forces. So accurately had they ascertained the dangers of the situation, that it was found that one of the ships which was to make the principal attack was placed in a situation where there was just sufficient water to enable her to float, and where she carried on her operations with great success. The depth of the water had carefully been ascertained before she took up her position. The attack was made, and every thing yielded to the bravery of the British force. A portion of the

troops were commanded to cross over and assist the fort in attacking Chinghae. This was captured in an incredibly short space of time, notwithstanding those accidental explosions which took place during the period in which the operations were going on. The citadel was soon in possession of the fleet and army, and the city of Ningpo was entered and occupied without opposition. Here, again, were witnessed the consequences of the combined operations of the army and fleet; the latter was assisted by the steamers and small vessels in the attack, and the troops aided the naval force in attacking the citadel as soon as a breach was made. Notwithstanding, however, that the troops conducted themselves most gallantly, and greatly to the satisfaction of their commanders, it appeared that the inhabitants thought they could get the better of them; and, accordingly, on the night of the 10th of March, they made an attack, not only on the gates of Ningpo, but also on the citadel. This attack, he was happy to say, completely failed, and it was with great satisfaction that he had perused the account of the means adopted to insure its failure—means of which he could not avoid expressing his admiration, whether he looked at the activity and energy of the officers who adopted them, or to the firmness and courage of the subalterns and privates who had worked them out, and thereby secured their success. The result was, that the enemy being repulsed, and the place being made secure, the enemy retired to a position some miles above Ningpo, and in that position the general thought proper, in concurrence with his colleague, to follow up their success by an attack. They accordingly made that attack, aided by the scamen and marines of the fleet, and they succeeded in carrying a most formidable position in the face of the Tartar troops, the gallant admiral putting himself at the head of the scamen and marines, and carrying the position in a very short space of time.

This was another instance of the cordial good understanding which existed between those two chiefs in command. And here he would take occasion to remark, that no doubt the operations of this war were exceedingly difficult. We knew little of China beyond its enormous extent. We knew nothing of social life in that country, or of its communications, except that they were rivers and canals. We did not know any thing of roads in that country, whether there were any public ways by the river sides, or how the internal communications were conducted. Nevertheless, it was absolutely necessary that we should carry the war into the very heart of the empire, in order to make an impression on those who manifested so little disposition to render justice or come to terms of peace. But as to the mode of carrying on that internal war, considering our total ignorance as to the means of internal communication,—considering our ignorance as to what were the natural, as to what were the artificial difficulties, that might be presented to us,—considering also the immense distance we were obliged to go in order to perform any effectual operation whatever,—considering these things, and under all these circumstances, it was, he thought, clear, that no individual could expect such success as we had met with, unless through the cordial co-operation of the two individuals in the principal command. After these successes these officers determined to carry the war farther into the interior. Hitherto our troops had only been on the islands and in the towns upon the coast,

for Ningpo was no great distance inland. The first attack that was made was upon Chapoo, supposed to be a place of great importance, which was captured in the same manner by the operations carried on conjointly by the naval and military commanders, after they had carefully ascertained how all difficulties were to be overcome, had removed obstructions, had sounded the depth of the water, and had taken other precautions.

Having carried this place, they next turned their attention to an operation on the Woosung river, and, having been joined by some artillery and horses sent from India by the governor of Fort St. George, they carried all their objects by a similar series of operations to those he had already described; the fleet and army acting in co-operation, and pursuing the exact course pointed out to each of them. All these attacks having succeeded as the others had done, the troops were next enabled to enter the Yang-tse-Kiang, and proceeded in a body up that river, where they carried out the operations assigned to them at the point fixed on, namely, at the junction of the river with the Imperial Canal. At this point another great attack was made on Chang-kang-foo, and after considerable difficulty and some loss, the objects of the commanders were again carried into effect by the co-operation of the two services. The Tartar troops were completely subdued, and the place fell into the possession of her Majesty's servants. The general and admiral then determined to pursue their success, to proceed at once to Nankin, and to carry on their operations in the same manner against that place, if they did not prevail on the enemy to come to terms of peace. They did proceed up the river, and, as usual, examined the localities; but by this time their mode of proceeding had become familiar to the enemy, and when they found the troops making preparations for attack, they surrendered, and offered to agree to full terms of peace.

This treaty of peace had been accordingly signed, which had been confirmed, though it had not been exactly ratified, by the Emperor of China. As soon as it was ratified, it should be laid before the House; but, in the meantime, considering the energy, the ability, the prudence, and the fortitude with which these operations had been carried on,—considering their unvarying successes,—considering the honour accruing to our arms, the advantage to the country from the early peace, and the probably still greater advantage resulting from its terms, and from an improved commercial intercourse between England and that great empire,—considering these things, he did hope that their lordships would agree unanimously to the vote he was now about to propose—a vote of thanks to all the officers engaged in the expedition, whether in its naval or its military departments. To this vote he was happy to be able to add an expression on the part of the House of their sense of the uncommon discipline, good order, and good conduct of all the troops engaged in this expedition. He had read, with admiration, the accounts of their sobriety, of their having avoided the temptation of spirituous liquors; and, above all, of their having, on all occasions, treated their enemies with the utmost humanity,—with so much humanity, indeed, that he had heard it stated that the Chinese had been known to say that the “barbarians,” as they were called, were their best friends.

Under these circumstances, and considering the difficulty of the

operations, and the uniform success with which they were conducted, he did hope for their lordships' unanimous concurrence in the resolutions. The vote would, according to the usual practice, particularise the admiral, and the general, who commanded in chief, and the generals who served under his command. There was no other admiral mentioned besides Sir W. Parker, and the reason for this was that, although Rear-admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane was in those seas, he was stationed at Hong-kong, a most important station; and it was thought necessary that he should remain there, although he expressed to the admiral his anxious wish to be removed to the scene of action. This was the reason Sir Thomas Cochrane was not included in the vote. For his part, he (the Duke of Wellington) would have been glad to include the names of many other officers, if it had been the rule; but, as it was not, he must content himself with referring their lordships to the *Gazettes* and to the documents on the table in the house—documents which were well worthy the attention of all, and of professional men in particular. Their lordships would see by those documents what had been done, what difficulties had been undergone, and the amount of service which had been rendered, and they would, accordingly, be the better able to judge how far this vote was deserved.

He should now conclude; but, before doing so, he must not forget to mention that of which his noble friend (Lord Haddington) had just reminded him—that the naval commander at Canton in the earlier part of these proceedings was not Sir William Parker, but Captain Sir H. Le Fleming Senhouse, an officer of great and distinguished merit, who, unfortunately, died in consequence of his exertions on that trying day when Canton was taken. Many other able officers had, he regretted to say, died in the course of this service, and it was only right to pay a tribute to their bravery in awarding thanks to their survivors. The noble duke concluded, amid loud and general cheers, by moving the following resolutions: "That the thanks of this house be given to Lieutenant-general Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B., Vice-admiral Sir W. Parker, G.C.B., and Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer, K.C.B., for the distinguished skill, intrepidity, and indefatigable zeal, with which they have conducted the combined operations of her Majesty's naval and military forces on the coasts and on the inland waters of China; whereby a series of brilliant and unvaried successes has been concluded by an honourable peace on the terms proposed by her Majesty. That the thanks of this house be given to Major-general Lord Saltoun, K.C.B., Major-general George Burrell, C.B., Major-general Sir Robert Bartley, K.C.B., Major-general Sir James Holmes Schoedde, K.C.B., and the other officers of the navy, army, and Royal Marines, including those in the service of the East India Company, both European and native, for the energy, ability, and gallantry, with which they have executed the various services which they have been called upon to perform. That this house doth acknowledge and highly approve the gallantry, discipline, and uniform good conduct displayed by the petty officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the navy, army, and Royal Marines, including the troops of the service of the East India Company's service, both European and native; the cordial good feeling which has subsisted between all the branches of the united services; and the honourable emulation exhibited by all in the discharge of the various duties required by the peculiar nature of the

operations to be performed; and that the same be communicated to them by the commanders of the several ships and corps, who are respectively desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

February 14.

Lord Stanley brought forward his motion for a vote of thanks to the army and navy. He trusted the motion was one of such a nature as to meet with the unanimous and cordial assent of the house. It involved no party or political interest whatever. He did not propose to enter into any discussion as to the policy which had led to the war; he was not about to claim for either one government or another the particular merit of either conducting or taking steps to bring the war to a conclusion. His duty was simply to propose that the house should agree to a vote of thanks to three officers in particular, who had had the chief conduct of the operations in China, all of whom had been selected by the late government. God forbid that the time should ever come when such a motion should be used in any way for party purposes; and he felt that it was almost presumption in him to say that he fully believed that a more fitting selection of officers could not have been made. He trusted that the time never would arrive when, after achieving such glorious victories, either the government or the House of Commons would pause to consider by whom and what particular party the instruments had been selected. He proposed very briefly to recapitulate what he considered the principal events of the war—those for which the officers commanding deserved, and, he believed, would obtain, the sincere gratitude of the country. He was glad to see the noble lord the late secretary for foreign affairs in his place. He (Lord Stanley) proposed to say, that he did not consider the commencement of the war could be said to be properly dated before 1841, when the temporary accommodation made between the Chinese governor and Captain Elliot was disturbed. The operations in 1840 were limited to a very small scale, and consisted of little more than a series of negotiations, with the seizure of junks, not as trophies of war, but rather as a pledge for the settlement of the differences which existed between the two governments. Then followed the seizure of the island of Chusan.

The operations were then carried northward so far as the Pechelée Gulf, but still were only for the purpose of negotiations, which very shortly after were transferred to Canton. However, in February 1841, Captain Elliot concluded an agreement with the minister Keshen, but it was not ratified by the government at home. However, that was of little consequence, because, before any orders could be received from home, it had been repudiated by the emperor. Therefore it was that he proposed to commence his summary of the operations from February 1841. On the 20th of February, 1841, in consequence of many hostile demonstrations on the part of the Chinese, it was determined by the officers in command that the naval forces should force the Bocca Tigris, and destroy the forces which were placed there. This was done, and for the first time was a British fleet brought into the

waters of China and to the very walls of Canton. He should be very sorry to weary the house by any lengthened statement of the difficulties and obstacles which beset the officers in command of the forces employed in this operation, and which were overcome by British valour—he would, therefore, content himself with calling the attention of the house to the description of the principal parts which had to be captured and destroyed, as given in the despatches of Sir G. Bremer:—"Partly surrounding the old fort of Anunghoy, and in advance of it to high-watermark, was a new and well-built battery of granite, forming a segment of about two-thirds of a circle; on it were mounted forty-two guns, some of them of immense weight and large calibre. Several strong intrenchments extended to the southward of this battery, and the ridges of the hill were crowned with guns, up to a camp calculated for about 200 men; at the north side was a straight work of modern erection, mounting 60 heavy guns. About 150 yards of rocky beach intervene between the end of this battery and the northern circular battery, on which 40 guns were mounted. All the works were protected in rear by a high wall extending up the hill, on which were steps or platforms for firing musketry, and in the interior were the magazines, barracks, &c. On the east end of the island of North Wangtong is a battery with a double tier of guns defending the passage on that side, and also partly flanking a number of rafts, constructed of large masses of timber moored across the river (about twelve feet apart), with two anchors each, connected by and supporting four parts of a chain cable, the ends of which were secured under masonry work, one on the South Wangtong, the other on Anunghoy: on the western side of North Wangtong is a strong battery of 40 guns, flanked by a field-work of 17; indeed, the whole island is one continued battery. On the extreme western side of the channel was a battery of 22 heavy guns, and a field-work of 17, protecting an intrenched camp containing 1500 or 2000 men."

That was the description of a place which had to be taken by a force consisting of a very small portion of the naval force of the country. In bringing forward this question, he felt that the natural difficulties which had to be contended against were so great that it was matter for wonder that they had been overcome with such rapidity. The forts which were so described by Sir G. Bremer were captured by her Majesty's ships in the space of one single hour. The fleet was brought through channels which were unknown even to the Chinese themselves, through channels blocked up in many places by sunken junks, and in which, in many places, there was not more water than just sufficient to float the vessels, and so impeded them, that the *Nemesis* could scarcely be steered between the junks which the Chinese had sunk. All these difficulties and dangers were surmounted by the skill and science which were so abundant in her Majesty's navy, and the fleet was laid before the walls of Canton without the aid of a single Chinese pilot; and, in ten days, that great and wealthy city was entirely at the mercy of her Majesty's representative, and upwards of 500 guns were captured and destroyed. When Canton was actually in possession of her Majesty's army, the representative of her Majesty interfered in the exercise of his discretion, and the fleet returned to their anchorage, where they remained without offering any further molestation to Canton for two months. In the meantime Sir. G.

Bremer, after a consultation between her Majesty's plenipotentiary and the officers in command, proceeded to Calcutta in order to place the state of affairs before the notice of the governor-general, and to solicit from him a reinforcement of troops and ships.

On that account Sir G. Bremer was not present on a subsequent occasion, viz. the 18th of May, when operations were again commenced; the heights of Canton were stormed, and, for the second time, that great and wealthy city was in the hands of her Majesty's forces. The second operation against that city was caused by the failure of negotiation and the want of good faith on the part of the Chinese government, by which a force of 25,000 were collected for the protection of Canton. Having defeated an attempt to set fire to our fleet by the means of fire-ships, it was, on the 18th of May, determined to advance on Canton, to move into the inner waters, and to take possession of the heights which commanded the city on the north and north-west sides. This, in the strict application of the term, was a military operation under Sir H. Gough; but it would not be giving a correct view of it to say that it was conducted wholly by military force. On the contrary, part of it consisted of a portion of the naval force. Indeed, the feeling seemed general amongst both arms of the service to forget the usual regulations which separated the two branches, and the men of each seemed most anxious to be permitted to serve their country in any situation or capacity in which their services could be made available. Accordingly, when the plan for storming the heights and the four forts which commanded the north and north-west sides of the city was arranged, the force was divided into four brigades. One of these, and that too, which, for a considerable time, bore the brunt of the enemy's fire, consisted of two battalions drawn from the ships, and which were called the "Naval Brigade." This was led on by Captain Sir Le Fleming Senhouse in person—that able and lamented officer whose death a few days after this was the only thing which cast a gloom on the proceedings of that day. Captain Senhouse had devolved the command of his ship on Captain Bouchier, and tendered to Sir H. Gough his valuable counsel and aid, and was with him from first to last in these operations.

He (Lord Stanley) was not competent to detail, still less to offer, any opinion upon military operations. They were, however, spoken of in the present case by those who were the fit judges of such movements, and if any honourable members had not read the details in the *Gazette*, he would assure them they would well repay the perusal. They would find the result, that with a force not amounting to 3000 of all arms, the commanders of both services, finding that the hills were occupied by forces vastly superior in numbers, and all negotiations of a pacific nature being broken off, determined to take possession of the four forts which commanded the city. This operation was thus described by Sir Hugh Gough, in his despatch, dated May, 1841: "At about half-past nine o'clock the advance was sounded, and it has seldom fallen to my lot to witness a more soldier-like and steady advance, or a more animated attack. Every individual, native as well as European, steadily and gallantly did his duty. The 18th and 49th were emulous which should first reach their appointed goals; but, under the impulse of this feeling, they did not lose sight of that discipline which could alone ensure success. The advance of the 37th Madras

Native Infantry and Bengal Volunteers, in support, was equally praiseworthy. The result of this combined movement was, that the two forts were captured with comparatively small loss, and that, in little more than half-an-hour after the order for advance was given, the British troops looked down on Canton, within a hundred paces of its walls. The well-directed fire of the artillery in the centre was highly creditable, and did great execution. In co-operation with these attacks, I witnessed, with no ordinary gratification, the noble rush of the brigade of seamen, under their gallant leader Captain Bouchier, exposed to a heavy fire from the whole of the north-western rampart. This right attack was equally successful, and here, also, the British standard proudly waved on the two western forts, while the British tars looked down upon the north-western face of the city and its suburbs." Where so many had distinguished themselves by their persevering bravery, it was not his intention to mention names more than had already been given in detail; but, without going much beyond that rule, he trusted he might be permitted to mention one circumstance connected with an Indian regiment, the 37th Madras Native Infantry, which had proved itself worthy to occupy a place alongside of two regiments of the Royal Irish, the 49th and 55th, along with which they had bravely fought throughout the whole of these operations.

The first effect of the consummate valour of this small number of troops was the retirement from the city, for whose protection they were sent, of a body of Tartar soldiers, estimated by some at 35,000, and by others at not less than 45,000 men. As he had mentioned the 37th Madras Native Infantry, the house, he hoped, would permit him to relate one little incident connected with it, amongst many which could be told of its distinguished bravery during the whole of the war. In the course of some light skirmishing, which took place with the enemy a few days after the events he had narrated, a company of the 37th had separated from a body of the 26th, with which it had been acting. During the whole of that day there had been a succession of violent thunder-storms, accompanied by heavy falls of rain. In the evening the company were missed, and a detachment of marines was sent to look for them and ascertain what had become of them. The marines came up with them, and in what position did the house think they were found? This brave little band—this single company of Sepoys, were found in the presence of some thousands of Chinese, armed uncouthly, no doubt, but still armed with matchlocks, spears, and other weapons! There they were, almost surrounded by the Chinese, who, seeing from the wetness of the day that not one of their guns would go off, had ventured to go near them. This gallant little band had formed itself into a small square, and, with fixed bayonets, were keeping the whole of their assailants at bay. In this state they had continued for some time, and until after dusk, when they were relieved by the marines, who, having percussion guns, put the Chinese to flight by a volley or two, and released their brave companions in arms. This was in itself, perhaps, only a trifling incident, but it was important as shewing the indomitable spirit of the Sepoys; and he had mentioned it for the purpose of doing honour to the Indian army, one of whose companies, in a climate and country to which they were strangers, and contending with a people of whose habits, manners, and

mode of warfare, they were wholly ignorant, had thus displayed a coolness, a courage, and a discipline, worthy of the best regiments in the British army.

He was quite sure that no officer or man of that army would consider it invidious that he had gone a little out of the usual course on such occasions to allude to this single exploit. He would now proceed to detail the operation which took place in August. In the latter part of that month, reinforcements having arrived which had been sent by the governor-general of India, it was determined that the troops, which might be considered as having got possession of Canton, should move down the river, and that Sir W. Parker, who had just arrived, and Sir H. Gough, should take their respective commands of the fleet and the land forces, and proceed northwards. On the 21st they left the vicinity of Canton and proceeded to the city of Amoy. The force consisted of eleven ships of war, carrying in all 330 guns, besides four steamers. The land force amounted to only 2733 men, having left 1380 men at Hong-kong, which was the whole of their disposable force. With this force they entered the spacious harbour of Amoy, which was protected by a long line of strong fortifications, and also by a large fort near the entrance, which was likewise very strongly fortified. He was unwilling to detain the house by description, but he could not well avoid reading a short extract from the despatch of Sir H. Gough as to the strength of the fort they were about to attack. That gallant officer said, "We found the batteries and works of defence on the entire sea face strengthened by every means that the art of these active people could devise, presenting a succession of batteries and outworks from the extreme outward points of this extensive bay, until, within about three-quarters of a mile of the entrance of the harbour, where a high barrier wall was constructed from the foot of a steep and rocky mountain to a sandy beach on the sea, and from this latter point a strong casement-work of granite, faced with soil, and occasional small bastions, with parapets of stone, to afford flanking defences, was continued to the very suburbs and entrance of the harbour, whence were masked batteries with sand-bags, until opposite the north-east point of Golongsoo island, altogether 152 guns. On the island of Golongsoo, which is the key of Amoy, strong batteries, mounting in all seventy-six guns, were also placed in every commanding position for flanking the approach to the harbour (which is scarcely half a mile wide at the entrance), and protecting the accessible points of landing." No time was lost in making the necessary preparations for attacking this formidable place. On the day previous to the attack the harbour had been reconnoitred by Sir H. Gough and Sir W. Parker in person.

And here, let him observe, that it was an honourable addition to the many claims which they had to the thanks of the house and the country, that in this important business of a reconnoitre of a place hitherto so little known, those distinguished officers would see with their own eyes, and judge from their own observations. One of the greatest difficulties with which they had to contend was, that the bay in which they were now to proceed to hostilities was so little known. In many parts it was so shallow that vessels had scarcely more than water enough to float; but such was the precision with which the orders were given, and the promptitude with which they were obeyed, that in a short time every vessel was in the position she was to occupy

during the attack. The ships being all ready, the firing commenced at the same moment on the forts of Amoy and on that of Golongsoo. The troops having landed, Amoy was taken by escalade, and soon after Golongsoo was taken possession of by a detachment of marines. It was necessary to leave a force of 550 men in the city of Amoy, the remainder of the force proceeding to retake possession of Chusan, which we had given up in consequence of the negotiations with Keshen. It was found, on approaching this island, that the Chinese had lost no time in completing the defences which we had commenced. Their engineers had shewn great skill and ingenuity in finishing some works which our officers had begun on the seaboard, and in adding several of their own. Yet, with all these additions, their batteries were soon silenced by our fire. The forts were stormed by a joint force of military and marines; the adjoining heights were taken in the face of an enemy greatly superior in numbers, many of whom stood to their arms with great gallantry. The batteries on the seaboard having been turned, the city was attacked in the rear, and in a short time the whole island was in possession of our British and Indian troops.

From Chusan the operations of the force were directed against the strongly fortified heights of Chinghae, which protected the important city of Ningpo. For the difficulties the force had to contend with he would refer to the official despatches; but the result was, that this strong place, defended by more than 10,000 Tartar troops, who were considered invincible, was taken by a force of 2000, aided by some sailors, who were bravely led on by Sir W. Parker himself, while the land force was at another point, and commanded by Sir H. Gough. The following was the account of the taking of this place and Ningpo by Sir H. Gough: "We found Chinghae to be, I may almost say, one great arsenal, with a cannon-foundry and gun-carriage manufactory in active operation, on improved models, together with warlike stores of various descriptions. In a battery upon the river one of the caronades of the Kite was found, with an excellent imitation alongside it, and many of the new Chinese brass guns are very efficient. It having been determined to push on with the least possible delay to Ningpo, Sir W. Parker proceeded on the 12th in the *Nemesis* steamer to ascertain the practicability of the river, and actually reached, without the slightest attempt at opposition, the bridge of boats, which connects this city with the opposite suburb. Upon his return in the evening arrangements were made for the attack on the following morning, lest the enemy, by his apparent submission, should intend to entrap us. Having left the 55th, with the exception of the light company, 100 of Royal Marines, with detachments of artillery and sappers, in Chinghae, the rest of the force, about 750 bayonets, exclusive of the artillery and sappers, in steamers, by eight A.M. on the 13th, we reached Ningpo at three o'clock. No enemy appeared, and it was evident that no ambushade was intended, as the inhabitants densely thronged the bridge of boats, and collected in clusters along both banks. The troops landed on and near the bridge, and advanced to the city gate, which we found barricaded, but the walls were soon escalated, and the Chinese assisted in removing the obstructions and opening the gate. This little force of soldiers, seamen, and marines, drew up on the ramparts, the band of the 18th playing 'God save the Queen.' The second city of the province of Chekiang, the walls of which are nearly five miles in cir-

cumference, with a population of nearly 300,000 souls, has thus fallen into our hands. The people all appear desirous to throw themselves under British protection, saying publicly that their mandarins have deserted them, and their own soldiers are unable to protect them. I have assembled some of the most respectable and influential of the mercantile classes that have remained, and have assured them of my anxiety to afford them all protection consistent with our instructions to press the Chinese government. Proclamations have been issued, calling upon the people to open their shops, which I have engaged shall not be molested. This they have done to some extent, and confidence appears to be increasing. It affords me very great gratification to be enabled to report to your lordship that the orderly conduct of the troops calls for my warmest commendations, evincing the constant attention of the officers, and the true British feeling which exists in this little force." It was too late in the day, when Ningpo was taken, to do more than to despatch a small force to a place in the neighbourhood, where it was said a body of the enemy were assembled. An attack by these before daylight was most gallantly repulsed. Shortly after this, it was found necessary to send a large body of troops, from 1500 to 2000 men, accompanied by a body of seamen, to some distance in the country. They met a very large body of Tartar soldiers, and at once put them to the rout, and returned without having in their progress attacked or in any way molested a single individual. He had now gone into what he considered sufficient details of the bravery by which our troops were distinguished. He would now come to another point. He would admit that the enemy with whom they had to contend was easy of attack; but he thought that if there was any one point on which more than another the troops deserved praise, it was the strict discipline and good order which they had maintained throughout.

On the capture of Amoy, Sir H. Gough said, "I am most happy to be enabled to state, that the conduct of the troops has been most exemplary. Some instances of misconduct have, no doubt, occurred; but when it is considered that they were in the midst of temptation, many of the houses being open, with valuable property strewed about, and many shops in every street deserted, but full of sham-shu, it is a matter of great satisfaction that these instances were so few. By half-past six o'clock," he added, "every soldier and every follower had been embarked (without a single instance of inebriety occurring) on board the steamers, which transferred the troops on board their respective transports, during the night." In referring to the attack on Ningpo, he said, "None of the inhabitants of the suburbs or vicinity suffered, as far as I could learn; and although the bridges over the canals and sides of the roads were in many places crowded with spectators almost in the line of fire, the soldiers, be it said to their praise, shewed every proper forbearance." He added, "The column returned to T'sekee, which we did not reach until nine o'clock that night; all the villages in the neighbourhood of our route were apparently deserted by the inhabitants, but, I am happy to say, in no one instance was a house entered on our line of march, along which no trace was left betokening a movement of troops through a hostile country. Indeed, with the exception of a very few killed in houses where the Chinese troops sought refuge the preceding day, I did not see amid the slain one individual that was not habited as a soldier, which, as the pea-

sanctuary were in many instances intermingled with the fugitives, goes far to shew the forbearance and discrimination of our men, even in the heat of pursuit; and that all the movements which had been made since the evacuation of Ningpo bore the same character. That event (the evacuation of Ningpo) was effected in a most satisfactory manner on the 7th instant, leaving, I trust, among the inhabitants of that part of the Chekiang province, a deep feeling of respect and gratitude for the orderly and forbearing conduct of the British soldiers, and proving, that, while pressing on the government, and overthrowing every opposing display of military force, it has been our object to protect the Chinese population of every class and grade as much as lay in our power." It was not, however, by British officers alone that this testimony was borne to the good order and discipline observed by our troops. Letters had been intercepted from Chinese officers, in which they stated that they had in vain endeavoured to impress on the people that the barbarians were the robbers and plunderers which they had described them to be, for they (the barbarians) fed the poor people who were in want, clothed the naked, protected the unarmed, healed their wounded, and made their sick well again; that the result was, the people were lukewarm in the cause against them, and even the troops did not seem to wish to go out against them. The people could not be persuaded that they were what they had been represented to be.

Upon the capture of Chapoo, the British force found a separate portion of the city was set apart for the Tartar troops, while another was for the Chinese. The main resistance had been experienced from a portion of the city defended by the Tartar garrison, who, unfortunately, ignorant of the character of British warfare, and under the belief that no quarter would be given them, met destruction to the number of 300, and caused, unhappily, the loss to our forces of a very gallant officer, Colonel Thomas. But the principal operation of the campaign, and that which reflected the highest credit upon the troops—not perhaps in a military point of view, but in respect to science, skill, and self-control—was the carrying of a large British fleet and force 170 miles up an inland river, in a country utterly unknown, and hitherto untraversed by European forces; nay, kept closed, as far as possible (and to a far greater extent than might in this state of the world have been deemed possible), against the slightest inland intercourse with foreigners, the mouth of the river beset with shoals unknown to the officers of the squadron, and continually enveloped in fogs, which rendered surveying operations peculiarly difficult; so much so, that one steamer ran on some of the sunken rocks with which the entrance into the channel was endangered (though that was the only accident that happened to the vessels engaged); but by the skill, science, and perseverance of our forces, the whole of the fleet (ultimately amounting to no less than seventy-three sail) were safely carried through all the shoals, over the bar, and up the channel of this mighty river, the first thirty miles of its current affording a depth of water but three feet more than was required for the line-of-battle ships.

He would not dwell upon other particular operations, but he would advert to the proud position in which the forces of this country

stood upon the 22d of July, after the great city of Chin-Kiang-foo had fallen, including, as it did, a large Tartar force, surrounded with powerful defences, defended by its garrison with great determination, and, in addition to all, the artificial difficulties interposed, under a climate so intensely hot, that even after a portion of the city had surrendered, and the gates were in our possession, though the Tartar troops still tenaciously protracted the defence, a gallant officer, Major Uniacke, of the Marines, and others, fell victims to the overpowering intensity of the heat; which was actually so oppressive that the troops on both sides, invaders and defenders, by common consent, lay upon their arms within the half-captured city from noon till seven o'clock in the evening, before either of them could renew the combat; yet, under all these circumstances, this great city, to the astonishment and dismay of the Chinese, fell within the short period of one day's attack before the combined valour and gallantry of our naval and military forces; for the navy had on this, as on all other occasions, borne its full share in this contest; and it should be kept in mind that on these occasions the Tartar troops fought with the fury of desperation, the walls being cleared, hand to hand, and on some occasions Tartar officers had been known to grapple with determination the English combatants, hurling both together from the ramparts to one common destruction. He was happy to say, that little plunder or disorder resulted to the British troops from the capture; but it was deeply to be regretted that one circumstance had stamped the event with peculiar horror: the Tartar troops, ignorant of the character of their foes, were induced, either impelled by fear or by an enthusiastic attachment to their sovereign, to involve themselves, their wives, their children, and their dependants, in one common massacre; nor would he shock the feelings of the house by describing the scenes which met the sight of our successful soldiers on traversing the captured city.

He turned with much greater pleasure to contemplate the aspect of affairs as regarded our own troops. A force, consisting of 4500 effective men, under Sir H. Gough, with a fleet of seventy-three sail, had forced their way, conquering as they went, up the channel of a mighty and unknown river, penetrating 170 miles into the centre of the Chinese empire, achieving in their passage the conquest of places mounting in the whole 2000 guns (all of which had been captured or destroyed), and containing populations varying from 1,500,000 to 500,000, constantly routing forces four, eight, sometimes ten times their number; and doing all this at the distance of half the globe from their native country, in the very heart of an enemy's. Let the house reflect upon the triumphant position in which the forces then stood. Having surmounted all these obstacles; holding on one hand, with formidable grasp, the main artery of the Chinese empire (that mighty stream which, communicating with the celebrated canals, traversed the vast country, and supplied the upper provinces with the products of the south), and with the other making dispositions—which the consequences of their victory, by rendering unnecessary, alone prevented from being successfully carried out—for the capture of the great city of Nankin, the second in the empire, with 1,500,000 inhabitants; and in the course of all these proceedings our troops maintaining, not only a constancy of courage, gallantry, and endurance, but a

soldier-like forbearance, discipline, and self-control, reflecting yet higher credit upon them; and thus enabling Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary to dictate, at the heart of the Chinese empire, to the Emperor of China, the terms of a satisfactory peace. There might have been other operations in which more of blood had been shed—many in which more obstinate resistance had been made—but there were none, he would venture to say, in which more of real merit had been displayed under most difficult combinations of circumstances, and through services in the highest degree arduous, and none in which our troops and naval forces had ever deserved more thoroughly the expression of gratitude on the part of that house, which he was certain would be cheerfully accorded.

The vote of thanks he had to propose would, in one respect, be somewhat different from former precedents. It had been the practice to include, in separate votes, the services of the naval and military forces, and it was not on account of indifference to those precedents that a different course had been adopted on the present occasion, but entirely because the two branches of our service had been throughout their encounters so cordially united and so constantly combined that it would be really impossible to find a single operation in which they had not both been engaged, and in which they had not both deserved equally cordial acknowledgments. Nor could the house, he was sure, regret that along with the land forces of the East India Company, their infant naval force should be included in the vote of thanks, as having rendered most efficient services, and shewn itself not unworthy of co-operating with Her Majesty's navy. He felt, that as an unprofessional man, he had probably omitted to mention the names and services of many who were justly entitled to distinction; and he hoped that his apology for this would be accepted by the gallant services. He might mention, however, that a regular precedent had been established on these occasions, which precluded the names of officers from being mentioned in such votes, lower in rank than commodores in the navy, and brigadier-generals in the army. Now, he thought it wise to adhere, on these occasions, to the precedent so established, in order to prevent what he thought would be very pernicious—the practice of discussing in that house the particular merits of individual officers. But he would state that an adherence to this rule alone had prevented him from including in the vote many names of those who, he was persuaded, had equally merited the distinction. He would also add that this alone had deterred him from introducing the names of many of the captains commanding in our navy, who had discharged their duties with exemplary skill and energy. It would have afforded him great pleasure to introduce the name of Sir T. Cochrane, had not that gallant officer been precluded from taking any share in the actual operations of the campaign, by being sent to the important station of Hong-kong, ere he had an opportunity of joining the active service.

He did not pretend to anticipate what might be the consequences of the peaceful termination of these hostilities, which might justly be called arduous, in consequence of the difficulties which had been experienced, the magnitude of the obstacles to be surmounted, and the responsibility of forming any previous estimate, or acquiring any previous knowledge, of them. As to what might be the future advantages of the happy result of these achievements, they would, in all

probability, be greatly beneficial to our commerce and manufactures, but that not perhaps immediately; and he confessed he had heard, with satisfaction, the temperate and sensible language of his honourable friend (if he would allow him so to call him), the member for Manchester, who had upon this subject well said, that the vast market of China, though it would be probably available to our manufactures, would only become so in the lapse of time—and that great results were to be looked for rather as the sure, yet slow and gradual opening of an immense empire, to be followed up with an industry combined with caution, than as a sudden gain, to be snatched at with avidity by our manufacturers—perhaps leading, as on former occasions, to loss and disappointment. But, without discussing further this subject, it was their part to join in congratulations on the peaceful and satisfactory settlement of an important, arduous, and expensive war, opening, as it did, a mighty empire, hitherto concealed and secluded from the civilised world. A simple duty was now before them—to pay a merited tribute of gratitude, without one dissentient voice—to those gallant forces who, under circumstances so difficult, had supported the honour of the British character, while upholding the honour of the British arms—and to whose firmness and valour the safe and satisfactory adjustment of a treaty with one of the mightiest empires in the world was thus to be principally ascribed. [The noble lord, expressing his regret that it had not been in his power to render less irksome the dry details of hostile operations, concluded by moving a vote precisely similar to that moved in the Lords.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, February 20.

THANKS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, AND ALSO TO THE ARMY, FOR SERVICES IN AFGHANISTAN.

The Duke of Wellington said he rose, in pursuance of the notice which he gave to their lordships some nights ago, to move certain resolutions relative to the army lately employed in Afghanistan, which he had laid on their lordships' table. In calling their lordships' attention to the observations which he should deem it necessary to make on this subject, he begged to state that it was his intention to avoid adverting to any matter that was not strictly connected with the military preparations and operations that had occurred in Afghanistan, except in so far as he should advert to certain historical matters contained in the papers, in relation to antecedent circumstances, for the purpose of elucidating particularly those points to which he was about to call their lordships' attention. The papers on their lordships' table shewed, and there could be no doubt of the fact, from the events that had occurred, that there existed throughout Afghanistan, in the course of the year 1841, a spirit of an insurrectionary character. Not only did that spirit manifest itself to the north and east of the city of Cabul, as was stated in those papers, but it likewise appeared in the north and west of Cabul; and, not only that, but even south of Cabul

and Candahar. In short, it was impossible to peruse these papers and not clearly to perceive that, at the time to which he referred, the whole country was in a state of disturbance, and that it would have been impossible for troops to pass through the country in small numbers without coming into contest with hostile parties, and with very great probability of their being cut off. They would see that the country was in such a state that parties of troops on their march to Cabul were attacked. These interruptions were incessant, and the opposition became so formidable, that the troops of the government were compelled to abandon one post. In a short time, the disturbances extended to other parts of the territory, and finally, the whole country was in a state of undisguised insurrection against the government. Some of those who were engaged in the insurrection seized on certain forts, and the insurrectionary spirit extended itself from Cabul to Candahar, and, indeed, through every part of the country. The provinces exhibited a scene of the greatest confusion and disturbance; and a complete end was put to all communication between different parts of the provinces, except in connexion with the march of large bodies of troops.

Under these circumstances it was, that the insurrection broke out in the city of Cabul itself. But, before he made any remarks on that part of the subject, he wished just to remind their lordships, that previous to the breaking out of the insurrection in Cabul, a detachment of the troops stationed in that neighbourhood for the protection of the seat of government and the head-quarters of the army there established, had been sent forward under General Sir R. Sale, in order to suppress the insurrection which had broken out in the province south-east of Cabul. Before General Sale had made a single march he had become engaged with a most formidable force, and in the action was himself wounded. Their lordships would see, from the reports, that General Sale continued his operations; and, while he was attacked, in front and rear, day after day, by great numbers, he, and the officers and soldiers under his command, had made the most gallant exertions to effect the object which they had been sent out to attain. Before he had been long gone, however, the general commanding in Cabul found it necessary to recall him. He ordered General Sale to return to Cabul, as he expected that he himself would be pressed by a formidable force during the absence of him whom he had sent to suppress an insurrection elsewhere, and to reopen the communication, then closed, between Cabul and Hindostan. But General Sale found himself in such a situation, in consequence of the numbers of his wounded and sick, and from the want of means of conveyance, that he was unable to obey the order for his return. At that time his sick and wounded amounted to at least 300 men.

Under these circumstances he determined on proceeding towards Jellalabad. Accordingly, he bravely continued his operations day after day, with the intention of reaching that city, and he succeeded, by the success of those operations, in establishing himself at Jellalabad in a short time after he had marched from Cabul. But their lordships should not suppose that, in thus passing through the country, the British force, which was no inconsiderable one, amounting, as it did, to between 4000 and 5000 men, were able to suppress the insurrection. No such thing. The insurgents continued unceasingly to attack the

troops in all the passes and valleys which intervened between Khoord Cabul and Jellalabad. It was a matter worthy of note, that some of those very forces by which General Sale was attacked were placed there for the purpose of giving security to Schah Soojah's government, and of maintaining the tranquillity of the country. He wished to advert to that part of the subject so far only as it might enable their lordships to understand what was the real situation of the country at the breaking out of the insurrection; because he thought that it would throw some light on the subsequent transactions. General Sale had commenced his march somewhere about the 12th or 14th of October, and on the 3d of November the insurrection broke out at Cabul.

The house of Sir Alexander Burnes was attacked, and he himself was murdered. Several other officers were equally surprised and murdered; and all the stores of the town were seized and plundered. The pay-office was, in like manner, attacked and plundered. From that time forward, the insurgents were constantly on the alert. Besides, the troops in the cantonments at Cabul, there was a camp on the heights, on the opposite side of the river, which was broken up after the insurrection had commenced, and part of the troops were sent to the citadel of Balas Hissar. After that detachment had been sent out, the troops that remained in cantonments were hardly sufficient to hold the post. The provisions and stores destined for the use of the troops were outside of the cantonments, and the works by which they were defended being unfinished, rendered their defence difficult and extremely doubtful. The troops in the cantonments were attacked, as it appeared, immediately after the affair in the city of Cabul, on the 3d of November, when Sir Alexander Burnes and other European officers were killed. An attempt was made, at the Schah's desire, to put down the insurrection on that day, but it failed, and the troops employed were beaten back. The contest still continued between the troops in the cantonments and the insurgents in the city. All communication with the interior of the country was cut off. No forage could be obtained for the animals generally attending the army, or for the artillery horses. Attacks were made, without intermission, day and night. In point of fact, it appeared that the men were under arms day and night; so that, night after night, without respite or relaxation, the troops were continually obliged to be under arms behind their defences, and suffering privations of the most trying character.

Under these unfavourable circumstances, it became the duty of the army to use their best endeavours to dislodge the body of insurgents which occupied a place called the King's Garden, and this measure was rendered indispensable by the necessity of providing food for the army and their followers, as well as forage for the cattle. In the accomplishment of these objects, he regretted to say, that the army did not succeed. The whole of their attempts for the attainment of those ends wholly failed; but the contest continued day after day; the object being to acquire, if possible, fresh supplies of food, forage, and stores—food for the inhabitants, the army, and their followers, and forage for the animals which were employed in the service of the army. All these efforts, however, were made in vain; and, as always happened in cases of that description, the men, by

degrees, lost their spirits. It almost always happened that soldiers, when their health suffered, lost their spirits and the energy, which is generally co-existent with health of body. The natural results of such a condition of the army was the breaking up of general subordination and obedience to orders. In fact, the discipline of the army was gone; the animals were famishing; the soldiers were in almost a state of mutiny; and the followers of the army were cut up and good for nothing. Never were men in a worse state than those men were before, and for more than a month after, the attack upon Captain Burnes' house. It was, as many of their lordships already knew, thought proper that a commissioner should be appointed to negotiate with those who had been at the head of the insurrection, and who had been concerned in guiding the measures of the insurgents, and of the other parties opposed to our troops. The gentleman employed on the part of the British government to conduct these negotiations with Akhbar Khan was murdered—he was treacherously murdered; but, notwithstanding the circumstances attending that murder, the negotiations were continued; the objects of the negotiation were the evacuation of the cantonments occupied by our soldiers, and the march of the troops to Hindostan. The house would readily believe that the disagreements which had unfortunately arisen tended greatly to the discouragement of the troops, to a want of confidence in the officers, to every species of indiscipline, and to every thing that was calculated to destroy the efficiency of the army.

The attention of the troops was naturally directed to the fact, that negotiations were at that time going forward with a view to the surrender of all that they had suffered so much for the purpose of acquiring. This necessarily augmented the discontent which prevailed, and aggravated all the evils of the existing insubordination—evils which needed no addition, and which were painfully aggravated by the severity of the climate and the pressure of fatigue. The men, thus discouraged by the progress of the negotiations, were obliged to evacuate their cantonments and march within a certain time. Arrangements for those purposes were entered into with the other party, which included an undertaking, that our troops should be furnished with the means of proceeding on their march, and with an adequate supply of provisions; but no pretence was made of performing that agreement; when the time for the troops to march came there were no stores, no provisions, no means of transit; and, in effect, the British army was driven out of Cabul with arms in their hands certainly, but, in all respects, they were nothing more than a mob; they had no one quality of an army; subordination, order, obedience, were at an end; and, when the troops were called upon to execute the desired movement, they were found unable to execute it, even with safety to themselves. All confidence in their officers had been lost, and all reliance upon their own strength utterly annihilated. They were a mob, surrounded by camp-followers, and all but pursued by another mob, who, impatient for plunder, entered the cantonments almost before our soldiers quitted them. Day after night, and night after day, they proceeded on their toilsome retreat, armed men mixed up with their followers, fired upon in all directions, exposed to every possible severity, without clothes, without food, without any means of shelter or protection from the severity

of the climate, or any means of conveying the wounded, the sick, the women, or the children. Day after day, and night after night, they continued to press forward as long as the human frame could endure such hardships; but, at last, the whole body became disorganised; many were given up to the chief who had engaged to provide for their safety; others were killed or taken prisoners, and when this disastrous march came to a close, one only member of that army remained to narrate the melancholy history of its sufferings. This was a medical gentleman, whose name was Bryden.

He had thus thought it necessary to lay before their lordships a brief outline of the disastrous events which had taken place up to the period of Dr. Bryden's escape. It formed no part of his object in addressing their lordships to impute blame to any one; and he knew that much of the difficulties which had arisen was to be imputed to a want of subordination amongst the soldiers, and to the dispiriting effects of a general failure in the objects of the expedition. An inquiry had been set on foot into the causes of these failures by the late government; that inquiry was continued by the present government, and until those investigations were brought to a close, it would, of course, not be possible to lay the details before parliament in a full and authentic shape. It was perfectly true, therefore, that no official information was possessed on the subject; no official accounts of those transactions had yet reached the government of India; but, nevertheless, he believed that the outline which he had laid before the house was, in its main features, perfectly correct. Private correspondence and reports of various kinds left no doubt on the mind of any one that the chief facts which he had laid before them were substantially correct. He believed that the officer who had the command of the ill-fated army which was driven out of Cabul did not possess the power of preventing the evils which had occurred. He was in very ill-health, and subsequently a fall from his horse wholly incapacitated him for active exertions to remedy the evils with which he and the army were surrounded; but after the first few days, particularly after the negotiations at Cabul had commenced, it became hopeless for him to think of maintaining his position, for it was evident that sooner or later a movement which might fail must be made to march the troops from Cabul into some place of safety. In justice, however, he was bound to say, that every effort was made to collect troops, and to take such measures as might insure the safety of the garrison, which, by its own bravery and good conduct, had established itself at Jellalabad, as well as to save and protect the other garrisons in the different fortresses throughout the country.

The present governor-general landed in India on the 28th of February. The first order which he issued relative to these transactions was on the 15th of March. It was well known that great difficulties had been experienced in attempting to carry into effect the orders issued by the late government for collecting forces on the Indus, with a view to relieving the troops still remaining in the Affghan territory, on account of the want of means of conveyance for ammunition, stores, provisions, treasure, and other articles, without which it was impossible and would be useless to attempt the relief of any of those garrisons. Those deficiencies and difficulties were, in a great degree, to be attributed to the loss of animals used in carrying

burdens. They were further attributable to the cruel slaughter of the persons employed in the guidance and management of those animals. He had served in that country, and he knew that in some parts of it the practice of hiring cattle might be best, and having them accompanied, at the same time, by persons in the service of the owners of the cattle. In other cases, the best course was to purchase animals for the use of the government, and have them attended on by persons in the employment of the state. The camels, however, hired on this occasion had been hired to go to Jellalabad, and no farther. They were knocked up at Peshawur, and could not proceed; the consequences of which was, that the ammunition, treasures, and provisions, could not be carried any farther. No advance of money, no temptation or promise, could induce the people to afford the troops the means of conveyance. The troops were thus unable to come to the relief of the officer who had so gallantly taken possession of Jellalabad, and who had done every thing to maintain himself there.

As he had already stated, the governor-general issued his first order on the 15th of March, and every effort was made to collect and to equip troops as fast as possible. It was not until the 5th of April that the Kyber Pass was forced, and a junction was thus formed at Jellalabad with Sir R. Sale. That position was fortified with great skill and labour. The security of the troops was provided for, and the enemy driven off. After this junction was established, an attack was made by their combined forces on Akhbar Khan, who came down upon them with a large force, and made a regular attack on Jellalabad. This took place on the 7th of April. General Sale obtained a complete victory over Akhbar Khan. All his cannon and ammunition were taken. This grand victory was obtained whilst the other troops were marching from the Khyber Pass for his relief, General Pollock having marched through the Khyber Pass to afford military assistance to General Sale. This was the first operation. There were other places in the country besides that of Jellalabad which had no regular communication with Hindostan, and which were not in a situation to repel any powerful and well-organised attack that might be made upon them by the enemy. A large force was collected at Candahar. There was also a garrison at Ghuznee, and at other places. The object of those who commanded these garrisons must have been at that time to secure a communication between the different garrisons to which he had alluded. To effect this desirable object, every thing was done that was necessary to secure the character and the honour of the country. The noble lord, with a zeal and determination which did him high credit, continued perseveringly his efforts to secure that communication. Candahar, Jellalabad, Sir R. Sale, and General England, were all in want of those means of conveyance which are necessary in the time of war to convey provisions, ammunition, and other articles, indispensable for the use of the army. The noble lord the governor-general did not relax in his efforts to supply these generals and garrisons with the means of conveyance.

If their lordships would only examine the book on the table, they would see published the correspondence which the governor-general had, with the officers in command, as well as with others, with the view of adopting the most prompt and efficient mode of supplying the wants of the troops. As early as the 15th of March the governor-

general conveyed clearly his intentions not to embark again in the re-conquest of Afghanistan, notwithstanding the British government were in possession of the means of doing so if they were so disposed. He did not mention these particulars with the view of exciting a political debate. On the 19th of April he received additional information of the position and condition of the troops. He had communicated to him an account of the failure of one of the detachments in endeavouring to reach Candahar through the Kojuck Pass. The generals commanding at Candahar and Jellalabad were instructed to direct their attention seriously to the withdrawal of the troops at the period they thought it most expedient to adopt such a course. This was to be effected with the least inconvenience to the health and efficiency of the army. This was necessary, as the men had to pass through a difficult country, occupied by an enemy ready to offer every obstacle to their progress. Under these circumstances the order was given on the 19th of April. Subsequently, however, a correspondence took place with the generals in command, and it was deemed, after considering all the circumstances, expedient, if they could be supplied with the means, to withdraw the troops in October.

The governor-general having resolved on the necessity of bringing back the army from Afghanistan at the earliest period at which their retirement could be effected, consistently with the health and efficiency of the troops, on the 4th of July, 1842, Major-General Nott received instructions from the noble lord at the head of the government of India to that effect. He, the Duke of Wellington, considered the governor-general entitled to much commendation for the mode in which these instructions were conveyed. He had read many documents of that character, but he had seen none more deserving of eulogy. Major-General Nott accepted the offer most gallantly, and carried it into prompt execution. He, the Duke of Wellington, honoured him for it. He did not hesitate for a moment in undertaking to carry into effect the governor-general's instructions. But the willingness with which he seconded the governor-general's wishes was alike honourable to all parties engaged in the transaction. He hoped that their lordships would unanimously concur with him in the vote of thanks which it was his intention to propose to Major-General Nott for the valuable services which he had rendered to his country. Prior to his receiving these instructions he had been engaged twice with the enemy, once at Candahar. On the 5th of August he defeated an enemy very superior in force to the army under his own command. He obtained a victory over the enemy at Jellalabad, as well as at Ghuznee. The forts of this latter place were attacked, the enemy were compelled to evacuate, and possession was thus obtained. In the meantime, the governor-general had been in communication and correspondence with General Pollock, who was in the neighbourhood of Jellalabad. He was supplied with the means of conveyance, with provisions and ammunition. The same success attended his march between the Khyber Pass and Jellalabad, and on the road to Cabul. He advanced with the force under his command, and in the very valley in which he, the Duke of Wellington, had stated a massacre had taken place, he achieved a great victory. This brave officer was exposed, day by day, to continued attacks, until he reached Cabul, and planted the standard on the heights of Cabul.

On the 16th of September Major-General Nott, after defeating the enemy in several engagements, succeeded in forming a junction with the other portions of the army, at the spot where their disasters had commenced in the middle of September. He, the Duke of Wellington, had stated, that the governor-general had landed in India on the 28th of February; his, the governor-general's orders, relating to the first transaction which took place after his arrival, was given on the 15th of March. Between that date and the 16th of September the great misfortune to which he had referred was redressed. He, the Duke of Wellington, trusted that their lordships would permit him to hope that, as Her Majesty had been pleased most graciously to express her approbation of the valour displayed by her troops engaged in that war, the house would sanction unanimously the vote of thanks which he had the honour to propose for its adoption. There was another subject, with respect to which he had a few words to address to their lordships. The enemy was in possession of several captives; these were delivered up between the 16th and the 21st of the month, by which time all were in the hands of the brigadier-general. General Nott had succeeded in rescuing many from captivity and slavery. From the period at which the governor-general landed in India and when his first orders were given more was done to remedy the misfortunes which had taken place during the months of September and July than the most sanguine minds could have anticipated.

It was not his wish to cast any reflections on the course pursued by the noble lord opposite during the time he held the high office now filled by his noble friend at the head of the government of India. In introducing this subject, he had endeavoured to avoid all topics calculated to irritate and provoke discussion. It was his wish that their lordships should unanimously assent to the resolutions which he was about to propose to the house. The noble duke then read the following resolutions: "1. That the thanks of this house be given to the Right Hon. Lord Ellenborough, governor-general of the British possessions in the East Indies, for the ability and judgment with which the resources of the British empire in India have been applied to the support of the military operations in Affghanistan. 2. That the thanks of this house be given to Major-General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., to Major-General Sir William Nott, G.C.B., to Major-General Sir John M'Caskill, K.C.B., to Major-General Richard England, and the other officers of the army, both European and native, for the intrepidity, skill, and perseverance, displayed by them in the military operations in Affghanistan, and for their indefatigable zeal and exertions throughout the late campaign. 3. That this house do highly approve and acknowledge the valour and patient perseverance displayed by the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, both European and native, employed in Affghanistan; and that the same be signified to them by the commanders of the several corps, who are desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, February 20.

Sir R. Peel then rose for the purpose of moving the following resolutions: "Resolved, that the thanks of this house be given to the Right Hon. Lord Ellenborough, governor-general of the British possessions in the East Indies, for the ability and judgment with which the resources of the British empire in India have been applied in the support of the military operations in Afghanistan. That the thanks of this house be given to Major-General Sir George Pollock, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to Major-General Sir William Nott, K.C.B., to Major-General Sir John M'Caskill, K.C.B., to Major-General Sir Robert Henry Sale, G.C.B., to Major-General Richard England, and the other officers of the army, both European and native, for the intrepidity, skill, and perseverance, displayed by them in the military operations in Afghanistan, and for their indefatigable zeal and exertions throughout the late campaign. That this house does highly approve and acknowledge the valour and patient perseverance displayed by the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, both European and native, employed in Afghanistan, and that the same be signified to them by the commanders of the several corps, who are desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour." The right honourable gentleman then spoke as follows:—

Sir,—The motion with which I shall conclude the observations I have to make, will be in precise conformity with the motion which I gave the other day. It will be that the thanks of the house shall be given to the governor-general of India for the ability and judgment with which the resources of the British empire in India have been applied in support of the military operations in Afghanistan, and that the thanks of the house shall be given to the general officers who immediately conducted those operations, and to the other officers of the army, for the ability, skill, and perseverance, displayed by them, and their indefatigable zeal and exertions throughout the late campaign. The motion will, also, signify our grateful acknowledgments and high approbation of the valour and patient perseverance displayed by the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, both of the European and native army, during the whole of that campaign, and for their gallant behaviour upon every occasion in which they came into contact with the enemy. I consider all I have to do on the present occasion is to establish that the operations in Afghanistan were of sufficient public importance to warrant me in calling upon the house to support the motion with which I shall conclude, and that the several parties, both civil and military, to whom my motion refers, did perform those services, and did exhibit those qualities for which it is proposed that the thanks of the house should be given to them.

In conformity with all usage upon occasions of this nature, I shall studiously abstain from any reference to the matters of merely a political nature. I shall not call in question the policy of the original advance into Afghanistan, nor shall I attempt to vindicate upon this occasion the policy of the withdrawal of the troops; and if, in the course of my address, one word shall fall from me which shall have a

tendency to provoke a discussion upon merely political grounds, or which shall place the conduct of one person in invidious contrast with that of another, I declare beforehand, that the word so falling from me will be at variance entirely with the intention with which I rise to address the house, and I therefore make for it, if it shall fall from me, this preliminary apology. Sir, I feel great difficulty in addressing the house upon this subject. I feel that no address that could be made to them could weaken the impression which must have been derived from the perusal of this volume. There is something of romantic interest cast over the whole of these operations. There is something in the remoteness of the region, in the wild and savage grandeur of the scenery, in the undisciplined, desperate, and ferocious valour of the enemy, and the deadly precision with which they used the rude implements of war of which they were possessed. There have been such dreadful disasters, partaking rather of the character of phantasma and of hideous dreams than of the reality of life; such brilliant successes; such instances of devotion to the public service; of desperate fidelity in the face of overwhelming numbers. There is, again, the unhopcd-for delivery of the whole of the prisoners, as if a gracious Providence had conduced to "succour and provide for the desolate and oppressed, and shew pity upon the prisoner and captive." I say all these things do constitute an interest upon the perusal of these volumes—the details of them written at the time from the scene of action—the hand that had wielded the sword guiding the pen that described them—all these things, I say, constitute an interest which can only be weakened by any such address as I can offer to the house upon this occasion.

The details of the transactions in question commence with the autumn of 1841. It is necessary, as I am to propose a vote of thanks to the governor-general of India, Lord Ellenborough, for the ability and judgment with which he applied the resources of the British empire in support of these operations, that I should state to the house, as clearly as I can; it is necessary, I say, as I propose that the thanks of this house should be given, where I consider they are most justly due, to the governor-general of India, that I should recall to the recollection of the house the precise position of affairs when Lord Ellenborough assumed the government of India, up to the end of October 1841. The aspect of affairs at Cabul was, upon the whole, of a pacific nature. I will try, as fairly as I can, in giving an account of the state of affairs, to quote the expressions made use of by the late governor-general, or by Sir W. M'Naghten in his account relative to the state of affairs in Cabul. The priesthood and chiefs of clans and their military retinue were dissatisfied with the influence exercised by the British government, but still there was no indication from which there was reason to apprehend either universal discontent or the hazard of general outbreak or insurrection. So far from it, that the 20th of October had been fixed on by Sir W. M'Naghten as the day on which he should depart from Cabul, handing over his diplomatic functions to Sir A. Burnes, and himself proceeding to Bombay, for the purpose of exercising the civil government there.

About the middle of October a rebellion broke out against the British authorities, on the part of certain chiefs of the Ghilzie tribes. That rebellion was attributed to two causes: the first was the withhold-

ing of certain payments to which they considered themselves entitled, on account of the keeping open of the passes; that certain allowances, which were made to the Ghilzie chiefs for that purpose, had been in part withheld; secondly, making the Ghilzie chiefs responsible for the robberies that had been committed by the eastern Ghilzies. In consequence of that, in October the passes between Cabul and Gundamuck were seized, and the military communication between Cabul and British India was intercepted. Sir R. Sale was ordered to force the passes. He left Cabul with three regiments, viz. the 13th Queen's Regiment, the 35th and 37th Native Infantry. The 37th Regiment, which accompanied him part of the way, was subsequently recalled to Cabul. On the 11th of November, after experiencing very great obstruction in the passage, Sir R. Sale reached Jellalabad, with six days' provisions only, and surrounded, in fact, by all the armed population of the district. On the 7th of November, at Cabul, our countrymen were attacked on every side. I am trying, as far as I can, in making these preliminary recitals, to use the exact expressions, of course the most accurate, the most fair to all parties, used in reciting them in the volume. Sir Alexander Burnes and his brother were murdered. At the same time, a district north of Cabul, called Kohistan, broke out into insurrection, and Captain Woodburn, with a party of 108 invalids, who were proceeding from Ghuznee to Cabul, was cut off, and the whole of the party accompanying him were murdered. Accounts also reached Cabul, that the disturbances extended to between seventy and eighty miles south of Ghuznee.

It became necessary for Lord Auckland, who was then administering the Indian government, when the accounts reached Calcutta of the state of affairs at Cabul, to determine what course it was most consistent with the public interests that he should take. Lord Auckland, writing on the 2d of December, recommended that a strong force, not less than from 10,000 to 12,000 men, should be ready to be concentrated between the Sutlej and the Jumna; and he also desired that an additional force should be placed in Peshawur, in order to provide for any contingencies that might arise. On the 3d of December, Lord Auckland, before he heard of the military disasters at Cabul, expresses this opinion. He says:—"It would be vain to speculate upon the issue of the contest at Cabul; but, in the extreme event of the military possession of that city and the surrounding territory having been entirely lost, it is not our intention to direct new and extensive operations for the re-establishment of our supremacy throughout Afghanistan." That was written when Lord Auckland had heard of the first insurrection of the Ghilzies, of the massacre of Sir W. M'Naghten and Sir Alexander Burnes, but not of the disasters which befell the army under General Elphinstone. At this time Sir R. Sale was at Jellalabad, and an attempt was made to relieve Sir R. Sale by a detachment of four regiments under the command of General Wild, who was ordered to force the Khyber Pass, and to rescue, if possible, Sir R. Sale from his position, and to give every aid that such additional force could give. Lord Auckland, on the 19th of February, had heard of the failure of General Wild to force the Khyber Pass, and, on the receipt of that intelligence, he expresses himself in the following way in respect to our policy in Afghanistan: "Since we have heard of the misfortunes in the Khyber Pass, and have

become convinced that, with the difficulties at present opposed to us, and in the actual state of our preparations, we could not expect, at least in this year, to maintain a position in the Jellalabad districts for any effective purpose, we have made our directions in regard to withdrawal from Jellalabad clear and positive, and we shall rejoice to learn that Major-general Pollock will have anticipated these more express orders by confining his efforts to the same object." That was on the 19th of February. He said, at the same time, to shew that he was not regardless of the state of the prisoners at Cabul: "The painful situation of the officers' families, and European and native soldiers, who are prisoners in Affghanistan, engages our most anxious thought; and any measures which we can adopt with fair and honourable prospect of advantage for their comfort or release, will be eagerly adopted by us." On the 2d of February Lord Auckland had desired that a commanding force should be concentrated at or near Peshawur.

It will be remembered that at this time, at the beginning of February, in addition to the force then supposed to be at Cabul labouring under very great difficulties, there was also the force at Candahar under General Nott. The fortress of Ghuznee was also occupied by a British force, and another fortress (Khelat-i-Ghilzie) occupied by Captain Craigie and a small detachment. On the 10th of February orders were given by Lord Auckland to General Nott as follows: "Events will, in every probability, have determined your course of proceeding long before the present letter, or any communication founded upon the letters of the 28th and 31st ult., can be in your possession. But he thinks it now right not to omit the chance of distinctly informing you that it is his desire that you should, without reference to the terms of the extract of the despatch of the 28th ult., act solely so as may best, in your judgment, secure the paramount object of the safety of the troops placed under your orders, and may uphold, at the same time, the honour of the British arms." Now I have stated, as fairly as I can the position of Lord Auckland, and the orders which he issued—the orders for the withdrawal to Jellalabad, the discretionary order to General Nott, and the assembling of a large force of 10,000 or 12,000 men between the Sutlej and the Jumna, and also the care which he took that the British honour should be maintained, while every thing that was possible was to be done to secure the comfort and the safety of the troops. These were the arrangements by the late governor-general previously to his retirement. I now come to the opinion of the commander-of-the-forces upon the then state of affairs. Sir J. Nicholls, in his communication of Jan. 24, recites an interview which he had had with Mr. Clerk, who had been our resident at Lahore, a gentleman in the civil service of the government of India, of the most distinguished ability and the highest honour. In the course of the interview Mr. Clerk impressed upon Sir J. Nicholls the great advantage of re-establishing the British arms in Affghanistan, and, if military operations permitted, to recover possession of Cabul. Sir J. Nicholls, however, entertained these opinions at that time with respect to the state of the army: "Admitting the undeniable force of this argument, I am greatly inclined to doubt that we have at present either army or funds sufficient to renew this contest. Money may, perhaps, be obtainable, but soldiers are not, without

leaving India bare. Shortly before I left Calcutta, there were at least 38,000 men in our pay in Affghanistan and Scinde, including Schah Soojah's troops, but not the rabble attached to his person. How insufficient that number has been to awe the barbarous, and, at first, disunited, tribes of Affghanistan and Scinde, our numerous conflicts, our late reverses, and our heavy losses, fully prove." I think it is quite clear, then, that the opinion of the late governor-general and of the commander of the forces was adverse to any advance on Cabul from the side of Jellalabad; that he thought they ought first to release Sir R. Sale from his position, and that he did not contemplate attempting, during that year, the re-establishment of British supremacy in Cabul, at least, not from the side of Jellalabad; and, I will ask, who is prepared to blame Lord Auckland for the discretion which he then exercised, and the decision to which he then came? It is easy, indeed, for us to be military critics at a small expense, seated in this comfortable chamber, with a full knowledge of all the subsequent events, and rejoicing at present successes, with no responsibility upon us, such as rested on the governor-general, the responsibility not merely of forcing a passage to Cabul against an enemy that might oppose our army, but first to provide for the interests and the security of the vast empire for the safety of which he was responsible.

It was necessary for the governor-general to look also to the indications of hostility towards that empire which there might be from other quarters, as, in this case, there were from the side of the Burmese; and also to remember the large force of troops that had been withdrawn from the service and defence of the British empire in India for the conducting of the operations in China. All these things he had to take into account in determining upon his course of policy; and, so far am I from being disposed to blame Lord Auckland for the view he took of the position of the British force, when writing in February 1842, with an army dispirited by recent reverses, that before I would pronounce an opinion adverse to the decision he then came to, I must place myself in this position:—I must have only his knowledge at the time; I must feel his responsibility; and, doing all this, as far as we now can, I will say that I think Lord Auckland exempt from blame on the score of having contemplated the withdrawal of our forces at the time. Why, in what position were the armies of Cabul and Candahar? It was such as to make it necessary that military considerations should weigh on the mind of Lord Auckland at the time. Communication was intercepted. The army at Candahar, under General Nott, was 549 miles from the Indus—from Bukhur on the Indus. But between the army and that point there was also interposed the Bolan Pass. The army of Cabul was 540 miles from Ferozepore, the nearest town of British India. In order to afford aid to the force at Cabul, the whole Punjab would have had to be crossed, and this, too, at a time when, it must be well known to many honourable gentlemen, a feeling and a spirit prevailed among the Sikh troops not the most favourable to such a movement. Do honourable gentlemen remember, that between Ferozepore and Cabul there is the Khyber Pass; that for 193 miles out of 540, the country is of a nature as regards military communication, exceeding in difficulty any other country in the globe?

When such was the state of affairs, and such considerations as these were pressing on the mind of Lord Auckland, I, for one, am not prepared to imply the slightest condemnation on Lord Auckland for contemplating the withdrawal of the forces within the British territories at that time; not, however, abandoning the expectation of future movements, but foreseeing that, in the then state of the army, and in the then state of India, one other fatal reverse, such as that which we had experienced at Cabul, might have the most prejudicial effect; for reverses of this kind, coming in succession, count with a force not merely double where there are two, but with a force infinitely increased by the repetition. I say that Lord Auckland, viewing the then state of India, acted, in my opinion, most wisely in collecting the forces in British India, and taking time to deliberate what course of policy he should pursue. When the vote of thanks to Lord Auckland was proposed, I, differing from the policy which dictated the original advance, yet felt that Lord Auckland was fairly entitled to public acknowledgments for the zeal he had manifested in preparing and directing the resources of India, and for the aid of the military operations. I gave that vote, as far as he was concerned, with satisfaction, because I thought him entitled to it; and I see nothing in his conduct, in respect to these military operations since he left India, that makes me desirous of withdrawing that opinion. Such, however, as I have described, was the condition of affairs when the present governor-general, Lord Ellenborough, succeeded Lord Auckland.

The first letter which Lord Ellenborough wrote on the subject of the operations that ought to be pursued, was dated the 15th of March, 1842. He says, in that letter, that he thinks it would be convenient to lay before the commanders the deliberate views he entertained with regard to the measures to be pursued in Affghanistan. The paper I am about to quote is No. 200, and is at page 167 of the book. Lord Ellenborough goes on to say, "Whatever course we may hereafter take must rest solely upon military considerations, and have, in the first instance, regard to the safety of the detached bodies of our troops at Jellalabad, at Ghuznee, at Khelat-i-Ghilzie, and Candahar, to the security of our troops now in the field from all unnecessary risk, and, finally, to the re-establishment of our military reputation by the infliction of some signal and decisive blow upon the Affghans, which may make it appear to them, to our own subjects, and to our allies, that we have the power of inflicting punishment upon those who commit atrocities and violate their faith, and that we withdraw ultimately from Affghanistan, not from any deficiency of means to maintain our position, but because we are satisfied that the king we have set up has not, as we were erroneously led to imagine, the support of the nation over which he has been placed. But, while the facts before us justify the withdrawal of our troops from Affghanistan, and the refusal of all further assistance to Schah Soojah, they are yet not such as to make it consistent with our reputation to give our further support, as is suggested by Major Rawlinson, to Schah Kamram, and to make over Candahar to that nominal ruler of Herat, even were it consistent with prudence to engage in a new speculative enterprise beyond the Indus, which might render it necessary for us to retain, at an enormous cost, a large body of troops in the difficult country between that river and Candahar, for the purpose of maintaining in the country so made over to

him a sovereign personally incapable, and for many years unknown to its inhabitants, otherwise than by the fame of his degrading vices. We are of opinion that it would be erroneous to suppose that a forward position in Upper Affghanistan would have the effect of controlling the Sikhs, or that a forward position above the passes of Lower Affghanistan would have the effect of controlling the Beloochees and the Scindians, by the appearance of confidence and of strength. That which will really, and will alone, control the Sikhs, the Beloochees, and the Scindians, and all the other nations beyond and within the Indus, is the knowledge that we possess an army, perfect in its equipment, possessed of all the means of movement, and so secure in its communications with the country from which its supplies and its reinforcements are drawn, as to be able at any time to act with vigour and effect against any enemy. In war, reputation is strength; but reputation is lost by the rash exposure of the most gallant troops, under circumstances which render defeat more probable than victory; and a succession of reverses will dishearten any soldiers, and, most of all, those whose courage and devotion have been mainly the result of their confidence that they were always led to certain success. We would, therefore, strongly impress upon the commanders of the forces employed in Affghanistan and Scinde, the importance of incurring no unnecessary risk, and of bringing their troops into action, under circumstances which may afford full scope to the superiority they derive from their discipline. At the same time we are aware that no great object can be accomplished without incurring some risk; and we should consider that the object of striking a decisive blow at the Affghans, more especially if such blow could be struck in combination with measures for the relief of Ghuznee—a blow which might re-establish our military character beyond the Indus, and leave a deep impression of our power, and of the vigour with which it would be applied to punish an atrocious enemy—would be one for which risk might be justifiably incurred, all due and possible precaution being taken to diminish such necessary risk, and to secure decisive success.

The commanders of the forces in Upper and Lower Affghanistan will, in all the operations they may design, bear in mind these general views and opinions of the government of India. They will, in the first instance, endeavour to relieve all the garrisons in Affghanistan which are now surrounded by the enemy. The relief of these garrisons is a point deeply affecting the military character of the army, and deeply interesting to the feelings of their country; but to make a rash attempt to effect such relief, in any case, without a reasonable prospect of success, would be to afford no real aid to the brave men who are surrounded, and fruitless to sacrifice other good soldiers, whose preservation is equally dear to the government they serve. To effect the release of the prisoners taken at Cabul is an object likewise deeply increasing in point of feeling and of honour. That object can, probably, only be accomplished by taking hostages from such part of the country as may be in, or may come into, our possession; and, with reference to this object, and to that of the relief of Ghuznee, it may possibly become a question, in the event of Major-General Pollock's effecting a junction with Sir Robert Sale, whether the united force shall return to the country below the Khyber Pass, or take a forward position near Jellalabad, or even advance to Cabul. We are fully sensible of

the advantages which would be derived from the reoccupation of Cabul, the scene of our great disaster, and of so much crime, even for a week, of the means which it might afford of recovering the prisoners, of the gratification which it would give to the army, and of the effect which it would have upon our enemies. Our withdrawal might then be made to rest upon an official declaration, of the grounds upon which we retired, as solemn as that which accompanied our advance; and we should retire as a conquering, not as a defeated power: but we cannot sanction the occupation of an advanced position beyond the Khyber Pass by Major-General Pollock, unless that general should be satisfied that he can, without depending upon the forbearance of the tribes near the pass, which, obtained only by purchase, must, under all circumstances, be precarious, and without depending upon the fidelity of the Sikh chiefs, or upon the power of those chiefs to restrain their troops, upon neither of which can any reliance be safely placed, feel assured that he can, by his own strength, overawe and overcome all who dispute the pass, and keep up at all times his communication with Peshawur and the Indus. And we would caution Major-General Pollock, and all the officers commanding the troops in the field, not to place any reliance upon, or to be biassed by, the representations of native chiefs, who may have been expelled from their country in consequence of their adherence to us, and who will naturally be ready to lead us into any danger by operations which may have the possible effect of restoring them to their former possessions." Sir, it is evident from this letter that Lord Ellenborough's main objects were, to relieve the garrisons, to rescue the prisoners, and to re-establish the military supremacy of the British arms, if even only for a time, in Cabul and Afghanistan; but that he did not contemplate a permanent occupation of Afghanistan.

On the 15th of March, 1842, those were the objects and this was the policy which he contemplated. Those objects have been accomplished, and the policy has practically been carried out. I am quite aware that, in the period that elapsed between the 15th of March and the successful result of those operations which he then contemplated, Lord Ellenborough did at one time take a different view of the policy of Indian affairs, and that he issued the order of the 19th of April to General Nott to withdraw from Candahar. But under what circumstances did he issue the order of the 19th of April? Here, again, as in the case of Lord Auckland, I will call on the house to bear in mind the responsibility devolving upon the governor-general, contemplating the fatal consequences that might arise from a repetition of such disasters as those which had but lately befallen our troops. On the 19th of April, Lord Ellenborough strongly recommended and directed General Nott to withdraw from Candahar, to rescue the garrison at Ghuznee and other places, and to retire with his troops upon India, in order to be near for its support. Now what was the information upon which Lord Ellenborough acted? He had just received intelligence of the fall of Ghuznee; that Colonel Palmer, finding it impossible to maintain the place, had surrendered Ghuznee to the force which then assailed it. At the same time he also received intelligence of the failure of General England in his attempt to advance through the Bolan Pass, for the purpose of assisting General Nott at Candahar. On the same day also he received information of two signal failures in

the attempt to relieve General Wild—that four regiments had been driven back from the Khyber Pass, while General England, with a considerable force, had failed to force his way through the Bolan Pass.

Now, let us refer to the letters which at that very time, almost on that very day, General Nott and General Pollock were addressing to Lord Ellenborough. It was on the 19th of April that the governor-general gave his directions to General Nott to withdraw from Candahar. He could not, of course, at that time, have been accurately informed of the actual state of the armies. He knew that Ghuznee had surrendered; that the pass between Candahar and the Indus had not been forced by General England, but that that general had met with a discomfiture. He knew also the feeling that prevailed in some of the regiments of the army, commanded by General Nott. I will first refer to a letter of General Pollock to Lord Ellenborough, dated Jellalabad, April 20. It is No. 302 in the printed book. General Pollock says: "To establish dépôts or strong posts at intervals, on the road between this and Cabul, would so reduce the numerical strength of this force, that by the time it reached the capital it would be too weak to effect the desired object. For several marches no forage is procurable. Even if we had carriage, the conveyance of forage would so increase the number of animals to be protected, that I should much doubt our being able to convey them in safety; and I confess, after the treachery we have experienced, I could have no confidence in any promises of support from an Affghan; he might engage to lay in forage at intervals, for the express purpose of leading us into a difficult position, and then glory in having served his own cause, by bringing us to the verge of destruction. The devastation of a few villages in our vicinity, with all grain and forage, would be a small matter in the eyes of an Affghan, if he could thereby destroy our force—and such a measure would assuredly go near to effect it. I have maturely considered the question of our advance by this road to Cabul, and I confess I see too many difficulties to warrant our risking such a course. The force I have the honour to command, if well supplied, is ready to march any where, and, if I could have advanced by the route of Candahar, our success would be certain. But to withdraw from this place at the present moment would enable the enemy to concentrate all their strength in the vicinity of Candahar, which, until the junction of Brigadier England, would embarrass Major-General Nott." And General Nott, while still unaware of the governor-general's order of the 19th of April, gives this account of the force under his command. Writing on the 18th of April (No. 293), he says: "In the event of field operations, the deduction of these 3000 men would leave me scarcely 4000 troops, including the cavalry, to oppose the enemy in the field, and to guard a long train of provision and carriage cattle; and, however distant the service from this important magazine, every particle of food must be carried with the force, thus crippling and retarding all its movements. The troops and establishments at Candahar are four months in arrears, and there is not a rupee in the treasury, nor can money be borrowed. We have no medicine for the sick and wounded; and, in the event of much service in the field, I fear we should run short of musket ammunition, although I have contrived to have a considerable quantity prepared from old and damaged powder; frequent application has been made to

the authorities in Scinde, during the last four months, for treasure, ammunition, stores, medicines, and particularly for cavalry, but no aid whatever has been afforded. I want draught and baggage-cattle to enable me to move; but without money, in a country like this, I can neither purchase nor hire them. I have no cattle for moving even three regiments. During our field operations of last month, both officers and men marched without tents. Under these circumstances, my difficulties were great; but, although I consider it to be my duty to state these facts, the government may rest assured of my best and unremitting exertions to carry into effect its views and instructions, and to uphold the reputation of our arms and the honour of my country. Perhaps it is not within my province to observe, that, in my humble opinion, an unnecessary alarm has been created, regarding the position of our troops in this country, and of the strength and power of the enemy we have to contend with."

I beg the honourable gentleman* to bear in mind, that I have from the first declared my wish not to introduce a word that could in any way raise questions beyond that immediately before the house. I would beg him also to remember, that the passage he has called on me to read was written before Lord Ellenborough's order of the 19th of April. I stated the course which I intended to take as regarded Lord Auckland, and I do not desire to introduce any thing that might savour of a party character, or that might possibly be the means of doing injustice to any of those who were engaged in these transactions. General Nott goes on to say:—"This enemy cannot face our troops in the field with any chance of success, however superior they may be in numbers, provided those precautions are strictly observed which war between a small body of disciplined soldiers and a vast crowd of untrained, unorganised, and half-civilised people, constantly renders necessary. True, the British troops suffered a dreadful disaster at Cabul, and it is not for me to presume to point out why this happened, however evident I may conceive the reasons, and the long train of military and political events which led to the sad catastrophe. Had I been reinforced with a single regiment of cavalry, I feel convinced that I could long since have tranquillised or subdued the rebellious feeling in the provinces dependent upon Candahar, and that a very few additional troops from Scinde, to garrison this extensive and important city, would have set me free from my present difficult position, and have enabled me at this moment to have been on my march to Ghuznee and to Cabul; but although near six months have elapsed since the outbreak at that city, no aid of any kind has been sent to me; and the circumstances I have now detailed still confine me to this post and its immediate vicinity." I do not think I can do more to satisfy the honourable gentleman. But to return to those two letters, of the 18th and 20th of April. I think that the account which they give of the state of the two armies, upon which depended the success of the operations in Affghanistan, coming on the heels of the surrender of Ghuznee, and the failure of General England, completely justify the policy of that order of the 19th of April. Under the circumstances then presented to the mind of Lord Ellenborough, I say it was true wisdom in him to give the order of the 19th of April,

* Captain Mangles requested that the next paragraph might be read.

and I think he deserves the commendations of this house for it. And he says, most justly, on another occasion, "True it is that I might conciliate public favour by directing an advance; but if by an act of precipitation of that kind—if by the want of true courage to recede when recession was for the public interest, I compromised the safety of India, I never, during my existence, should cease to upbraid myself."

Sir, I can hardly think it would be necessary for me to try to convince any gentleman who has read those papers of the devotion to the public service manifested by Lord Ellenborough in respect to the provisioning of these armies; I feel ashamed almost to shew, that upon that ground he is justly entitled to the expression of public acknowledgment. What did Lord Ellenborough in respect of provisioning the armies and providing them with carriage? Lord Ellenborough, on the 16th of September, says: "Every possible effort has been made to supply Major-General Pollock's force with carriage, and to provide for the expected wants of Major-General Nott's force when it joins the army in the Cabul valley. In the ten weeks ending the 8th of September, there have been purchased 7653 camels, and 5026 mules and ponies; 1265 Bungaree bullocks have been hired, and 1000 camels; and I have reason to think that 1500 more Bungaree bullocks have been hired at Peshawur, making in all 16,444 animals. The purchases of camels continue, and I have directed that every mule may be procured which can be deemed fit for service. I am satisfied that I shall have the entire concurrence of your committee in the opinion I have expressed to the commissary-general, that the army must be supplied, cost what it may, and that it is better to have 1000 animals too many than 100 too few. The losses of animals, however, must of necessity be so large, that I have no hope that all my efforts will do more than provide for the absolute requirements of the retiring army. Camp equipages, clothing, shoes, medical, and other comforts, are to be forwarded by these animals; and I trust the army will feel that it incurs no suffering which could have been obviated by the paternal care of the government." Sir, look at the range which it was necessary to provide these animals, and the scarcity of them that existed, and think of the immense exertions that must have been used in order to procure, within ten weeks, 16,444 beasts of burden. Don't forget that the field had been exhausted by previous operations; it was not a field from which you could draw fresh supplies for new emergencies. What was the calculation of Major Todd, who, describing the situation of the country in this respect, writing to Lord Auckland, states that the loss between November, 1838, and the same period in 1839, was not less than 32,000 beasts of burden? When, therefore, you estimate the extent of the exertions which it became necessary to make in order to procure a supply of 16,500 beasts of burden, you must not forget that the loss sustained by the operations of 1839 amounted, according to the highest authority, to not less than 40,000 beasts of burden. I do feel confident that this house, whatever its opinion may be upon points of policy, will recognise the claims of Lord Ellenborough to public acknowledgment "for the ability and judgment with which the resources of the British empire in India have been applied, to the support of the military operations in Afghanistan."

Bearing in mind the governor-general's despatch of March 15—bearing in mind the objects he contemplated on assuming the govern-

ment amidst great depression, amidst great forebodings as to the future, the objects contemplated being the relief of every garrison, the rescue of the prisoners, the occupation of Cabul, to give a proof to India and the world that our military supremacy, if not controlled by considerations of policy, might be complete in that country—bearing in mind that every object he had contemplated was completely realised, and that Lord Ellenborough had the satisfaction of seeing that army, a portion of which was once dispirited, retire behind the Sutlej, full of spirit, full of joy, and in a state of the greatest efficiency, I feel too much confidence in the generosity of this house to believe that any difference on points of policy would influence them to refuse a full acknowledgment of public services on the grounds on which I seek that expression. With respect to the claims of the gallant officers under whose command these exploits took place, I am perfectly convinced that, upon that head, there cannot be any difference of opinion. It is impossible to read the details of these transactions—it is impossible to trace the acts of General Pollock, General Nott, and Sir Robert Sale, without being inspired by all those feelings which are connected with the honour and military glory of our country. I am sure the house will excuse me if, with respect to each of these officers, and their claims upon public gratitude, I make some few observations. I begin with General Pollock. General Pollock took the command of the force intended to rescue Sir R. Sale early in the month of February, 1842; he arrived at Peshawur on the 12th of February. He had then heard, of course, of the failure of Brigadier Wild. On the day he arrived at Peshawur he found that there were not less than 1000 sick. He went to the camp, and found there 1800 cases of sickness. What was the course he pursued on the day after his arrival? Postponing every other concern, “he visited all the hospitals, he saw all the surgeons, to endeavour to ascertain from them the probable cause of the sickness.” He says,—(and these things do him honour,—these things inspire confidence in the men under an officer’s command; they exhibit the general, not merely contemplating the means of gaining the thanks of parliament by military exploits, but humanely attending to the comforts of the men placed under his command. I repeat it, I mention these things to the honour of that distinguished man, and I would rather dwell on them than on his military successes, because I am sure they are the elements of future successes. This is the way to inspire confidence and to insure triumph.) General Pollock says, “I shall visit the hospitals frequently; by adding in every way to the comforts of the men, I shew them that I feel an interest in them.” He says there had been some unpleasant feeling among them; what course did he take? He saw every officer; he visited every regiment; he determined not to act with harshness; there was no calling of courts-martial; but, by the influence of reason, in a very short time he re-established that spirit of confidence in them which had been shaken. The Sepoys had been for some time depressed by the unexpected difficulties of the Khyber Pass. They declared their readiness to meet any enemy; they said, “We will advance to the rescue of Sir R. Sale, but we tell you fairly that Cabul dwells on our spirits:” and I hope the house will not deal too harshly with those men, who have since so nobly retrieved their character.

Sir, I was struck by the reflection ; for, if we want any thing else to add to the interest of these scenes, it is their association with the ancient history of the world. These were the very regions in which one of the greatest of conquerors, some 2300 years since, was displaying his operations, encountering the very dangers which deterred our Sepoys ; and I was struck by the account which the Roman historian gives of the Macedonian phalanx in these very passes, on these very rivers. This is the speech which Alexander found it necessary to address to his gallant army. He found it necessary not to punish them, but to address them, and he addressed them in these words :—*"Date hoc precibus meis, et tandem obstinatum silentium rumpite."* He had observed that the passage of the rivers of the Punjab, and the prospect before them, had shaken the confidence of his soldiers, and he says, *"Ubi est ille clamor, alacritatis vestræ index ?—ubi ille meorum Macedonum vultus ? Non agnosco vos, milites."* He addressed them in vain ; the historian says, *"Quam illit demissis capitibus tacere perseverent."* Then he said to them, *"Ite reduces domos, ite, deserto rege ovantes. Ego hic a vobis desperatæ victoriæ aut honestæ mortis locum inveniam."* This was the language addressed to the Macedonian phalanx, terrified by the prospect of these passes. Alexander pursued a course similar to that which, at a subsequent period, another military commander followed ; not by severity—not by enforcing the rigid rules of war, but by reasoning with his men. General Pollock attempted, and succeeded in renovating their spirits and restoring their confidence. But, after the failure of the Macedonian phalanx, let us not judge too rashly of the Sepoys, because they yielded for a moment to the terror of these passes. Now what were the military services of General Pollock ? He forced the Khyber Pass by a series of operations from the 7th to the 16th of April. He arrived at Jellalabad on the 16th. In that pass 10,000 men were opposed to him. He remained with Sir R. Sale for a time, and advanced towards Cabul about the 18th of August. He reached Gundamuck on the 23d. On the 8th of September he defeated the Ghilzies. On the 13th of September he defeated Akhbar Khan at the head of 16,000 men at Tezzen, the very field where lay the bodies of those who had been massacred with the grossest cruelty and the grossest breach of faith. General Pollock, aided by Sir R. Sale, was completely successful ; and on the 16th of September he entered Cabul, the British flag was hoisted on the Bala Hissar, and the national anthem of "God save the Queen!" resounded through the streets of Cabul.

Sir, when you couple with these successful exploits the judgment, the discretion, and the firmness with which he contrived to revive the drooping spirits of our soldiers, and inspire them with the confidence of victory, I feel the house will be anxious unanimously to mark General Pollock with the highest distinction. With respect to General Nott, I am sure no one who knows the line he took, and the course of severe trial to which he was exposed ; can read his despatches without finding internal evidence that he must be a man highly deserving of public confidence. General Nott was occupying Candahar when the insurrection broke out. Under his command there were also the subordinate stations of Ghuznee and Khelat-i-Ghilzie. On the 7th of March a powerful force was collected around Candahar.

General Nott, leaving 2600 men as a garrison, marched to the attack of the enemy under Prince Sutter Jung. He came up with them on the 9th. He defeated them; and he states this remarkable and almost incredible fact, that during a march of five days, opposed to 12,000 men, of whom 6000 were cavalry, such was the discipline and steadiness of the troops, that not one camel was taken, or a particle of baggage lost. On the 29th of May, Akhbar Khan joined Prince Sutter Jung. General Nott left England in command of the city, and marched to the attack of the enemy, then 8000 men, in a strong position, and 2000 guarding a pass. General Nott was again successful.

While he was carrying on these operations, an assault was made on Khelat-i-Ghilzie, which was gallantly repelled by Captain Craigie, with a small force, chiefly consisting of Sepoys. I am glad thus honourably to mention captains and lieutenants, who, although excluded nominally from our votes, are entitled to public gratitude. General Nott moved for Candahar, availing himself of the discretion given him on the 10th of August. On the 30th of August, General Nott defeated Shumsooda Khan, about thirty-eight miles from Ghuznee. On the 5th of September he was again on the heights of Ghuznee; he took Ghuznee on the 6th, and destroyed it. On the 17th September he arrived within five miles of Cabul, and, a few days after, effected his junction with Pollock, who had reached Cabul before him. Looking to the situation in which he had been placed—left apparently deserted, his gallant spirit never forsook him, and he thought of nothing but an opportunity of vindicating his country's honour. But the compliment I ask for General Nott is not due to him merely on account of his military endurance and skill, but I say, that the mind which could conceive the expressions contained in his letter must belong to a man deserving the confidence of the public. In a letter addressed by General Nott to General England, dated at Candahar, the 18th of April, he says: "The troops at Candahar are four months in arrears, and we have not one rupee in the treasury. In the event of much field service we should run short of musket ammunition, and we are without medicine for the sick and wounded. I think it absolutely necessary that a strong brigade of 2500 men should be immediately pushed from Quettah to Candahar, with the supplies noted in the foregoing paragraph." He then says: "The people of this country cannot withstand our troops in the open field. I am well aware that war cannot be made without loss, but yet I hope that British troops can oppose Asiatic armies without defeat; and I feel and know that British officers should never despair of punishing the atrocious and treacherous conduct of a brutal enemy." He then says: "I feel obliged to you for pointing out the many difficulties attending our position, but you are well aware that it is our first and only duty to overcome difficulties, when the national honour and our military reputation are so deeply concerned. Nothing can be accomplished without effort and perseverance. In reply to the last paragraph of your letter of the 10th instant, I have only to observe, that I have not yet contemplated falling back; without money, I can neither pay the long arrears due to the troops, nor procure carriage for field operations."

Considering all the circumstances in which this officer was placed

—considering his separation from all sources from which he could obtain support, I say, that the man who could write such a letter is one of whom this country may be justly proud; and his countrymen, I am convinced, will long treasure this letter as a most valuable public document. Lord Ellenborough offered to General Nott the option of advancing, stating to him, at the same time, the difficulties he must encounter in such a movement; and, after fully considering all the advantages and disadvantages of an advance, the general stated that he had made up his mind to incur the responsibility of such a measure, and to make a decisive attempt to re-establish the British name and authority in Afghanistan. I will not trouble the house with all the details into which General Nott enters, but I may be allowed to read a few extracts from his letter. It is dated, "Candahar, July 26, 1842," and is No. 416 in the printed papers. Considering the fearful exhibitions of treachery and cruelty which he had witnessed, this letter contains a testimony honourable, not merely to the intellectual, but to the moral character, of General Nott. In the midst of his difficulties, he thus writes: "I am most anxious, notwithstanding the conduct of the Afghan chiefs, that our army should leave a deep impression on the people of this country of our character for forbearance and humanity."

I am sure the house will excuse my anxiety to place upon record the sense which the government entertains of the services of this distinguished man. Sir, it is impossible to refer to the services of General Pollock and Nott, and to omit mention of the name and services of Sir R. Sale. Nothing could be more honourable to the British arms than the conduct of this gallant officer during the whole period, from the day on which he entered upon the occupation of Jellalabad to the day when he advanced his army towards Cabul, a period of ten months, from the 11th of November, 1841, to the 7th of September, 1842. Sir R. Sale occupied Jellalabad on the 12th of November, 1841. He was then surrounded by numerous hostile forces. He says, in one of his letters, that he occupied Jellalabad with only two days' provisions. He had been recalled to Cabul; but, on considering the alternative of the return to Cabul, or the advance upon Jellalabad, he chose the latter course. When he reached Jellalabad, he found that the walls of the city had a circumference of 2300 yards; that the ramparts were entirely rased; that the parapets were thrown down; that the bastions were, in many places, utterly destroyed, and that, in others, they were commanded by adjacent eminences. The public roads ran over the fortifications in several directions, and to the extent of 400 yards of the wall it was impossible for a man to shew his face, in consequence of the total absence of any cover. This gallant officer was surrounded by 5000 assailants. On the 13th of January he heard of the disaster at Cabul, and he received information, at the same time, of the failure of Brigadier Wild. At this period, a considerable portion of the forces under his command shewed indications of a very doubtful allegiance, and the general was compelled to dispense with them. The troops of Schah Soojah, I ought to say, were those of whose fidelity doubts were entertained. But amidst all their privations, and in spite of the menacing attitude assumed by the enemy, the men laboured with a degree of cheerfulness and devotion most exemplary, and they suc-

ceeded in establishing the defences of the town. Three of the gates were retrenched; a ditch, ten feet in depth, and twelve feet in width, was dug entirely round the fort by these men, who could wield the sword at one time, and, at another, could handle the pickaxe and the spade; the parapets round the town were raised to the height of six or seven feet; and, about the 16th or 17th of February, the troops were exulting in the success of their operations, and were looking, with confidence, to these means of resistance and defence.

On the 19th of February a tremendous earthquake occurred, which entirely destroyed those defences, on the construction of which so much labour and exertion had been bestowed. The earthquake shook down the parapets; it demolished a third part of the town, and the gallant army had the mortification of seeing that, by a visitation of this nature, all their past labours were rendered wholly fruitless. Within the space of little more than a month, a hundred shocks of earthquakes hindered all their efforts to repair this devastation; but they applied themselves with undiminished energy to the restoration of the ruined fortifications, and never suspended their labours unless the near approach of the enemy rendered it necessary for them to engage in conflict. Akhbar Khan, flushed with success, advanced from Cabul, and appeared before Jellalabad. On the 21st and 22d of February, an attack was made; and from that period, to the 7th of April, a succession of skirmishes took place, and the little garrison was kept in a state of constant apprehension—apprehension I should not say, for their hearts never quailed; nor did they know the sensation of fear, but they were kept in a state of constant watchfulness to resist the assaults of the enemy. General Pollock was then making every exertion to relieve Sir R. Sale. On the 7th April, the forces of General Sale being then surrounded by the army of Akhbar Khan, firing of artillery was heard by the beleaguered troops in the Affghan camp. It was reported that this firing was on account of the failure of General Pollock's attempt to advance through the Khyber Pass, and circumstances seemed to countenance the report. Sir R. Sale had reason to believe either that the firing was on account of General Pollock's failure, or that it indicated the intention of Akhbar Khan to withdraw his forces; and he therefore determined, on the 7th of April, to attack Akhbar Khan, who was posted with 6000 men. The attack was made by 1800 British soliers, and was entirely successful. The enemy displayed great intrepidity, but they were overpowered by the valour of the British troops; and the result of the conflict was, that the British arms were victorious.

That victory, sir, would have been the cause of almost unqualified rejoicing, if it had not been purchased at the cost of the life of one of the most noble and gallant spirits whose actions have ever added brilliance to their country's military renown. Need I mention the name of the lamented Colonel Dennie? With his accustomed valour—a valour which was unquenchable—he led the British troops against the enemy. The attack which he headed was successful, but he fell in the conflict; and a spirit as gallant as his own has offered to his family and his friends that which he thinks, and justly thinks, the highest consolation that can be afforded them. "True it is," he says, "he has lost his life, but he lost his life on the field of battle, and in the hour of victory." Such is the consolation which Sir R. Sale offers

to his bereaved family and friends. I wish it had been possible—but it was not—I wish it had been possible that the dying moments of Colonel Dennie could have been consoled, as I believe they would have been, by the knowledge that, on account of the former valour and intrepidity he had displayed—he having no other interest or influence than that just interest and influence which such courage and devotion ought always to command—the Queen of England had signified her personal wish that Colonel Dennie should be appointed one of her aides-de-camp. I sincerely hope that Colonel Dennie could have been made acquainted with this fact. Sir R. Sale was relieved by General Pollock about the 16th of April; he advanced towards Cabul on the 20th of August, and on the 8th of September he led up the heights in advance of his own regiment. We are now merely recording our acknowledgment of military services; but, having thus referred to Sir R. Sale, I must be allowed to allude to the character and conduct of his wife. I think, sir, that the name of Sale, of Sir Robert and Lady Sale, will long be familiar words in the mouths of the people of this country. I hold in my hand a memorandum of events at Cabul, written by Lady Sale to her husband, Sir Robert Sale, during her captivity, and a document more truly honourable to the writer—one more surely indicative of a high, and generous, and gallant spirit, I never saw.

There was, at that time, an officer in Cabul, who stood in the relation of son-in-law to Sir Robert and Lady Sale; his name was Sturt; he held no higher rank than that of lieutenant, but he held that rank long enough to enable him to establish a reputation for gallant and energetic conduct, which will, I believe, long be remembered in this country. Will the house permit me to read the account which, in writing to her husband, Lady Sale gives of Lieutenant Sturt's health? She says, "Sturt was sent by the general with a message, and was stabbed in four places, in the king's presence: the face, the shoulder, a glance in his arm, and in the side." On the 4th of November she says, "Sturt is able to speak; the wound in his shoulder is deep, the side not so bad; the lungs uninjured; the face wound, near the corner of the eye. He was struck on the bone with such force that he was stunned for the moment. He had warded off two blows." On the 6th of November Lady Sale writes, "Sturt insisted, weak as he was, in shirt, plasters, and drawers, in going to the general, as there was no engineer there but himself. The general gave him leave to do as he pleased. Sturt got the wall of the garden, near the commissariat fort, pulled down by the sappers to-day." On the 17th of November Lady Sale says, "Sturt's wounds are doing well, but he overworks his strength; his mind keeps him up, and Harcourt tells me to give him wine and arrowroot. He cannot get his mouth open to get food in properly. His tongue and throat have suffered, and all the nerves about. He is out all day, and the soldiers help him about. Last night he did not go to bed till one o'clock, and then was waked up by a note." I regret that Lieutenant Sturt cannot now receive an expression of the admiration and esteem in which his conduct is held by the people of this country. He was killed in accompanying General Elphinstone's force, and his death is thus described by Lieutenant Eyre. Speaking of an attack made by Akhbar Khan, Lieutenant Eyre says, "Providentially, the whole

escaped, with the exception of Lady Sale, who received a slight wound in the arm." He then proceeds, "The rear-guard, consisting of her Majesty's 44th and 54th Native Infantry, suffered severely; and at last, finding that delay was only destruction, they followed the general example, and made the best of their way to the front. Dr. Cardew and Lieutenant Sturt, engineers, were wounded, the latter mortally." I have said, that, in the course of this campaign, instances of the most generous devotion, of friendly sympathy, and of desperate fidelity, were displayed, which deserve, at least, a passing notice. Lieutenant Eyre says, "Lieutenant Sturt had nearly cleared the defile when he received his wound, and would have been left on the ground to be hacked to pieces by the Ghilzees, who followed in the rear to complete the work of slaughter, but for the generous intrepidity of Lieutenant Mein, of her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, who, on learning what had befallen him, went back to his succour, and stood by him for several minutes, at the imminent risk of his own life, vainly entreating aid from the passers by. He was at length joined by Sergeant Deane, of the sappers, with whose assistance he dragged his friend, on a quilt, through the remainder of the pass, when he succeeded in mounting him on a miserable pony, and conducted him in safety to the camp, where the unfortunate officer lingered till the following morning, and was the only man of the whole force who received Christian burial. Lieutenant Mein was himself, at this very time, suffering from a dangerous wound in the head, received in the previous October; and his heroic disregard of self, and fidelity to his friend in the hour of danger, are well deserving of the record in the annals of British valour and virtue."

I think, sir, it is but just that the name of Lieutenant Mein should be mentioned with honour in the House of Commons; and I do not regret having noticed this circumstance, as it has called forth so generous and general an expression of sympathy and approval.

I am thankful, sir, for the attention with which the house has listened to my statement, and I trust and believe that they will cordially concur in thinking, that all the parties concerned in the brilliant and successful operations to which I have alluded are entitled to the thanks of this house and of the country for their services. It is impossible to contemplate those services without feeling proud of their British name. When we recollect that, while we were thus vindicating the honour of the British arms in Affghanistan, we were conducting, at a great sacrifice of wealth, but with consummate skill, and to an ultimately successful termination, our military and naval operations in China, it is impossible to contemplate the events which have occurred in Asia, during the year 1842, without sentiments of honour or pride at the conduct and services of our countrymen and fellow-subjects. I am willing to believe that these events prove that the military reputation of the United Kingdom, notwithstanding the long interval of peace, stands as high as it did during the excitement of the late war. And I would fain hope that the decisive proofs which we have given, that our energies and our military virtues are unabated, will constitute a great additional guarantee of continued peace. But if they fail in producing this result, and if, for the maintenance of our just rights, or for the vindication of our national honour, it should be necessary to rouse our energies, and to exert them on a more extended scene, then

I feel the utmost confidence that these gallant exploits afford proof that every interest of this kingdom will be maintained, and that English honour will be fully vindicated, in whatever quarter of the globe it may be violated or infringed.

OUT-PENSIONERS.

An Act for rendering more effective the Services of such Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital as shall be called out to assist in preserving the Public Peace.

August 24th, 1843.

WHEREAS, it is expedient that Her Majesty should be empowered to give orders for organising and equipping certain of the out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, for the purpose of rendering them more efficient when called out to assist in preserving the public peace; be it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, from time to time, by her warrant under the royal sign-manual, to order that such and so many of the out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, resident within any county or other district specified in such warrant, as to Her Majesty shall seem fit, shall be enrolled as a local force for the preservation of the peace, and from time to time to alter the extent of any such district, and to raise or lessen the number of pensioners so to be enrolled in such manner as to Her Majesty shall seem fit; and any pensioner while so enrolled shall not be liable to serve on any jury, nor to serve the office of constable, or any other parochial, township, or borough office: provided always, that the whole number of pensioners so to be enrolled in the United Kingdom shall not at any one time exceed ten thousand men: provided also, that every out-pensioner shall be entitled to all the benefits of the provisions contained in all such orders and regulations made by Her Majesty or her predecessors as were in force at the time of his enlisting.

2. And be it enacted, That, in default of any special provision to the contrary, the staff-officers or other persons duly appointed by the secretary-at-war to pay the out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, shall act as the commandants of the pensioners enrolled within their respective districts; and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to appoint to such force such other officers and non-commissioned officers of Her Majesty's regular forces or militia, whether from full or half-pay, or from the pension-list, as may be deemed expedient, and to put the whole or any part of the force under the command of such general or other superior officers of Her Majesty's regular forces as Her Majesty shall please to appoint.

3. And be it enacted, That all or any of the pensioners so enrolled as aforesaid, may be provided with arms, clothing, and accoutrements, and mustered within their respective districts for inspection on such days, not exceeding eight in each year, as Her Majesty through one of her principal secretaries of state for the time being shall order; and it

shall be lawful for such secretary of state, or, in case of emergency, any person or persons bearing the warrant of the secretary of state for that purpose, at any time to call out the whole, or such, or so many of such enrolled pensioners as he or they may deem necessary to aid the civil power in the preservation of the public peace within the district, or within any adjoining district.

4. And be it enacted, That whenever any of the regular forces of Her Majesty's army may be removed from any of Her Majesty's forts, towns, or garrisons within the United Kingdom, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to direct that such and so many of the said pensioners as volunteer their services for the purpose, may be kept on duty and pay, for any period not exceeding six calendar months, within such forts, towns, or garrisons, in the same way as the regular forces of Her Majesty's army; and any pensioner who shall have volunteered for such service, and shall afterwards refuse to serve, shall be liable to forfeiture of pension.

5. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to authorise her secretary-at-war for the time being to make regulations for the pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and enrolled pensioners, when mustered for inspection, or called out in aid of the civil power as aforesaid, and also in regard to their arms, clothing, equipment, and allowances, and also for the government of the said force, and for the infliction of fines and penalties for absence from, or misconduct during, muster or inspection, or for the breach of any of the said regulations, and for the deduction of such fines and penalties from any pay or pension which may become due to the offender; and all warrants and regulations to be issued under this Act shall be laid before both houses of Parliament within twenty-one days next after the commencement of each session; and any enrolled pensioner who, without reasonable excuse satisfactory to the secretary-at-war, shall fail to attend when called out as aforesaid in aid of the civil power, shall be liable to forfeiture of his pension, either absolutely or for such time as to the secretary-at-war shall seem fit.

6. And be it enacted, That whenever the said pensioners shall be called out on duty in aid of the civil power, or for muster or inspection, or when any pensioner who may have volunteered his services for that purpose shall be kept on duty in any fort, town, or garrison, all the provisions of any Act then in force for the punishing of mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters, as well with regard to billeting as in all other respects whatsoever, and also the Articles of War established or to be established by Her Majesty pursuant to the provisions of the said Act, shall extend and apply to such pensioners, and to the officers and non-commissioned officers appointed to command them; and offences committed by such officers, non-commissioned officers, and pensioners, or any of them, on the occasions aforesaid, may be inquired of and tried by court-martial assembled under the provisions of any such Act, according to the usual discipline of Her Majesty's army; and courts-martial for the trial of any such offences may be holden, and the punishment awarded by any such court-martial may be inflicted, either during the time for which the said pensioners shall be so on duty, or at any time within twelve calendar months after the offence

shall have been committed or the offended shall have been apprehended.

7. And be it enacted, That every pensioner enrolled as aforesaid, who shall carelessly lose, destroy, or damage any arms, accoutrements, ammunition, or clothing provided for him or entrusted to his charge, shall be liable to make good the same out of his pension, together with such penalty, not exceeding double the amount of such loss or damage, as the secretary-at-war may direct; and every such enrolled pensioner who shall wilfully damage or destroy, or who shall sell, pawn, or otherwise unlawfully dispose of any such arms, accoutrements, ammunition, or clothing, shall be liable to forfeiture of his pension; and any person knowingly purchasing or receiving the same shall, on conviction thereof, by the oath of any credible witness or upon his own confession, before any magistrate or justice of the peace, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds, and, in default of payment, may be imprisoned for any time not exceeding three calendar months.

8. And be it enacted, That no toll shall be demanded or taken at any turnpike-gate, or bar, pier, wharf, or landing-place, for any horse ridden by any field-officer or staff-officer of pensioners, being in uniform, when employed on any of the duties referred to in this Act, nor for any private or hired vehicle necessarily used by such officers, being in uniform, for the conveyance of themselves and the books and other documents required for the purpose of paying the out-pensioners at the several stations within the district; and any toll-collector who shall demand and take toll from any such officer when so employed and in uniform shall, on conviction thereof, by the oath of any credible witness or on his own confession, before a magistrate or justice of the peace, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds.

9. And be it enacted, That this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed in this session of parliament.

FRAUDULENT CONFESSION OF DESERTION.

THE following provision appears in an Act of Parliament passed in the late session for the regulation of the army:—"And be it enacted, That any person who shall voluntarily deliver himself up as a deserter from Her Majesty's forces, or the embodied militia, or the forces of the East India Company, or who, upon being apprehended for any offence, shall, in the presence of the justice, confess himself to be a deserter, as aforesaid, shall be deemed to have been duly enlisted, and to be a soldier, and shall be liable to serve in any of Her Majesty's forces as Her Majesty shall think fit to appoint, whether such person shall have been ever actually enlisted or not; and, in case such person shall not be a deserter from the regiment stated in such confession, he shall be liable to be punished as a rogue and a vagabond, or may be prosecuted and punished for obtaining money under false pretences; and the confession and receiving subsistence as a soldier by such person shall

be evidence of the false pretence, and of the obtaining money to the amount of the value of such subsistence; and the value of such subsistence so obtained may be charged in the indictment as so much money received by such person; and in case such person shall have been previously convicted of the like offence, or as a rogue and a vagabond, for making a fraudulent confession of desertion, such former conviction may be alleged in the indictment, and may be proved upon the trial of such persons, and, in such indictment for a second offence, it shall be sufficient to state that the offender was at a certain time and place convicted of obtaining money under false pretences as a deserter, or as a rogue and vagabond, by making a fraudulent confession of desertion, without otherwise describing the said offence; and a certificate containing the substance and effect only (omitting the formal part) of the indictment and conviction for the former offence, purporting to be signed by the clerk of the court or other officer having the custody of the records of the court where the offender was first convicted, or by the deputy of such clerk, or by the clerk of the convicting magistrates, shall, upon proof of the identity of the person of the offender, be sufficient evidence of the first conviction, without proof of the signature or official character of the person appearing to have signed the same; and if the person so confessing himself to be a deserter shall be serving at the time in any of Her Majesty's forces, he shall be deemed to be, and shall be dealt with as a deserter."

REWARDS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICES.

GENERALS.

John Mackenzie	£190	Sir Thomas Browne	£400
James Robertson	190	John Granby Clay	150
William Eden	200	Sir Alexander Halkett ...	200
Pinson Bonham	200		

LIEUTENANT-GENERALS.

Samuel Huskisson	£200	Sir G. H. Bromley Way..	£200
Sir Thomas Pearson	200	Effingham Lindsay	200
Sir Wm. Macbean, K. C. B.	200	James Lomax	200
Dennis Herbert	200	Guy Carlton L'Estrange..	200
Mark Napier	200		

MAJOR-GENERALS.

Charles Nicol	£200	Sir Henry King	£200
Sir David Ximenes	200	Sir Leonard Greenwell, }	200
W. F. P. Napier	200	K. C. B.	

PENSIONS AWARDED IN THIS YEAR'S ESTIMATES.

Major-General Sir Alexander Cameron, K.C.B., 200l.

Ens. 92d Foot, Oct. 22, 1799; Lieut. 95th ditto, Sept. 6, 1800; Capt. ditto, May 6, 1805; Maj. (Brevet), May 30, 1811; ditto, 95th Foot, May 14, 1812; ditto, half-pay Greek Light Infantry, March 6, 1817; Lieut.-Col. (Brevet), April 27, 1812; Col. ditto, July 22, 1830; Maj.-General, ditto, June 28, 1838; Dep.-Gov. of St. Mawes (now abolished), Oct. 23, 1828. Served the campaign in Holland in 1799; with the expedition to the Ferrol, 1800; the Egyptian campaign, 1801; and was severely wounded at the battle of Alexandria; expedition to Germany, 1805; and to Copenhagen in 1807, including the battle of Kivye; was present at the battle of Vimiera, affair of Calcavellas, battles of Corunna and Fuentes d'Onor, sieges and assaults of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, where he was severely wounded; served in the campaigns of 1814-15, in Holland, Flanders, and France, including the action at Merxem, operations before Antwerp, and battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, at which last he was severely wounded.

Major-General Thomas Evans, 200l.

Ens. 113th Foot, Dec. 3, 1794; Lieut. 93d ditto, Oct. 1, 1795; ditto, 8th ditto, Oct. 11, 1796; Capt. ditto, Nov. 19, 1803; Maj. ditto, Sept. 3, 1812; ditto, 70th ditto, March 14, 1816; Lieut.-Col. (Brev.), Oct. 13, 1812; ditto, 70th Foot, Sept. 24, 1829; Col. (Brev.), July 22, 1830; Maj.-Gen. ditto, June 28, 1838. Served at the capture of Demerara and Berbice in 1796; Minorca in 1799; coast of Spain, Malta, and Marmora, in 1800; Egyptian campaign of 1801; in the suppression of a conspiracy of Maroons and Blacks in Jamaica in 1806; and throughout the whole of the American war; received three several musket-shot wounds at Sackett's Harbour through the left leg, left arm, and right hip, and was contused and had his horse shot at Fort Erie.

Major-General Sir Archibald MacLaine, 200l.

Ens. Scotch Brigade, April 16, 1794; Lieut. ditto, April 29, 1795; Capt. ditto, Dec. 22, 1804; Maj. 87th Foot, Oct. 4, 1810; Lieut.-Col. 7th West India Reg., Jan. 25, 1813; ditto, half-pay ditto, Dec. 25, 1816; ditto, 14th Foot, Aug. 9, 1821; ditto, 17th ditto, Nov. 4, 1822; ditto, half-pay Unatt., July 30, 1829; Col. (Brev.), July 22, 1830; Maj.-General ditto, Nov. 23, 1841. Served in the Mysore campaign in 1799, against Tippoo

Sultan, and received three wounds at the storming of Seringapatam; was at the capture of the Danish settlement of Tranquebar, and present during the Paligar war, 1801, in which he was wounded; served through the Mahratta war, 1802, 1803, and 1804, and was again wounded at the siege of Asseerghur; was present during the Peninsular campaigns of 1810, 1811, and 1812, including the siege of Cadiz; was dangerously wounded at the battle of Barossa, and had his horse killed; and was at the capture of Seville.

Quarter-master Murray, 80l.

Served 46 years in the army, nearly 25 of which as Quarter-master; served in the Egyptian campaign of 1801; was at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1806; present in the Nepaul campaigns of 1814, 1815, and 1816; and the Mahratta war in 1817 and 1818.

Colonel Richard Egerton, 200l.

Ens. 89th Foot, Dec. 1, 1798; Lieut. 29th ditto, March 29, 1800; ditto, half-pay, June 25, 1802; ditto, 29th Foot, July 1, 1802; Capt. 14th ditto, Sept. 28, 1804; ditto, 89th ditto, Nov. 8, 1804; ditto, 34th ditto, April 14, 1808; ditto, h.-p., 84th ditto, Dec. 16, 1816; Major (Brev.), Aug. 26, 1813; ditto, Unatt., July 16, 1830; ditto, h. p. ditto, July 16, 1830; Lieut.-Col. (Brev.), July 18, 1815; Col. ditto, Jan. 10, 1837. Served in North and South America; proceeded to the Peninsula in 1809, and was present (as Assist.-Adj.-Gen. and attached to the 2d Division) at the battle of Busaco; and on the retreat to and during the subsequent occupation of the lines before Lisbon; was removed as Senior of the Adj.-General's Department to 4th Division, and was present at the siege of Olivença, first siege of Badajoz, and battle of Albuera (wounded); combat of Aldea de Ponte, and battles of Vittoria (for which he obtained the Brevet of Major); Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse; served as Aide-de-camp to Lord Hill at the battle of Waterloo, for his conduct on which occasion he obtained the rank of Lieut.-Col. by Brevet, and was appointed First Aide-de-camp and Private Secretary to his Lordship on his assuming the command of the Army in Chief in Feb. 1828; these situations he held till August, 1842.

General James Robertson, in addition to his present allowance of 190l., 210l.

Lieut. 73d Foot, Dec. 23, 1777; Capt. ditto, July 19, 1782; ditto, 71st Foot, Oct. 26, 1782; Maj. (Brevet), March 1, 1794; ditto, 71st Foot, Sept. 2, 1795; ditto, 72d ditto, Jan. 24, 1796;

Lieut.-Col. and Dep.-Adj. India, Nov. 4, 1795; Lieut.-Col. 92d Foot, Oct. 1, 1798; ditto, half-pay, Aug. 4, 1804; Col. (Brevet), Sept. 25, 1803; Maj.-Gen. ditto, July 25, 1810; Lieut.-Gen. ditto, June 4, 1814; General ditto, Jan. 10, 1837. Was at the retaking of Goree, on his way out to India; was present in every action in India under Sir Eyre Coote and Lord Cornwallis; with storming parties at Nundy Droog, Bangalore, and Savan Droog; also at siege and capture of Pondicherry, in 1793; and at the storming of the French lines, works, and redoubts, before Cuddalore.

Major-General Edward Darley, 200l.

Ens. 49th Foot, Nov. 21, 1791; Lieut. ditto, April 30, 1794; Capt. Dublin Reg., Dec. 3, 1794; ditto, York Fen., Feb. 10, 1796; ditto, 62d Foot, Oct. 11, 1797; Maj. (Brevet), Jan. 1, 1805; ditto, 62d Foot, May 2, 1811; ditto, half-pay ditto, May 25, 1817; ditto, 58th Foot, Sept. 18, 1817; Lieut.-Col. (Brevet), Jan. 1, 1812; ditto, Unatt., July 5, 1831; ditto, half-pay ditto, July 5, 1831; ditto, 61st Foot, Aug. 24, 1832; Col. (Brevet), July 22, 1830; Maj.-Gen. ditto, June 28, 1838. Was at the sieges of Port-au-Prince in St. Domingo, and of Morne Fortuné, in St. Lucia; served in Egypt in 1807, and on the coast of Calabria in 1811; also in the Peninsula from August 1813 to the end of the war in 1814, including the battle of the Nivelle, and before Bayonne, 9, 10, and 11 Dec. 1813; afterwards in Jamaica, and ultimately in Ceylon, until promoted to the rank of Major-General.

Major-General Richard Goodall Eltrington, C.B., 200l.

Ens. Independent, Dec. 4, 1790; ditto, 14th Foot, July 27, 1791; Lieut. ditto, Feb. 19, 1793; Capt. 2d W. India Reg., July 1, 1795; ditto, H. P. Skerretts, Dec. 10, 1796; ditto, 2d W. India Reg., Feb. 21, 1800; ditto, 47th Foot, July 9, 1803; Maj. (Brevet), April 25, 1808; ditto, 47th Foot, May 3, 1810; Lieut.-Col. ditto, June 4, 1813; Col., July 22, 1830; Maj.-Gen., Nov. 23, 1841. Served the campaigns in Holland from 1793 to Feb. 1795, including the attack on Famars and siege of Valenciennes; Carribean war of 1795 and 1796, in West Indies; siege and storming of Monte Video, and attack on Buenos Ayres; attack and capture of Ras-el-Kimah, in the Persian Gulf, 1809; commanded a field force at the reduction of Palampore, Dresä, Kirjah, and Virampore, in 1817, and a brigade during the Pindaree war; commanded a brigade up the Persian Gulf, in 1819; and from Dec. 1824 throughout the Burmese war; shot through the body before Dunkirk in 1793, and through the thigh at the Island of St. Vincent in July 1796.

Major-General John Duffy, C.B., 200l.

Ens. 10th Foot, Oct. 21, 1795; Lieut. ditto, Jan. 6, 1796; Capt. 43d Foot, Aug. 12, 1804; Maj. (Brevet), Feb. 6, 1812; ditto, 43d Foot, June 17, 1813; Lieut.-Col. (Brevet), Nov. 22, 1813; ditto, 95th Foot, Sept. 21, 1815; ditto, half-pay ditto, Dec. 25, 1818; ditto, Rifle Brigade, Aug. 12, 1819; ditto, 8th Foot, Sept. 9, 1819; ditto, half-pay Unatt., March 20, 1828; Col., Jan. 10, 1837; Maj.-Gen., Nov. 23, 1841; Inspector of Clothing from March 25, 1828, to March 31, 1833. Served in the campaign of 1796 in West Indies, under Sir Ralph Abercromby; on an expedition to the coast of Holland in the winter of 1796; in the East Indies in 1799; and with the force under Sir D. Baird; from thence to Egypt in 1801; at the siege and capture of Copenhagen in 1807; the campaign of 1808 and 1809, in Spain, under Sir J. Moore, in the Light Brigade; in the Peninsula with 43d Light Infantry, from 1810 to the end of 1813, including the battle of Fuentes D'Onor, action at Subugal, sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, battles of Vittoria (wounded), Nivelle, and Nive; commanded the assaulting party at the capture of Fort Reynard, an outwork of Ciudad Rodrigo; at Badajoz, the command of the regiment devolved upon him.

Major-General William Smelt, C.B., 200l.

Cornet 4th Dragoons, March 16, 1798; Lieut. ditto, Dec. 11, 1799; Capt. ditto, March 21, 1805; Maj. 9th Garrison Batt., Jan. 28, 1808; ditto, 11th Foot, Sept. 8, 1808; ditto, 9th Garrison Batt., Sept. 20, 1808; Lieut.-Col. (Brevet), June 4, 1814; ditto, 103d Foot, Nov. 24, 1814; ditto, Royal York Rangers, July 31, 1817; ditto, half-pay ditto, Dec. 25, 1818; ditto, 2d Ceylon Reg., Feb. 24, 1820; ditto, 41st Foot, Feb. 25, 1822; ditto, 37th ditto, Aug. 9, 1827; ditto, Unatt., Aug. 27, 1841; Col., July 22, 1830; Maj.-Gen., Nov. 23, 1841. Served in the American war, and was present at the taking of Plattsburgh; storm and capture of Oswego; action of Lundy's-lane; storming of Fort Erie, Aug. 13, 1814, where he was severely and dangerously wounded; served also during the Burmese war in 1824, 1825, and part of 1826, and was present at the capture of Rangoon and other actions in Ava.

Colonel Elias Laurence, C.B., Royal Marines, 150l.

Second Lieut., May 8, 1793; First Lieut., Feb. 14, 1795; Capt., Dec. 3, 1801; Major, June 4, 1813; Lieut.-Col., Nov. 15, 1826; Col., July 10, 1837. Served at Toulon during the time the combined forces held possession of that town in 1793; at the battle of Trafalgar was Captain of Marines on board the Colossus, which ship lost 200 men; killed and wounded; was at

the siege of Cadiz in 1810; was senior Captain in the expedition against Malaga in October 1810; served on the coast of America until the peace with that country in 1815; has served nearly fifty years in the Royal Marines.

Colonel Edward Nicolls, Royal Marines, 150l.

Second Lieut., March 24, 1795; First Lieut., Jan. 27, 1796 Capt., July 25, 1805; Major, May 8, 1816; Brevet Lieut.-Col., Aug. 12, 1819; Brevet Col., Jan. 10, 1837. Served in Egypt in 1807; served in Florida in the late war with the United States; commanded a detachment of Royal Marines at the attack on Curaçoa; served at the capture of Anholt in 1809; held the commands of the Islands of Ascension and Fernando Po during several years; has been engaged with the enemy 107 times, and been frequently mentioned in the public despatches; has been twenty-three times wounded, besides the loss of an eye; has been in the Royal Marines nearly forty-eight years.

Six General Officers have been added by the Commander-in-Chief to the list of those already in receipt of pensions for distinguished services. The selection made by his Grace is a characteristic exemplification of his justice, discrimination, and impartiality. In proof of this assertion we need only mention the names of the officers upon whom this gratifying and substantial reward has been bestowed. They are—

Major-Generals Sir Henry Watson,
Sir Dudley St. Leger Hill,
Sir Richard Armstrong,
James Fergusson,
Thomas William Brotherton,
Alured Faunce.

Each of these officers commanded regiments during the Peninsular campaign, and they have all been frequently mentioned in general orders in terms of the highest praise.

Sir Henry Watson has been in the service forty-three years. His commissions are dated thus:—

Ensign	6th May,	1795
Lieutenant	10th February,	1796
Captain	25th June,	1803
Major	18th January,	1810
Lieutenant-Colonel	17th August,	1812
Colonel by Brevet	22d July,	1830
Major-General	28th June,	1838.

The services of Sir Dudley Hill are of a very dashing description. He accompanied the expedition to South America in 1806, led the storming party at Monte Video, and was present at Colonia and Buenos Ayres. In the Peninsula, where he

was in action at Roleia, Benevente, Corunna, Talavera, Coa, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Burgos, San Sebastian, and Bayonne, he was wounded five times. In consideration of his repeated gallantry, he was appointed Governor of the Island of St. Lucia, which situation he filled for five years, with great tact, ability, and popularity. In addition to a cross and a clasp, he is a commander of the order of St. Bento d'Avis, and a Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal. His commissions bear date as follows : —

Ensign.....	27th August,	1804
Lieutenant	11th October,	1805
Captain	16th August,	1810
Major	27th April,	1812
Lieutenant-Colonel ...	21st June,	1813
Colonel, by Brevet....	22d July,	1830
Major-General	23d November,	1841.

Sir Richard Armstrong was actively engaged in Spain and Portugal, and was on the field at the capture of Oporto and at Busaco, Oporto, the Pyrenees, and Vittoria, independently of taking part in many affairs of minor importance. He also went through the Burmese war, which was brought to so successful a termination by Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Campbell. Sir Richard wears a medal and two clasps and the third class of the Tower and Sword. His last tour of active duty was in Canada, where he was placed upon the staff when reinforcements were sent from this country to assist in quelling the insurrection.

The following is the succession of his commissions : —

Ensign.....	23d June,	1796
Lieutenant	5th November,	1799
Captain	9th July,	1803
Major	30th May,	1811
Lieutenant-Colonel ...	26th August,	1813
Colonel, by Brevet....	22d July,	1830
Major-General	23d November,	1841.

Major-General Fergusson was in various Peninsular actions, including Vimiera, and Corunna, Busaco, Badajoz, Salamanca, Nivelles, Nive, Bayonne, and the passage of the Bidassoa. He likewise accompanied the expedition to Walcheren. He wears a medal for Badajoz. He was appointed —

Ensign.....	20th August,	1801
Lieutenant	9th February,	1804
Captain	1st December,	1806
Major	3d December,	1812
Lieutenant-Colonel ...	16th May,	1814
Colonel, by Brevet....	22d July,	1830
Major-General	23d November,	1841.

Major-General Brotherton served with the Cavalry in Spain and Portugal with great *éclat*, and afterwards in India. He was commandant at Maidstone for several years prior to his promotion to the rank he now holds. His commissions are dated as undermentioned:—

Ensign and Lieutenant ..	24th January,	1800
Captain	27th July,	1801
Major	28th November,	1811
Lieutenant-Colonel	19th May,	1814
Colonel, by Brevet	22d July,	1830
Major-General	23d November,	1841.

Major-General Faunce, soon after his entry into the army, proceeded on service to Holland. This was in the year 1799. We next find him at the capture of Copenhagen, then at Gothenburgh, after that at Badajoz, Salamanca, and various other actions in the Peninsula, and ultimately at Bladensburgh, Washington, Baltimore, and New Orleans. He wears a Peninsular medal. At the period of obtaining the rank of Major-General he was Inspecting Field Officer at Bristol, which post he had held for a considerable time. The dates of his commissions are—

Ensign	2d December,	1795
Lieutenant	13th October,	1796
Captain	6th August,	1803
Major	14th February,	1811
Lieutenant-Colonel ...	29th September,	1814
Colonel	6th May,	1831
Major-General	23d November,	1841.

All these officers are companions of the Bath.

ROYAL BOUNTY TO THE FAMILY OF THE LATE COL. DENNIE.

“ War Office, 26th August, 1842.

“ My Lord,— Knowing your Lordship’s solicitude for the welfare of the orphan children of the late Colonel Dennie, of the 13th Foot, who, after a long and distinguished service of forty-two years, lost his life while gallantly leading his regiment to the assault of the Afghan camp before Jellalabad, I have the satisfaction to acquaint you that the Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her Majesty’s pleasure that a royal bounty allowance of eighty pounds a-year be granted to each of Colonel Dennie’s four daughters. This allowance has been granted on special grounds, and will be continued to them, without restriction as to age or marriage, on the ordinary condition on which these grants of the royal bounty are usually made.

“ I have, &c.
 (Signed) “ H. HARDINGE.”

MILITARY HONOURS, DECORATIONS, &c.

CABUL—*Ordered to be borne on Standards and Appointments of Regiments.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Secret Department, Simla, Nov. 8th.

The Governor-General has received a letter from Maj.-Gen. Pollock, C.B., dated Jellalabad, 26th Oct. 1842, with reference to the General Order of 4th ult., from which the following is an extract:—

“In the sixth paragraph I am directed to communicate the designations of the corps under my command which were engaged in the operations preceding the occupation of Cabul, but did not advance to that city, and to name such of those corps as I may deem entitled to bear the word ‘Cabul,’ with the figures ‘1842’ underwritten upon their standards, or colours and appointments.

“In reply to this paragraph, I beg to state, that I consider the services of all the regiments and detachments attached to the army under my command have been such as to entitle them to this honorary distinction, and I have therefore noted the designation of each as follows:—

“*Engineers.*—Nos. 4 and 5 of Sappers and Miners.

“*Artillery.*—3rd Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, 3rd Troop 2d Brigade Horse Artillery, 2d Company 2d Battalion Foot Artillery, 2d Company 6th Battalion Foot Artillery, 4th Company 6th Battalion Foot Artillery; No. 6 Light Field Battery, and Capt. Backhouse’s Mounted Train.

“*Cavalry.*—Her Majesty’s 3d Light Dragoons, 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry, 10th Regiment of Light Cavalry, one Squadron of 5th Light (Capt. Oldfield), and 3rd Irregular Cavalry (Capt. Tait).

“*Infantry.*—Her Majesty’s 9th, 13th, and 31st Regiments of Foot; 6th, 26th, 30th, 33rd, 35th, 52d, 60th, and 64th Regiments of Native Infantry; Capt. Broadfoot’s Regiment of Sappers and Miners; Capt. Ferris’ Regiment of Jezailchees.”

The Governor-General, in compliance with the above recommendation, accords to all such regiments, corps, and detachments in the above lists as are in the service of the Govern-

ment of India, the honour of wearing the word "Cabul," with the figures "1842" underwritten upon their standards or colours and appointments.

By Order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India,

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secretary to the Government of India

JELLALABAD MEDAL—*Granted to Officers.*

The following are the names of the surviving officers to whom the medal (granted to the garrison of Jellalabad) has been presented:—

Major-General Sir Robert Sale, G.C.B.

Artillery.—Majors A. Abbott, C.B.; J. B. Backhouse; G. H. Macgregor, C.B.; Lieutenant M. Dawes; Assistant-Surgeon E. Hare.

5th Light Cavalry.—Major E. T. Oldfield, C.B.; Lieutenant E. W. C. Plowden; Cornet A. Wrench.

Anderson's Horse.—Lieutenant W. Mayne.

13th (Prince Albert's) Light Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. Pattison; Majors H. Havelock, A. P. J. Wilkinson, H. C. Wade, J. H. Fenwick; Captains P. R. Jennings, A. E. F. Holcombe; Lieutenants G. King, W. A. Sinclair, Hon. E. J. W. Forester, D. Rattray, G. Wade, J. W. Cox, F. Van Stranbenzee, T. B. Speedy, G. G. C. Stapylton, R. Parker, A. Oakes, G. Talbot; Adjutant J. S. Wood, Lieutenant; Assistant-Surgeons J. Robertson, G. W. Barnes; Lieutenant William Williams, 54th Foot, doing duty with Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry.

35th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. Monteath, C.B.; Majors T. Seaton, A. Younghusband; Captain T. M. E. Moorhouse; Lieutenants J. Towgood, M. N. Coombs, E. J. Boileau, R. B. Norton.

Doing Duty with the 35th Regiment Native Infantry.—Majors J. Fraser, 11th Light Cavalry; H. P. Burn, 1st Native Infantry; Captain J. G. Gerard, 1st European Regiment; Lieutenants R. Dowson, 5th Regiment Native Infantry; W. R. Hillersdon, 53d Native Infantry.

Broadfoot's Sappers and Miners.—Major G. Broadfoot, C.B., 34th Regiment Madras Native Infantry; Lieutenants J. G. G. Orr, F. Cunningham; Surgeon J. Forsyth; Assistant-Surgeon W. Brydon.

Commissariat.—Major Mainwaring, 16th Bengal Native Infantry.

The Governor-General will transmit the medal to the mother of the late Colonel Dennie, who fell in the battle of the 7th of April, and to the relatives of the officers and soldiers of the garrison, who have died since that day.

CHINA — Ordered to be borne on Standards and Appointments of Regiments.

War-Office, Jan. 17.

MEMORANDUM.

In commemoration of the distinguished services and of the gallantry displayed by her Majesty's troops which have been recently employed on the coasts and in the rivers of China, her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the under-mentioned corps, viz.:—18th (Royal Irish) Regiment of Foot, 26th (the Cameronian) Regiment of Foot, 49th (the Princess Charlotte of Wales's, or the Hertfordshire) Regiment of Foot, 55th (the Westmoreland) Regiment of Foot, and 98th Regiment of Foot, to bear on their colours and appointments, the word "China," and the device of the "Dragon."

CROSS OF ISABELLA THE SECOND OF SPAIN, to be worn by Non-Commissioned Officers, and Gunners and Drivers.

"Whitehall, Jan. 20, 1843.

"Sir,—The Queen of Spain having been pleased to confer the Cross of the Spanish Order of Isabella the Second upon the non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Artillery, designated in the accompanying list, in approbation of their conduct whilst serving on the north coast of Spain, in the year 1837, I have the honour to acquaint you that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit them to wear the cross in question.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) "JAMES GRAHAM.

"The Master-General of the Ordnance."

List of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Artillery, distinguished by their conduct during the operations against the enemy, 10th to 16th March, 1837:—

Serjeant Henry Ormond; Corporals John Oliver; Alex. Johnstone; Bombadiers Geo. Gurnett, Hew. Burton; Acting-Bombadiers Geo. Hunter, Wm. Mill; Gunners and Drivers, R. Carmichael, George Muir, B. M'Kenna, John Burt, Jesse Doucli,

Chas. Taylor, Gavin Lauder, Andrew Cowie, Daniel Allan, James Lee, James Hagion, T. Coleman, John Dalby, Thos. King, J. Witherburn, J. Thompson, Edward Carlon, Thomas Hogg, A. M'Masters, Peter Guyte, George Stout, Joseph Potter, Joseph Maule, Benj. Everton, George Riddell, Wm. Crowder.

CHINA — *To be borne on Appointments of the Royal Artillery.*

GENERAL ORDER.

Jan. 28, 1843.

The Master-General desires it to be published in general orders that, in consideration of the gallantry displayed by the Royal Artillery when serving with the troops recently employed under the orders of Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough upon the coast and in the rivers of China, her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the Royal Artillery to bear upon their appointments the word "China" and the device of the "Dragon," in commemoration of their distinguished services.

Investiture of Sir Hugh Gough with the Insignia of the Order of the Grand Cross of the Bath.

This highly interesting and imposing ceremony was performed by Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K.C.B., by the Queen's special command, and there is but one instance of its having been done in a similar manner before. The Queen's letter, which was read was the most flattering and complimentary to Sir Hugh Gough that the English language would allow of. It regretted the gallant officer's absence from England, which deprived her Majesty of the pleasure of conferring it personally; but strictly charged the Admiral to do it in the most marked and public manner possible, to convince the general of the desire of the crown to make suitable acknowledgment of his services in China.

CROSS OF BILBOA — *to be worn by Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Gunners and Drivers.*

"Whitehall, February 25.

"Sir, — The Queen of Spain having conferred the Cross of Bilboa upon the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Royal Artillery, designated in the accompanying list, in approbation of their services during the operations for the relief of that fortress in the year 1836 :

"I have the honour to acquaint you that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men in question, to accept and wear that decoration.

"I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

"JAMES GRAHAM.

"To the Master-General of the Ordnance."

The following extract of the return made from the Deputy-Adjutant-General's office, dated Woolwich, October 20, 1840, accompanied the letter from the Secretary of State, and is a nominal list of the Royal Artillery who served at Bilbao in December, 1836:—

"*Brevet-Major*.—J. N. Colquhoun.

"*Lieutenant*.—R. Basset.

"*Serjeant*.—H. Ormrod.

"*Bombardier*.—G. Gurnett.

"*Gunners and Drivers*.—G. Hunter, R. Carmichael, T. Coleman, J. Lee, G. Runnett, E. Curson, F. Holt, P. M'Laughlin, J. Haggions, P. Young, W. Cassin, C. Taylor, G. Lander, A. M'Master, J. Hill, J. Spring."

SABRE PRESENTED TO SIR ROBERT SALE.

The Indian government have given this distinguished officer a very handsome sabre, with a gold embroidered belt studded with pearls and emeralds; the blade valued at 100*l.*, the handle of ivory, a small delicate tassel with a string of pearls at the end. The civilians have clubbed 1*l.* each for the purpose of presenting General Sale with another sword, which is intended to be very handsome.

THANKS OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS TO THE ARMY IN INDIA.

A Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when it was

Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, "That the thanks of this Court be given to the Right Honourable Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General of the British possessions in the East Indies, for the ability and judgment with which the resources of the British empire in India have been applied in the support of the military operations in Afghanistan."

Resolved unanimously, "That the thanks of this Court be given to Major-general Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., to Major-

General Sir William Nott, G.C.B., to Major-General Sir John M'Caskill, K.C.B., to Major-General Sir Robert Henry Sale, G.C.B., to Major-General Richard England, and the other officers of the army, both European and native, for the intrepidity, skill, and perseverance, displayed by them in the military operations in Affghanistan, and for their indefatigable zeal and exertions throughout the late campaign."

Resolved unanimously, "That this Court doth highly approve and acknowledge the valour and patient perseverance displayed by the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, both European and native, employed in Affghanistan, and that the same be signified to them by the commanders of the several corps, who are desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour."

THANKS TO THE ARMY IN CHINA.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Die Martis, Februarie 14th, 1843.

Resolved, *nemine dissente*, by the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, That the thanks of this House be given to Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart. G.C.B.; Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, G.C.B.; and Commander Sir John Gordon Bremer, K.C.B., for the distinguished skill, intrepidity, and indefatigable zeal, with which they have conducted the combined operations of her Majesty's naval and military forces on the coasts and in the inland waters of China, whereby a series of brilliant and unvaried successes has been concluded by an honourable peace, on the terms proposed by her Majesty.

Resolved, *nemine dissente*, That the thanks of this House be given to Major-General Lord Saltoun, K.C.B.; Major-General George Burrell, C.B.; Major-General Sir Robert Bartley, K.C.B.; Major-General Sir James Schœdde, K.C.B., and the other officers of the Navy, Army, and Royal Marines, including those in the service of the East India Company, both European and native, for the energy, ability, and gallantry, with which they have executed the various services which they have been called upon to perform.

Resolved, *nemine dissente*, That this House doth acknowledge, and highly approve, the gallantry, discipline, and uniform good conduct, displayed by the petty officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, of the Navy, Army, and Royal Marines, including those in the service of the East India Company, both European and native, the cordial good feeling which

has subsisted between all branches of the united services, and the honourable emulation exhibited by all in the discharge of the various duties required by the peculiar nature of the operations to be performed, and that the same be communicated to them by the commanders of the several ships, hired steamers, and corps, who are respectively desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Die Martis, Februarie 14th, 1843.

Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, That the thanks of this House be given to Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart. G.C.B. ; Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, G.C.B. ; and Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer, K.C.B., for the distinguished skill, intrepidity, and indefatigable zeal with which they have conducted the combined operations of Her Majesty's naval and military forces on the coasts, and in the inland waters of China, whereby a series of brilliant and unvaried successes has been concluded by an honourable peace, on the terms proposed by Her Majesty.

Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, That the thanks of this House be given to Major-General Lord Saltoun, K.C.B. ; Major-General George Burrell, C.B. ; Major-General Sir Robert Bartley, K.C.B. ; Major-General Sir James Holmes Schœdde, K.C.B. ; and the other officers of the Navy, Army, and Royal Marines, including those in the service of the East India Company, both European and native, for the energy, ability, and gallantry, with which they have executed the various services which they have been called upon to perform.

Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, That this House doth acknowledge and highly approve the gallantry, discipline, and uniform good conduct displayed by the petty officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Navy, Army, and Royal Marines, including the troops in the service of the East India Company, both European and native, the cordial good feeling which has subsisted between all the branches of the united services, and the honourable emulation exhibited by all in the discharge of the various duties required by the peculiar nature of the operations to be performed, and that the same be communicated to them by the commanders of the several ships and corps, who are respectively desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour.

J. F. LEY,
Cl. Do. Com.

CROSS OF CHARLES THE THIRD, SAN FERNANDO, AND ISABELLA — *To be worn by Lieutenant Dickson, Royal Artillery.*

Whitehall, July 1.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Lieutenant Collingwood Dickson, of the Royal Artillery, her royal license and permission, that he may accept and wear the supernumerary cross of the royal and distinguished order of Charles the Third; the cross of the first class of the national and military order of San Fernando; and the cross of a knight of the royal order of Isabella the Catholic, which her Majesty the Queen of Spain hath been pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of her Catholic Majesty's approbation of his services in the field in 1840, at Morella and Berga, and during the late civil war in Spain; and, that he may enjoy all the rights and privileges thereunto annexed.

Investiture in India of Major-Generals Sir George Pollock and Sir William Nott with the Grand Cross of the Bath.

The governor-general having been commanded by the Queen to invest Major-generals Sir G. Pollock and Sir W. Nott with the decorations of the highest class of the most honourable military order of the Bath, that ceremony was performed on the 20th of March, in the palace of Agra, before all the troops composing the garrison; many native gentlemen were also present. The generals were received, on alighting from the governor-general's state-carriage, by a deputation of the principal officers of government, and conducted to the governor-general, who, standing before the Dewan Khass, on the throne of Acbar Schah, addressed them nearly in these words:—

“Major-general Sir George Pollock!

“Major-general Sir William Nott!

“The Queen, our most gracious sovereign, has delegated to me an office, of all others, the most grateful to me, in thus commanding me to invest you, in her Majesty's name, and on her Majesty's behalf, with the ensigns of the highest class of the most honourable military order of the Bath.

“Nobly have you won the honour which her Majesty has thus graciously conferred upon you, with a promptitude which marks the warmth of her Majesty's heart, and the ardent interest with which her Majesty regards the great deeds of her generals, and of the armies.

"I know all the difficulties with which you both had to contend. No one can appreciate, as I can, the extent of the services you have rendered to your country. Others may regard you only as the conquerors of Cabul and of Ghuznee, and may see no merit but in the bold and successful marches by which your successes were ultimately achieved.

"I look back to your position at the time of my arrival in India, to the difficulties by which you were encompassed at Peshawur and at Candahar. I regard the equal mind, the indomitable firmness, with which you met those difficulties—with which you stood in the midst of humiliation, and discouragement, and defeat, resolved to maintain, at all hazards, the military honour of your country.

"I honour you even more in the midst of those difficulties, so encountered, than at the moment when your victorious armies effected their junction at Cabul.

"I know we are but too prone to attach an importance which does not belong to them to political and military transactions occurring in our own time; and especially to those wherein we have borne a part: but, with respect to the importance of the events which preceded my arrival in India, and of those in which you have since borne so distinguished a part, there is surely no delusion.

"The signature of an ignominious treaty—the treacherous murder of a British minister—the total destruction of a British army,—these are not the ordinary events of history; and to ours, at least, they had been unknown.

"To have retrieved and avenged these unparalleled disasters; to have re-established and exalted the character of the British arms and nation, upon every scene where it had been impaired; to have torn from the people by whom we had so suffered the illustrious trophy which every man of that people would have given his life to retain; that trophy which, 800 years before, their most warlike sovereign had borne away from India, thus making what he deemed the most grateful evidence of his victory, the most decisive proof of yours; these, too, are not ordinary events, appearing for a short season upon the stream of time, and then passing away and forgotten. They are events which strike their roots deep into the memory of posterity, which live for ever in the imagination of a sensitive people, which remain impressed upon the minds of successive generations of men; and, with these events, your names must be for ever associated.

"But the glory is not for you alone; nor would you desire to appropriate to yourselves any portion of that glory which peculiarly belongs to the brave officers, to the devoted soldiers

in whom you justly placed your confidence; and who, proving themselves worthy, as they ever have done, and ever will, of the confidence so reposed in them, achieved for you that victory.

“For ever honoured be that united army of England and of India! patient under privation, persevering under fatigue, delighting in battle, forbearing in victory, bound together by the ties of mutual esteem and confidence; and, above all, by the absorbing passion for military glory! Honour to that illustrious army, which, bursting through the clouds which had, for a short season, under deplorable and unexampled circumstances, obscured its lustre, again, under your guidance, appeared in splendour, never surpassed, justified all the confidence of those by whom it was commanded, and, in one short campaign, planted its victorious standard upon the citadels of Cabul and of Ghuznee; while others, rivalling its fame, dictated peace to China under the walls of Nankin, and have now carried the sword of the deliverer to the Delta of the Indus and the towers of Hyderabad.

“To you, generals, as the leaders and representatives of that portion of the army which conquered in Affghanistan, I now, in her Majesty’s name, and on her Majesty’s behalf, as the highest proof of her Majesty’s gracious approval of your conduct and of theirs, present the ensigns of the highest class of the most honourable military order of the Bath. Your names are now enrolled amongst the names of those who, at the head of armies, have rendered great services to their country. May you long wear the honours now conferred upon you! May you prove how well you deserve them by other services, should your country again require them! You will achieve these services by the same means by which you have already obtained success; by evincing, as you have on all occasions, and in every communication I have had with you, a sincere affection for your troops, and entire confidence in the native army—affection and confidence which they will again repay by new exertions, crowned by new victories, and yet increasing renown.”

The generals then withdrew under a military salute.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE BATH *conferred on Officers in Scinde.*

Downing Street, July 4.

The Queen has been pleased to nominate and appoint Major-General Sir Charles James Napier, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Order.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint the following officers in her Majesty's service to be companions of the said Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, viz.:—

Lieutenant-Colonel John L. Pennefather, 22d Regiment of Foot; Lieutenant-Colonel John Poole, 22d Regiment of Foot; Lieutenant-Colonel Philip M'Pherson, 17th Regiment of Foot; Major Frederick Darley George, 22d Regiment of Foot; Major Thomas S. Conway, 22d Regiment of Foot.

Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint the following officers in the East India Company's Service to be companions of the said Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, viz.:—

Colonel William Pattle, 9th Bengal Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Thomson Reid, 12th Bombay Native Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Waddington, Bombay Engineers; Lieutenant-Colonel Maurice Stack, 3d Bombay Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel William Wyllie, 21st Bombay Native Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Walter J. Browne, 8th Bombay Native Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Francis Story, 9th Bengal Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Woodburn, 25th Bombay Native Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel John Lloyd, Bombay Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel James Outram, 23d Bombay Native Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel John Thomas Leslie, Bombay Artillery; Major Charles H. Delamain, 3d Bombay Cavalry; Major Michael F. Willoughby, Bombay Artillery; Major William Thomas Whitlie, Bombay Artillery; Major George Fisher, 12th Bombay Native Infantry; Major John Jackson, 25th Bombay Native Infantry; Major Auchmuty Tucker, 9th Bengal Cavalry; Major Stephen James Stephens, 21st Bombay Native Infantry; Major Edward Green, 21st Bombay Native Infantry; Major William Bazett G. Blenkins, 6th Bombay Native Infantry.

CROSS OF BILBOA *to be worn by Lieut.-Colonel Wylde, Royal Artillery.*

General Order, July 17, 1843.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant her permission to Lieutenant-Colonel Wylde, of the Royal Artillery, to accept and wear the Cross of Bilboa, which has been conferred upon him by Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, in approbation of his services during the operations for the relief of Bilboa in the year 1836.

CANDAHAR ordered to be borne on the Standard, &c.—41st Regiment.

War-Office, August 3.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the 41st Regiment of Foot to bear on its regimental or second^{*} colour, and likewise on its appointments, in addition to any other distinctions heretofore granted, the word "Candahar," and the figures "1842," underwritten, in commemoration of the gallant conduct of the Regiment in the action fought in the cantonments at Candahar, in Affghanistan, on the 29th of May, 1842; a similar distinction having been conferred by the Governor-General of India on the East India Company's Troops employed on the same service.

SCINDE ordered to be borne on the Standard of the 22d Regiment.

War-Office, Sept. 5.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the 22d (or Cheshire) Regiment of Foot to bear upon its regimental or second colour, and also upon its appointments, the word "Scinde," in commemoration of the distinguished gallantry displayed by the Regiment in the campaign against the Ameers of Scinde in the early part of the present year 1843.

ORDER OF THE BATH conferred on Distinguished Officers.

Downing Street, Sept. 27, 1843.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major-General Sir Charles Felix Smith, Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath; and Colonel Richard England, with local rank of Major-General in India, to be Knights Commanders of the said Order.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonels Gore Brown and Joseph Simmons, of the 41st Regiment of Foot; Majors Arthur Philip Savage Wilkinson and Hamlet Wade, of the 13th Regiment of Light Infantry; and Major George Hogarth, of the 26th Regiment of Foot, to be Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order.

The Queen has been further pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel George Huish, of the 26th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, in the service of the East India Company, to be a Companion of the aforesaid Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.

CAPE MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

THE Presentation of the Colours, on the 1st of November, 1842,* given by our gracious Sovereign to the Cape Corps, in testimony of her approbation of their soldier-like character and conduct awakened no ordinary interest. The ground selected for the occasion—an open plain, east of the town—presented a gay and lively scene, being thronged with spectators, numerous elegant equipages, and well-mounted equestrians. About three o'clock, the Lieut.-Governor, attended by his staff, appeared upon the ground, where the Cape Corps had been previously drawn up to receive him, and within whose ranks the colours to be presented were placed. The Rev. J. Heavyside, Colonial Chaplain, introduced the ceremony by repeating the following prayers:—

“O Lord our God, who upholdest and governest all things in heaven and earth, receive our humble prayers for our Sovereign Lady Victoria, set over us by Thy grace and providence to be our queen. Continue to extend over her that watchful care, for which we offer our hearty thanksgivings, and by which the late traitorous attempts on her life have been mercifully frustrated. Be Thou ever her shield and defence against the devices of secret treason, and the assaults of open violence. And together with her, bless also Adelaide, the Queen Dowager, the Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family; that they all, ever trusting in Thy goodness, protected by Thy power, and crowned with Thy gracious and endless favour, may continue before Thee in health, peace, joy, and honour; and having lived long in happiness upon earth, may, after death, obtain everlasting life and glory in the kingdom of heaven, by the merits and mediation of Christ Jesus, our Saviour, who, with the Father and the Holy Spirit, liveth and reigneth ever, one God, world without end. Amen.

“Almighty Everlasting God, the Lord of Hosts, mighty in battle, before whose rebuke kings with their armies flee and are discomfited, or under whose mighty protection and encourage-

* Events which take place in the latter portion of each year, at distant foreign stations, must unavoidably be inserted in the Annual of the succeeding year.

ment, out of weakness they are made strong and valiant in fight—who alone art the Author and Giver of all victory: 'Thou, Lord, art our only sure reliance, our best Defender and Deliverer; for if Thou be for us, who can be against us? To Thee we make our humble prayers and supplications, imploring Thy blessing upon these banners, which, in Thy name we bless and consecrate to the service and just cause of our Queen and country. 'In Thy name, O Lord, we set up our banners,' humbly beseeching Thee that whithersoever these emblems of union, devotion, and loyalty, may be borne, Thy presence may go forth with them, and be the strength of our host; that should Thou see fit in punishment of our national transgressions and delinquencies, to visit us with wars and tumults, these standards may never be surrendered, or lowered to the traitor or the foe; but in their warfare may, under Thy gracious favour, be crowned with triumphant honour and success, and that they to whose keeping they are committed, as their centre of union and their rallying point, may be at all times prepared to stand by them to the last, in defence of our lawful Sovereign, of her just rights and dominions, and of the sacred and civil institutions of the empire. May they ever continue to display that subordination, discipline, valour, and unflinching steadiness, for which they have in past times been distinguished, and may be enabled, in Thy strength, to vanquish and overcome all their enemies.

"Nevertheless, while we earnestly desire that we may be armed with Thy defence, and that Thou mayst be on our side when men rise up against us: we yet more earnestly beseech Thee to give peace in our time, O Lord; to avert the dreadful calamities of war and bloodshed, and to still the turbulent passions of wicked and misguided men, which, but for Thy controlling hand, would break forth to ravage and desolate the earth. But, above all, we pray that the blessed peace which passeth all understanding, and which this world cannot give, may keep the hearts of the several officers and soldiers of this regiment, and of all who are here present, that they may be led by Thy heavenly grace to join themselves in spirit and in truth to Jesus Christ, the glorified Prince and Captain of their Salvation, and may each manfully fight the good fight of faith, under His banner, against sin, the world, and the devil, and may continue His faithful soldiers and servants unto their lives' end, through the same our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, in whose name we finally beseech Thee to hear us according to the full intention of His own most holy prayer.

"Our Father," &c.

An appropriate prayer and address in the Dutch language were then offered up by the Rev. John Locke (Independent

Minister); after which the troops sang a hymn in Dutch selected for the occasion.

The Lieut.-Governor then advanced towards the centre of the corps, and, in presenting the colours to the regiment, delivered a very appropriate address. He commenced by saying, that the colours which he was about to present to the regiment were given by our gracious and beloved Sovereign Queen Victoria, as a testimony of the high esteem in which she held the services of the corps. He then proceeded to enumerate in succession the various and important services performed by the regiment from the period of its first formation to the close of the late Kafir war; expressed his sense of the important character of the duty he was on that day called upon to fulfil; endeavoured strenuously to impress upon the corps the solemn nature of the tie by which they were now bound to their Sovereign, after receiving those testimonials of her esteem and appreciation of their services; passed a well-merited eulogium upon Lieut.-Colonel Somerset for his unwearied and successful exertions in bringing the regiment to that high state of efficiency in which it then was; told them that he felt confident they would never prove themselves unworthy of the trust reposed in them by her Majesty; that they would never disgrace themselves by abandoning their colours, but that they would, if necessary, die in their defence.

Colonel Somerset then advanced towards the Lieut.-Governor, and on behalf of himself, the officers, and privates of his corps, expressed his deep sense of the honourable mark of distinction which, through the kindness of their beloved Queen, had just been conferred upon them, and his thanks to Colonel Hare for the honour he had done them; declared his confidence that the regiment would never upon any occasion flinch from doing its duty, and would never bring disgrace upon the colours they had just received.

Three hearty cheers were then given by the troops for her Majesty, and the Cape Corps band struck up the thrilling anthem of "God save the Queen."

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The Indian papers give the following interesting account of the presentation of new colours to this regiment, in the presence of a large assemblage of ladies, gentlemen, and officers of the different corps at present in Agra. At sunrise the Governor-General came on the ground, under a salute, when the regiment was drawn up in line to receive him. The regiment then formed

three sides of a square, when the new colours, under an escort from the Light Company, were brought forward to the centre of the open square, and, presenting arms, the old colours were lodged in the hands of two Ensigns, who had already handed the new colours to two Field Officers. These were consecrated on the drum-head by the Chaplain of the station. On the conclusion of the ceremony, the Governor-General having received the regimental standard, embraced it, and spoke nearly as follows :—

“ Lieut.-Colonel Wright, officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of her Majesty’s 39th Regiment of Foot, it affords me the highest gratification that it has fallen to my lot to present you with new colours, which you have just consecrated with the forms of religion. These colours, I am satisfied, you will carry into the field with the same gallantry and good fortune which has hitherto attended your arms. The fame of the 39th is no ordinary one. Yours was the first regiment in India; by the bravery and good conduct of your predecessors was gained the important battle of Plassey—that victory which decided the fortunes of this great empire; which can only be retained by a combination of the same qualities which gained it. You have also acquired undying fame in other quarters of the globe. Gibraltar Rock, in the celebrated siege of which the 39th played so conspicuous a part, will ever remain an evidence of the gallantry and steady perseverance of your regiment. Your regiment had the honour to serve in the Peninsular war under the greatest general of the age, and distinguished itself in that glorious struggle. There is yet room on your colours for the commemoration of great deeds, and it shall be my care that you are the first to be afforded the opportunity of acquiring distinction, which I know you will not be slow to avail yourselves of. You will be delighted to know that the great Captain, who has so often led you and your comrades to victory, is now at the helm of affairs at the Horse Guards, to watch over the interests of that army, of which he may truly be called the father.

“ Of all professions, that of a soldier is the greatest and most honourable; my lot in life has been different from yours, and I deeply regret it. I have been attached to the Civil Service of my country, and have laboured to do my duty to my Sovereign. But I feel that I could appreciate the honour and glory of a soldier far more than the less conspicuous though necessary fame of a civilian. Ever remember that the colours, which I now present to you, are to be carried in the very front of the battle, and in confiding them to your care, I feel that they could not be intrusted to better hands.”

His lordship then presented the new colours to the two senior ensigns, who knelt to receive them, when the Grenadiers filed, and formed an escort to the new colours, in open order. The regiment then presented arms to the new colours, and reformed line. The escort with colours then advanced to the front, the band playing the Grenadiers' March. After a little time, the escort wheeled to the left and marched to the left of the line, where it again wheeled and fronted the regiment, and moving about twenty paces from the line, the regiment presented arms; after which it paraded down the ranks, the band playing the regimental slow march; arriving at the right of the line, the whole formed regularly. The Grenadiers again moved to the front and brought the new colours to the centre, where they were exchanged, and one of the old colours accompanied each subdivision of the Grenadiers to the opposite flanks of the regiment. The line wheeled back into column of companies right in front, and marched forward at slow and quick time, and then again formed up and saluted his lordship. The regiment was then dismissed; when the officers entertained a numerous assemblage at a sumptuous breakfast, in large tents pitched for the occasion.

In the evening Lieut.-Colonel Wright and the officers gave a grand ball and supper in their mess-house; and on the following night a grand ball and supper to the sergeants and women of the regiment; and a few days after, a dinner to every man, woman, and child, in the regiment.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT, MADRAS NATIVE INFANTRY.

Presentation of New Colours to the 20th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, at Belgaum, on the 21st of March, 1843, by Major-General P. Delamotte, C. B., commanding the Southern Division Bombay Army.—The troops were paraded at a quarter before 6 A.M., in the following order, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Dunn, the Senior Officer:—Artillery with their field-pieces, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment M.N.I., 20th Regiment M.N.I., 16th Regiment M.N.I., drawn up in line at open order. The General was received in the usual manner, the general salute; and, after passing down the front of the line and up the rear, the Grenadier company of the 20th regiment, which constituted the guard of honour throughout the ceremony, marched out to the front ten paces, wheeled to the left, and moved along the front of the regiments to the centre, facing the old colours, opened ranks and received them, the line presenting arms; they then passed along the left flank of the regiment, in rear of which

a guard was in readiness to receive them. The line then formed three sides of a square, in the fourth side of which the new colours, held by the two senior Officers of the 20th regiment were, with the guard of honour, the Grenadiers, formed up in subdivisions, the new colours in the centre. The General then dismounted and advanced to the centre, accompanied by his Staff, where Lieut.-Colonel Wallace received the new colours from the two senior Officers, and handed them to the General, who addressed Colonel Wallace as follows:—

“Colonel Wallace, in having the honour of presenting these colours to so old and distinguished a regiment, I can assure you I am proud of, and no one can attach greater importance to this interesting ceremony than myself. The additional colour you bear (the Sholunghur banner) carries with it ample testimony of the gallant achievements of this regiment, under the immortal Coote, and which, I am confident, will stimulate you to add fresh trophies and victories to those already inscribed—Bangalore, Seringapatam, and many others noted in the records of the regiment.

“Any eulogium from me would be superfluous respecting the Sepoys’ fidelity to the Government and devotion to the service; they have been so ably and recently dwelt on by that gallant officer, Sir Hugh Gough, who has published their well-merited praise and bravery in China, that it would be presumption in me to offer another word on that point.

“It now only remains for me to deliver over these sacred colours to those appointed to receive them, trusting, under Divine Providence, that whenever these emblems of military service are unfurled, every success will attend the 20th regiment, whose welfare I shall ever feel deeply interested in.

“Colonel Wallace, I have every confidence in your skill and judgment as an officer; kindness and consideration to the Sepoy, with due regard to discipline, will enable you to lead them on to further deeds of valour and renown. The task must now devolve on you to explain (at your earliest convenience) to the commissioned, non-commissioned officers, and men of the regiment, the sacred obligations and duties expected of them.”

Lieut.-Colonel Wallace addressed the General nearly in the following words:—

“It must be a source of gratification to me that, on this occasion of receiving new colours, I should do so at the head of this loyal and gallant regiment, and from the hands of so distinguished an officer as yourself. I feel assured I give expression to the sentiments of each individual of the regiment I have the honour to command, when I state that, should the calls of the Service demand its active operations in the field, these three

banners—one of which was taken in action—will not only be protected and preserved without a stain of dishonour, but their number increased, should opportunity present itself on any future field of battle.”

The troops then presented arms to the new colours, resumed their former position in line, and marched past in review order, saluting the General.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

New colours were presented on Wednesday, the 12th of July, with the permission of Field-Marshal, the Duke of Wellington, to this regiment, in garrison at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tynemouth, and Sunderland; and extensive preparations were made for the due observance of the interesting ceremony. The head-quarters and five companies, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Bradshaw, are stationed at Newcastle; three companies being stationed at Sunderland, under the command of Major Skelly; and two at Tynemouth, under the command of Major Francklyn. The companies from Sunderland and Tynemouth arrived at the head-quarters of the regiment at an early hour on Wednesday morning, having travelled by railway; and, when on parade, the regiment comprised, in ten companies, about 800 men. The ceremony was performed on the Town Moor, and was witnessed by some hundreds of spectators. The ground was kept by a squadron of the 8th Hussars, under the command of Captain De Salis, who arrived about half-past eleven, and was followed by a detachment of Royal Horse Artillery, with two field-pieces, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Higgins. Shortly before twelve, skirmishing parties were observed descending the hill, followed by their supports, and in a few minutes afterwards the main body of the regiment, in six companies, appeared on the heights, their bayonets glittering in the sun. They soon reached the ground and deployed into line, the left resting on the race-course near the grand stand, with the old regimental colours in the centre, the military band in two divisions, one at each end of the line, and the Royal Horse Artillery to the right. The new colours were placed over the large drum, on the ground in front of the regiment, which now awaited the arrival of the Inspecting Officer. General, the Honourable Sir Alexander Duff, G.C.B., Colonel of the regiment, reached Newcastle on the preceding day, and proceeded to the Queen's Head, from whence the General rode to the review. The General and suite were received with a salute of fifteen guns; and, on reaching the line, the band struck up the national anthem, and the men presented arms. These honours the gallant General acknow-

ledged, uncovered. The General then proceeded to inspect the men, and expressed himself highly pleased with the cleanliness and completeness exhibited in all their appointments. After the inspection the regiment formed three sides of a square, in the centre of which the ceremony of consecrating the new colours was performed by the Rev. William Dodd, M.A., principal chaplain to the garrison. The minister, in a form of prayer, consecrated the colours in a very solemn and emphatic manner, praying that the Lord would bless them in the cause of truth, justice, religion, and piety, in defence of her Majesty the Queen, and in the maintenance of the constitution of these realms. The service having been concluded, the regiment again formed into line, when a royal salute was fired by the Artillery, the ranks opened, and the band trooped up. The Ensigns, bearing the old colours, then took post in front of the Grenadiers, who marched off as a guard to the tune of "The British Grenadiers," and halted near where the new colours were deposited, facing the line. Major Francklyn and Captain Harvey, the two senior officers next to the Lieut.-Colonel, received the old colours from the Ensigns, and delivered them to the colour-sergeants. Sir Alexander Duff then handed them the new colours, which they carried to the Ensigns, who received them kneeling, the guns firing a royal salute, and the regiment presenting arms. The Majors then fell in, in front of the Grenadiers, who marched away to the tune of "The Grenadiers' March," and on reaching the left of the line filed through the ranks, the colours halting on arriving at their place in the line, the escort moving on to their place on the right. The ranks were again closed, and the three sides of a square formed as before, Lieut.-Colonel Bradshaw being in the centre, when General the Honourable Sir Alexander Duff advanced, and addressed the regiment as follows:—

"Brother soldiers and companions in arms, it gives me high honour and satisfaction to meet you again, especially on this occasion, having obtained permission from His Grace Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington to present you with new colours. When I say I am happy to meet you again, you may not, perhaps, be aware that I had the honour of serving with you in 1794, in Holland, under His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and during that period I had frequent opportunities of witnessing the character and deportment of both officers and men; and I am proud to say, that for bravery, discipline, and general good conduct, the 37th is not surpassed by any regiment in the service. I may refer particularly to the conduct of the regiment near Nimeguen, as detailed in the Duke of York's despatches, and of which I was a witness. The advanced guard was suddenly attacked, and Lieutenant Wadman, who was on picquet, was shot

through the head, his men being also sacrificed by the enemy. Notwithstanding the difficulties they had to encounter, the regiment bore itself with distinguished bravery throughout the whole of that day; and I purpose handing over the record of their achievements to Colonel Bradshaw, in order that they may be more extensively known to those who may feel an interest in the subject. After this, the 37th were engaged with the 44th, the 57th, and 88th, in the West Indies, and I had the honour of serving in the same expedition, which embarked in 1795; but as I hold in my hand a summary of the services of the regiment, which I intend to read, I shall now content myself with thus generally alluding to services which have done you so much honour."

The gallant General then read a summary of the services of the regiment, and concluded by stating, that he had searched the records of the regiment, and it afforded him great satisfaction to find it had uniformly distinguished itself in a very exemplary manner up to the present time; for Sir E. Blakeney, Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, had inspected it on their recent departure from Ireland, and expressed the highest encomiums on the general good conduct and excellent discipline of the regiment. He was proud to express the gratification their appearance had afforded him that day, and that Lieut.-Colonel Bradshaw and the officers and men deserved great praise for their high state of discipline. He would take the old standards, which the regiment had carried untarnished and with honour nearly forty years, and deposit them in his old castle by the side of the colours of another regiment formerly under his command, the 92d Highlanders, and preserve them as cherished monuments of their honour and exploits.

Lieut.-Colonel Bradshaw returned thanks for himself, and on behalf of the regiment, for the high honour paid them by the gallant General, and expressed his confidence that the new colours which he had presented to them would never be sullied. Then turning towards the officers and men, the Lieut.-Colonel said,—“Soldiers, I have said I trust our colours will never be sullied. Shall they ever?” “Never! never!” was loudly responded from the ranks, and the greatest enthusiasm appeared to prevail, both amongst the soldiers and the crowd of spectators assembled. Turning again towards the officers and men of the regiment, the Lieut.-Colonel said, “Then let our Colonel hear what cheers we can give for our Queen—a Queen for whom we are prepared to shed the last drop of our blood, and whose rights we will ever defend. If you are ready to do all this, let me hear you say so.” “We will! we will!” was the unanimous response; in a moment every head was uncovered, and the air was rent with

loud and protracted cheering. The colours were then lowered and decked with garlands of roses, and the spectators were again required to fall back, when the regiment formed into line, advanced several paces, and then passed from the right of divisions in files to the rear. The regiment, preceded by the Artillery, then marched past the General and his staff in slow and quick time, after which they deployed into line. A smart shower of rain began to fall, and, in consequence, the proceedings were terminated, and the men returned to the barracks.

TENTH REGIMENT.

The interesting ceremony of the presentation of new colours to Her Majesty's 10th Regiment, by the Commander-in-Chief, took place at Fort William, Calcutta (September 7), on the parade in front of the regimental barracks. About half-past five o'clock His Excellency arrived on the ground, accompanied by his staff; but in attempting to cross the puckah drain at the side of the road, his horse, a very handsome spirited black Arab, got alarmed, slipped, and fell with his rider, who most fortunately escaped unhurt. His Excellency was on his feet in an instant, and remounting the animal, forced him very unwillingly over this obstacle. On approaching the corps, which was drawn up in line, and presented a remarkably fine appearance, he was received with the general salute. The Grenadier company then advanced from the right to receive the new colours, whilst the remainder of the corps formed three sides of a square. The colours having been brought out, were taken by the Grenadier company to the centre of the square, where a temporary altar was formed with a pile of drums; on this the colours were placed, and the garrison chaplain, after an appropriate prayer, consecrated them in the usual manner. Sir Hugh Gough then said,—

“Major Strickland, officers, and men of the 10th, it was when I was last here in the character, not of your Commander-in-Chief, but of a private individual, that my excellent and gallant friend, your Colonel, asked me to perform the duty of presenting to you your colours. It is a duty I would have always been proud to perform; but it is more grateful to me, when I come among you to fulfil it as your Commander-in-Chief.

“You see before you those colours, now blessed and consecrated as the rallying point to which your soldiers' hearts must cling; the one, emblem of the glory of your native country; the other, representing the honour of the regiment. There is not a man of the 10th regiment who, I am certain, would not defend those consecrated banners at the price of his best blood.

Under them may it be the fate of your officers to lead you on to victory, and in a common feeling, as fighting under them you are bound together man to officer. The tie that connects the soldier to his Chief is one of the most near and intimate; while officers should look upon those they command as their children, and feel that it is their interest not less than their duty to cultivate the connexion between themselves and those whom they may be called on to lead into action fighting for their country.

“Recent practice has introduced into the British army a habit whereby circumstances have not permitted the 10th regiment to profit; I mean that of inscribing on the colours of each corps the name of every glorious action in which it has been distinguished. Circumstances have interfered of late years to prevent the 10th regiment, by casual accidents, from partaking in the active triumphs of their fellow-soldiers. But it is not for this that I will pause in taking, from the history of the regiment, bright examples of that brilliant conduct which every British soldier should emulate. You bear no names upon your honoured colours, men of the 10th; but look back to the old days of Marlborough and to Bunker’s Hill, and then contemplate the gallant actions of your predecessors in the ranks of that regiment to which you have the honour to belong.

“I can only say, that if, as your Commander-in-Chief, it should be my fortune to see the chance of war call your active energies into play, there is no regiment that I would more gladly find arrayed under my orders; and, believe me that, should such a chance occur, I will use my best endeavours to see the 10th regiment intrusted with a position in the force employed to which they are certain to do honour.”

His Excellency then dismounted, and advancing to where the colours were parked, delivered each with an appropriate address to the Ensign appointed to receive them, and who took them upon one knee, recommending the royal colour to the regiment as that which they were to gather round and defend, as they would their fatherland, and the regimental one as the emblem of that honour which it should be their first and highest wish ever to see exemplified by the conduct of the gallant corps to which they belonged.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, NATIVE INFANTRY.

Presentation of New Colours to the 37th Regiment Native Infantry, in lieu of those which were lost in the disastrous Retreat from Cabul.—About half-past 6 A.M. the Commander-in-Chief arrived on the ground, at Fort William, Calcutta, and

was received with the customary salute; and, after riding along the line, and inspecting the men, who looked remarkably well under arms, he took up a position in front of the colours. The regiment then formed three sides of a square, and His Excellency proceeded to address it. He commenced by saying, that even before his advent to the country he had ever felt a lively interest in the welfare of the Native Army, that a residence of some six years in India had served but to heighten that feeling, and now that he had been intrusted by a gracious Sovereign with the command of the whole army, he had completely identified himself with it, and would promote, as far as in him lay, the welfare of every man, from the highest to the lowest. Having, he continued, been requested by Major Griffiths and the officers of the 37th to present new colours to the regiment, he had most willingly complied, especially as it had ever borne a high name in the service, and had never more highly sustained its reputation than when in Afghanistan. He then proceeded to give a recapitulation of its services from the year 1799, when, as part of the Bengal Volunteers, it was at the taking of Seringapatam. From thence he went on mentioning the different places where it was employed; and it must have been most gratifying to both officers and men to notice that, except in quoting one or two minor instances of service, His Excellency did not refer to the written statement with which he had been supplied; but detailed the whole of their services from memory, thus proving that he had studied the subject carefully. He then alluded to the Commanding Officer of the regiment, Major Griffiths, paying him several handsome (and well-merited) compliments on the gallantry he had displayed during the whole of the Affghan campaign, and especially on the retreat; and he felt certain that not only Major Griffiths, but those few who escaped, and were still in the regiment, would study to bring it to the same high state of discipline as it was in before. On the conclusion of His Excellency's address, he presented the colours to the two native officers ready to receive them. Major Griffiths then returned thanks in the name of himself and the regiment for the flattering way in which the Commander-in-Chief had been pleased to make mention of them, and begged to assure His Excellency that they would zealously endeavour to merit the eulogium passed on them. The two flank companies then advanced and received charge of the colours, which they escorted to the centre of the line, and then filed off to their respective posts. The regiment saluted the colours, and passed round in review in quick time in quarter-distance column, after which the Commander-in-Chief left the ground.

THE FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Portsmouth, Tuesday, December 12.

Yesterday the 44th Regiment, which is now doing garrison duty at Gosport, was presented with new colours by Lady Pakenham, the wife of the Major-General commanding the district, Sir Hercules Pakenham. The day was remarkably favourable, and a considerable number of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, as well as the naval and military officers stationed in the garrison, were on the ground.

The ceremony of consecrating the colours was performed by the Venerable Archdeacon Wilberforce, who made a very powerful and impressive address to the regiment, which was listened to with deep attention by all present. The Venerable Archdeacon concluded his address with an appropriate prayer.

Immediately after the consecration of the colours Lady Pakenham presented them to the Ensigns who had been selected to receive them at her Ladyship's hands; and, in so doing, spoke as follows:—

“In presenting the colours of the 44th regiment, I am deeply moved, for I cannot help feeling a recurrence of those painful emotions their late history in Affghanistan excited when perusing it; yet when I look around me on the few brave men who survived those almost unheard-of perils, and those who have since joined their ranks, I feel assured that the future career of the 44th regiment will only remind the world of its former existence by displaying to more than ordinary advantage the well-known bravery of British soldiers, and so, if I may be allowed an allusion to the fabled bird of old, rise like a phoenix from the ashes of its predecessors. Receive these colours with the warmest prayers for their future glory and success of one, who, as the sister, wife, and mother of soldiers, feels an enthusiastic interest in that brave order of men. May they always be unfurled in support of the honour of our country and our gracious Queen, and to the glory of the King of kings, whose blessing has already been so eloquently invoked.”

At the conclusion of her Ladyship's address, the colours were taken to the front of the regiment, and received with the usual salutes.

After the customary military forms had been completed, the Commander-in-Chief of the district, Major-General Sir Hercules Pakenham, next addressed the regiment. He said,—

“Colonel Shelton and 44th regiment, having witnessed for several months the unremitting and meritorious exertions made

by all the ranks of the corps to attain an advanced state of drill and discipline, I have now to congratulate you upon receiving your colours, which bear upon them the record of many proud days, fought in all parts of the world, and under various distinguished commanders. I feel now that my first duty is to return to the Venerable Archdeacon Wilberforce the sincere and respectful thanks of all present, for the impressive exhortation and prayer which we have had the privilege of hearing, and which were graced by the commanding dignity, the mild humility, and persuasive truth peculiar to the Christian religion. In the struggle of war, when man is opposed to man, in general the best-disciplined troops carry their point; but to this there have been many marked exceptions. But when, in any operations, an army is exposed to extreme violence of the elements, particularly to continued snow, the bands of discipline are relaxed, and disorganisation soon takes place; if to this is added the acting in a country the most impracticable in the known world, and being beset by a numerous and savage enemy, the most disastrous results may be expected. In the catastrophe that befell the army retreating from Cabul, the 44th regiment were not in any degree answerable for the unfortunate circumstances in which they were involved. Like the grand army of Napoleon, in Russia, the troops were exposed to almost inevitable destruction; but the high responsibility of their being so placed rested on the commanding authority. I now wish to impress most earnestly and emphatically on the regiment that the attention of the whole army is fixed upon you; that the Commander-in-Chief expects that by the combined action of all ranks you will establish a high regimental character, that you be distinguished for unanimity in promoting the welfare of the corps, for accuracy in the performance of all duties, and for that general regularity of conduct that reflects credit on, and imparts comfort to, all well-organised regiments; and when the service of our country again calls the 44th to the field, I am satisfied the Gallant Fours will be found second to none in the career of glory. When the stern hour of trial comes, may the God of battles bless your endeavours and crown them with victory."

CAMPAIGNS, OFFICIAL DESPATCHES, &c.

CAMPAIGNS, sieges, &c., must, of course, constitute a most important branch of the "Military Annual;" and, however much the man and Christian must rejoice at witnessing the pacific tendency which is every where gradually developing itself throughout the civilised world, the pride of the soldier cannot refrain from exulting at the victorious deeds of the gallant veteran Sir Charles Napier, and his devoted and courageous troops.

When we commenced the compilation of this portion of the periodical, we little anticipated we should have had to record such a succession of glorious events, and were fully prepared to attempt to render this subject interesting, by retrospectively alluding to past campaigns; but the Army in India has had all its innate and valuable energies called into action, and, though opposed to numberless and daring foes, has triumphantly advanced from conquest to conquest, under their noble leader, Sir Charles Napier. Long, very long may this worthy follower of the peerless Wellington be spared to his country, and may he ever be surrounded by comrades as devoted, as resolute, and as courageous as those who, at the battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad, nobly did their duty, and added fresh lustre to the brilliant star of Britain's military renown!

THE VICTORY OVER THE AMEERS.

NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 27.

1. The hon. the governor in council has the highest gratification in announcing for general information, that Major James Outram, commissioner in Scinde, has this day arrived in Bombay, with despatches from Major-General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., commanding the forces in Scinde and Beloochistan, dated Hyderabad, the 20th instant, announcing a most complete and signal victory, which was gained on the 17th instant by the European and Native troops (9th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry, Scinde Irregular Horse, Poona Irregular Horse, 2d company 2d battalion Camel Battery, 3d company 3d battalion Colandause Horse and Mule Battery, C. Com. Madras Sappers and Miners, her Majesty's 22d Regiment, 1st Grenadier Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, 12th Grenadier Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, 25th Grenadier Regiment Bombay Native Infantry), under the command of that distinguished and gallant officer, over the combined armies of the Ameers of Upper and Lower Scinde.

2. On the morning of the 15th instant, a body of 8000 men, with six guns, under the command of Meer Shadad Khan, one of the principal Ameers, his cousin, Meer Mahomed Khan, and many of the principal chiefs, took up a

position on three sides of the British residency at Hyderabad, and attempted to force an entrance into the enclosure, which was surrounded by a low wall of from four to five feet in height, and defended by Major Outram's escort, composed of 100 men, the light company of her Majesty's 22d Regiment, under the command of Captain Conway of that regiment, assisted by Lieut. Harding, of her Majesty's 24d Regiment; Ensign Pennefather, of her Majesty's 22d Regiment; Captain Green, of the 21st Regiment Bombay Native Infantry; Captain Wells, of the 15th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry; and Captain Brown, of the Bengal Engineers. After keeping the enemy at bay for nearly four hours, and after almost the whole of their ammunition was expended, Major Outram and his brave associates effected their retreat, in the best possible order, to the iron steamers Planet and Satellite, and ultimately formed a junction with Major-General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., at Hala.

3. The loss sustained in this heroic defence reflects much honour on the defenders, and is stated to amount, on the side of the enemy, to ninety killed, and many wounded.

4. On the following day, the 16th instant, Major-General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., marched to Muthareé; and, on his arrival there, ascertained that the Ameers were in position at Meeanee, distant about ten miles, to the number of 22,000 men. Being aware that any delay for reinforcements would both strengthen the confidence of the enemy and add to their numbers, although his own force was not one-seventh part of that of the enemy, Sir Charles Napier resolved upon making an immediate attack, and accordingly marched towards Meeanee at four o'clock in the morning, the 17th. At eight o'clock A.M., the advanced guard of Major-General Sir C. Napier's force discovered the enemy's camp; and, at nine o'clock, the British troops formed in order of battle, being composed of about 2800 men of all arms, and 12 pieces of artillery. The enemy opened a most determined and destructive fire upon the British troops, and, during the action which ensued, with the most undaunted bravery, repeatedly rushed upon them sword in hand. After a most resolute and desperate contest, which lasted for upwards of three hours, the enemy was completely defeated and put to flight, with the estimated loss of about 5000 men, 1000 of whom were left dead on the field, together with the whole of their artillery, ammunition, and standards, a considerable quantity of stores, and some treasure.

5. The following day, Meer Roostom Khan, Meer Nusseer Khan, and Meer Wulleo Mahomed of Khyrpore, Meer Nusseer Khan, Meer Shadad Khan, and Meer Hussein Khan, of Hyderabad, came into the camp of Major-General Sir C. Napier, and unconditionally gave themselves up as prisoners of war; and the British colours were hoisted over the city of Hyderabad on the 20th instant.

6. It belongs to the right honourable the governor-general of India, to eulogise in suitable terms the gallantry and devotion displayed by the British troops engaged on this occasion; but the honourable the governor in council cannot now refrain from stating, that Major-General Sir C. Napier speaks in the highest terms of the heroism and distinguished bravery which were evinced by the troops of all arms, and which enabled that gallant officer, after a most desperate and hard-fought battle, to add to his former high character and renown, by the achievement of one of the most decisive victories recorded in the history of India.

7. The honourable the governor in council deeply laments to state that considerable loss* has attended this brilliant victory. In particular, he has to

* Europ. com. officers killed	6	Native com. officers wounded	3
— — — wounded	13	— non-com. officers killed	3
— non-com. officers killed	1	Sepoys killed	30
— — — wounded	1	— wounded	122
— privates H.M. 22d rgt. kd.	22	Horses killed	33
— — — — — wd.	48	— wounded	62

deplore the following gallant officers, who, after having conspicuously distinguished themselves, nobly died on the field of battle :—Major H. C. Teasdale, commanding 25th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry ; Captain W. W. Tew, her Majesty's 22d Regiment ; Brevet-Captain and Adjutant Cookson, 9th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry ; Captain and Brevet-Major W. H. Jackson, 12th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry ; Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain R. N. Meade, 12th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry ; Lieutenant E. Wood, 12th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.

8. Major-General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., in particular notices the gallant conduct of the under-mentioned officers :—

Major J. Outram, commissioner in Scinde ; Lieutenant-Colonel W. Pattle, Major P. F. Story, Captain A. Tucker, 9th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry ; Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Pennefather, Major J. H. Poole, Captain T. S. Conway, Lieutenant W. M. G. M'Murdo, Lieutenant F. P. Harding, her Majesty's 22d Regiment ; Major M'Pherson, aide-de-camp ; Major A. T. Reid, commanding the 12th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry ; Lieutenant R. Fitzgerald, of the 12th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, and Adjutant Scinde Irregular Horse ; Major W. Wyllie, of the 21st Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, Assistant Adjutant-General Scinde and Beeloochistan ; Lieutenant R. Phayre, 25th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry ; Captain J. Jackson, 25th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry ; Lieutenant H. J. Pelly, aide-de-camp, 8th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry ; Captain J. Jacob, Bombay Artillery, commanding Scinde Irregular Horse ; Major C. Waddington, Bombay Engineers ; Major J. Lloyd, Captains W. T. Whittle and G. Hutt, Bombay Artillery ; Captain Henderson, Madras Artillery ; Lieutenants Boileau and Outlaw, Madras Sappers and Miners ; Lieutenant Brenan ; Captain Tait, Poonah Irregular Horse.

9. The hon. the governor in council directs that a royal salute be fired this day from the garrison of Bombay in honour of this victory, and that a similar salute be fired at all the principal military stations under this presidency on the receipt of this order.

10. Annexed are returns of the killed and wounded, and of the ordnance captured from the enemy, during this action, as furnished to the government by Major-General Sir C. Napier.

By order of the hon. the governor in council,

J. P. WILLOUGHBY,

Secretary to government.

Return of Killed and Wounded during the Action of the Force under the Command of Major-General Sir C. J. Napier, K.C.B., at Meeanee, on the 17th of February.

Total killed..... 62

Ditto wounded 194

Total killed and wounded 256

9th Regiment Light Cavalry.

Killed.—Lieutenant Brevet Captain and Adjutant Cookson.

Wounded.—Captain A. Tucker, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain S. Smith, Lieutenant H. G. C. Plowden, and Ensign J. H. Firth.

Her Majesty's 22d Regiment.

Killed.—Captain W. W. Tew.

Wounded.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Pennefather, Captain Conway, Lieutenant F. P. Harding, Ensign R. Pennefather, and Ensign H. Bowden.

12th Regiment Native Infantry.

Killed.—Captain and Brevet-Major Jackson, Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain Meade, Lieutenant Wood.

Wounded.—Ensign Holbrough.

25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Killed.—Major Teasdale.

Wounded. — Lieutenant and Quarter-Master Phayre, and Lieutenant Bourdillon.

Staff.

Major Wyllie, Assistant-Adjutant General S. and B., wounded.

One horse killed under Lieutenant M'Murdo, Acting Assistant-Quarter-master-General,

C. NAPIER, Major-General.

Return of Ordnance taken from the Enemy in the Action near Hyderabad on the 17th of February, and on the Arrival of the Force at Hyderabad on the 20th of February, 1843.

No.	Nature of Ordnance.	Length of Piece.	Remarks.
		Ft. In.	
Iron	7 0	
Brass	7 10	
Iron	2 11½	Date 1796 marked upon gun.
Iron	3 10½	
Iron	3 5	
Iron	3 11	
Iron	4 5 4-10ths	Dismounted by our fire. } in ac
Brass	2 10 2-10ths	
Brass	2 11 2-10ths	
Brass	2 11½	
Iron	2 11 6-10ths	Gun marked with a crown.
Brass	2 9½	
Iron	3 6	Dismounted by our fire.
Brass	3 11 4-10ths	
Brass	2 1½	
Brass	2 9	
Brass	8 11	
Iron	6 4	One trunnion broken.
Brass	2 11	
Iron	3 9½	
Iron	6 4	
Brass Mortar ..		2 10 8-10ths	Diameter of chamber, 4 ft. 7-10ths in. ; depth, 1 ft. 3 in.
Iron ..		5 9	
Iron ..		3 11	
Brass ..		6 6½	Vent on the right of the gun. } in ac
Brass		3 11½	

} On board steamer, nature and dimensions unknown.

A quantity of ammunition of different kinds was also taken.

The whole of the carriages of these guns were in such a state as to render them useless.

J. LLOYD, Major, commanding Artillery Scinde.
(True copies.)

J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secretary to Government.

THE CONQUEST OF SCINDE.

NOTIFICATION.

Palace of Agra, March 5, 1843.

The Governor-General had earnestly hoped that the new provisions, to which various acts in contravention of their existing engagements and various indications of hostility had compelled him to require the assent of the Ameers of Scinde, would have been carried into full effect, as they had been agreed to by their Highnesses, without a recurrence to arms.

This hope has been disappointed.

The Ameers, having signed the new treaty proposed to them on the 14th of February, attacked on the following day with a large force the residence of the British Commissioner. In this treacherous attack they were repulsed. On the 17th Major-General Sir Charles Napier gained a decisive victory over their whole army, and on the 20th the British troops occupied the city of Hyderabad.

Six of the Ameers delivered their swords to the British general upon the field of battle. All their guns, ammunition, and treasure were taken, together with their camp.

The Beloochees lost 5000 men.

Thus has victory placed at the disposal of the British government the country on both banks of the Indus from Sukkur to the sea, with the exception of such portions thereof as may belong to Meer Ali, Morad of Khyrpore, and to any other of the Ameers who may have remained faithful to his engagements.

The governor-general cannot forgive a treacherous attack upon a representative of the British government, nor can he forgive hostile aggression prepared by those who were in the act of signing a treaty.

It will be the first object of the governor-general to use the power victory has placed in his hands in the manner most conducive to the freedom of trade, and to the prosperity of the people of Scinde, so long misgoverned.

To reward the fidelity of allies by substantial marks of favour, and so to punish the crime of treachery in princes as to deter all from its commission, are further objects which the governor-general will not fail to effect.

To Major-General Sir Charles Napier, and to the brave troops he commanded, the governor-general offers the tribute of his own admiration, and of the gratitude of the government and people of India.

The bravery of the enemy against whom they were engaged has enhanced their glory; the most decisive victory has been gained upon the best-fought field.

In perpetual commemoration of this brilliant achievement, the 2d company 2d battalion, and the 3d company 3d battalion, of Bombay Artillery, and the company of the Madras Sappers and Miners, will bear upon their appointments, and the 9th regiment of Bengal Light Cavalry, the Poonah Horse and the Scinde Horse, upon their standards and appointments, and the 12th and 25th regiments of Bombay Native Infantry, upon their colours and appointments, the word, "Hyderabad, 1843."

The regiment of Scinde Horse is, on its present establishment, permanently attached to the army of Bombay.

The governor-general will not further anticipate the measures which the home authorities informed, before they can receive his despatches, of the victory which has been obtained, may think fit to adopt for the purpose of marking their high sense of the merits of those by whom so great a service has been performed.

The governor-general directs that a salute of twenty-one guns be fired at all the stations of the army.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India,

J. THOMASON,

Officiating Secretary to the government of India with the Governor-general.

THE VICTORY OF MEEANEE.

From Major-General Sir C. J. Napier, K.C.B., Commanding in Scinde and Beloochistan, to the Right Hon. Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General of India, &c.

Meeanee, 6 miles from Hyderabad, Feb. 18, 1843.

My Lord,—The forces under my command have gained a decisive victory over the army of the Ameers of Upper and Lower Scinde. A detailed account of the various circumstances which led to this action does not belong to the limited space of a hasty despatch; I therefore begin with the transactions belonging to the battle. On the 14th inst. the whole body of the Ameers assembled, in full durbar, formally affixed their seals to the draught treaty. On leaving the durbar, Major Outram and his companions were in great peril—a plot had been laid to murder them all. They were saved by the guards of the Ameers; but the next day (the 15th) the residence of Major Outram was attacked by 8000 of the Ameers' troops, headed by one or more of the Ameers. The report of this nefarious transaction I have the honour to enclose. I heard of it at Hala, at which place the fearless and distinguished Major Outram joined me with his brave companions after the stern and extraordinary defence of his residence against so overwhelming a force, accompanied by six pieces of cannon. On the 16th I marched to Muttaree; having there ascertained that the Ameers were in position at Meeanee (ten miles distance) to the number of 22,000 men, and well knowing that a delay for reinforcements would both strengthen their confidence and add to their numbers, already seven times that which I commanded, I resolved to attack them, and we marched at 4 A.M. On the morning of the 17th at 8 o'clock the advanced guard discovered their camp; at 9 o'clock we formed in order of battle, about 2800 men of all arms and twelve pieces of artillery. We were now within range of the enemy's guns, and fifteen pieces of artillery opened upon us, and were answered by our cannon. The enemy were very strongly posted, woods were on their flanks, which I did not think could be turned. These two woods were joined by the dry bed of the river Fulaulee, which had a high bank. The bed of the river was nearly straight and about 1200 yards in length. Behind this, and in both woods, were the enemy posted; in front of their extreme right, and on the edge of the wood, was a village. Having made the best examination of their position which so short a time permitted, the Artillery was posted on the right line, and some skirmishers of infantry, with the Scinde Irregular Horse, were sent in front to try and make the enemy shew his force more distinctly; we then advanced from the right in echelon of battalions, refusing the left to save it from the fire of the village. The 9th Bengal Light Cavalry formed the reserve in rear of the left wing, and the Poonah Horse, together with four companies of infantry, guarded the baggage. In this order of battle we advanced as at a review, across a fine plain swept by the cannon of the enemy. The artillery and Her Majesty's 22d regiment in line formed the leading echelon, the 25th Native Infantry the second, the 12th Native Infantry the third, and the 1st Grenadier Native Infantry the fourth.

The enemy was 1000 yards from our line, which soon traversed the intervening space. Our fire of musketry opened at about 100 yards from the bank in reply to that of the enemy, and in a few minutes the engagement became general along the bank of the river, on which the combatants fought for about three hours or more with great fury, man to man. Then, my lord, was seen the superiority of the musket and bayonet over the sword and shield, and matchlock. The brave Beloochees, first discharging their matchlock and pistols, dashed over the bank with desperate resolution; but down went these bold and skilful swordsmen under the superior power of the musket and bayonet. At one time, my lord, the courage and the numbers of the enemy against the 22d, the 25th, and the 12th Regiments, bore heavily in that part

of the battle. There was no time to be lost, and I sent orders to the cavalry to force the right of the enemy's line. This order was very gallantly executed by the 9th Bengal Cavalry and the Scinde Horse, the details of which shall be afterwards stated to your lordship; for the struggle on our right and centre was at that moment so fierce, that I could not go to the left. In this charge the 9th Light Cavalry took a standard, and several pieces of artillery, and the Scinde Horse took the enemy's camp, from which a vast body of their cavalry slowly retired fighting. Lieutenant Fitzgerald gallantly pursued them for two miles, and, I understand, slew three of the enemy in single combat. The brilliant conduct of these two cavalry regiments decided, in my opinion, the crisis of the action; for, from the moment the cavalry were seen in rear of their right flank the resistance of our opponents slackened, the 22d Regiment forced the bank, the 25th and 12th did the same, the latter regiment capturing several guns, and the victory was decided. The artillery made great havoc among the dense masses of the enemy, and dismounted several of their guns. The whole of the enemy's artillery, ammunition, standards, and camp, with considerable stores and some treasure, were taken.

Meer Roostum Khan, and Meer Nusseer Khan; Meer Wullee Mahomed, of Khyrpore; Meer Nusseer Khan, Meer Shadad Khan, and Meer Hossein Khan, all of Hyderabad, came into my camp and surrendered their swords as prisoners of war. Their misfortunes are of their own creation; but as they are great, I returned to them their swords. They await your lordship's orders. Their highnesses have surrendered Hyderabad, and I shall occupy it to-morrow.

It is not to be supposed that so hard-fought an engagement could be sustained without considerable loss on both sides. That of the British forces is 256 men killed and wounded. The enemy is generally supposed to have lost 5000; Major Teasdale, while animating his Sepoys, dashed on horseback over the bank amidst the enemy, and was instantly shot and sabred, dying like a glorious soldier.

Major Jackson, in like manner, rushed forward, two brave havildars followed him: too far advanced before their men, they fell under the sabres of the enemy, but it is said not before he killed several.

Captains Mead, Tew, and Cookson, with Lieutenant Wood, all fell honourably, urging on the assault with unmitigated valour.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pennefather was severely wounded, as with the high courage of a soldier he led his regiment up the desperate bank of the Fulaillee. Major Wyllie, Captains Tucker and Conway, Lieutenants Harding and Phayre, were all wounded while gloriously animating their men to sustain the shock of numbers. And now, my lord, I have to say, that British officers could not shew greater gallantry in leading their men into action than did the Queen's and Company's officers on this day, and the troops well maintained their reputation.

From the heads of departments and regiments I have received every assistance throughout the whole campaign and in the battle.

The gallant charge of the Bengal Cavalry was intrepidly led by Lieut.-Colonel Pattle, second in command, and Major Story; nor were the Scinde Horse, under Captain Jacob, idle. To this able soldier and his regiment I am indebted for the most active services long previous to and during the combat. He won the enemy's camp, from which he drove a body of 3000 or 4000 cavalry.

Major Lloyd powerfully worked his artillery, ably seconded by Captains Whitle and Hutt. The destruction caused by their guns is said to have been immense.

Major Waddington, of the Engineers, has given me great assistance throughout the campaign, and in the action lent me his aid in carrying orders.

Nor is the country less indebted to Major Reid for his gallantry at the head of the 12th Native Infantry. The Grenadiers under Major Clibborn, owing to a misconception of orders, were but slightly engaged.

Major Poole, of the 22d, and Captain Jackson, of the 25th, who succeeded to the command of those regiments, proved themselves worthy of their dangerous posts. In the medical and commissariat departments both activity and zeal have been shewn by Dr. Dalrymple and Captain Blenkiss.

Major Wyllie, assistant-adjutant-general, was wounded while leading up the bank, and I have thereby lost, for a time, his valuable assistance: no man has been more serviceable to me in all our previous operations.

The acting assistant-quartermaster-general, Lieutenant M'Murdo, of the 22d regiment, had his horse killed; and while on foot, leading some soldiers in a desperate dash down the enemy's side of the bank, he cut down a chieftain. He has greatly assisted me by his activity and zeal during the whole of our operations. Allow me to recommend to your lordship's notice and protection Major M'Pherson, my aide-de-camp, an old soldier of the light division, from whom I have received that assistance which was expected from a veteran of the 43d Regiment. To my acting aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Pelly, I am much indebted in many ways, both during the campaign and in the action; as also to Lieutenant Thompson, 9th Light Cavalry, who acted as my orderly officer during the day; and Lieutenant Younghusband, staff-officer.

Captain Henderson, of the Madras Engineers, took a standard, and did good service with his excellent little band of Sappers and Miners, not only in this engagement, but through the campaign. Lieutenants Boileau and Outlaw have also distinguished themselves.

Innumerable are the individual acts of intrepidity which took place between our soldiers and their opponents, too numerous for detail in this despatch, yet well meriting a record. I hope that your lordship will pardon the length of this letter, written in the midst of great interruptions, and at various times.

Finally, I trust for receiving indulgence from one who so well knows how difficult my position has been for the last five months up to the present moment, and how hard I have laboured, and how much I have risked, to avoid a recourse to arms. This sanguinary engagement has been forced upon me by the duplicity of the Ameers, though I must say, that until the attack upon the Residency, neither Major Outram nor myself believed they were resolved to fight, and against which duplicity I never ceased to warn them. My conscience acquits me of the blood which has been shed. The tyrannical and deceitful Ameers brought on the battle, the fierce tribe of Beloochee robbers were resolved that it should be so, and bravely did they execute their resolution.

I perceive that I have omitted to mention three officers well worthy of being named. To Captain Tait, of the Poonah Horse, I intrusted the charge of the baggage on this day of battle, and I have no doubt that the steadiness and imposing attitude of the detachment under his command held the enemy aloof; for I assure your lordship no post gave me greater anxiety than that of the baggage-guard. Lieutenants Lessen and Brennan have, throughout the whole campaign, been of the greatest use, as baggage-master and provost marshal; and during the action Lieutenant Brennan was scarcely from my side a moment, except when conveying orders; nor will I omit to mention the Moonshee Ali Akbar, an Arab, who exhibited the coolest courage, and who attended me every where.

I ought to have observed in the body of this despatch that I had, the night before the action, detached Major Outram in the steamers, with 200 Sepoys, to set fire to the wood, in which we understood the enemy's left flank was posted. This was an operation of great difficulty and danger, but would have been most important to the result of the battle. However, the enemy

had moved about eight miles to their right during the night, and Major Outram executed his task without difficulty at the hour appointed, viz. nine o'clock, and from the field we observed the smoke from the burning wood arise. I am strongly inclined to think that this circumstance had some effect on the enemy. But it deprived me of the able services of Major Outram, Captain Green, and Lieutenants Brown and Wells, together with 200 men, which I much regretted for their sakes and for my own, for I much wanted the officers; and here I hope your lordship will pardon me for saying that the want of European officers in the native regiments at one period endangered the success of the action. The Sepoy is a brave and excellent soldier, but, like all soldiers, he expects to be led on in certain moments, and as he looks to his European officer, if he misses him, the greatest danger arises; three times I saw them retreat, evidently because the officers had fallen, and when another appeared and rallied them, they at once followed him boldly. This, my lord, accounts for the great number of European officers killed and wounded in proportion to the whole. I am sure that in observing a defect in the formation of the Company's troops, the effect of which might have been so serious, I shall not be deemed presumptuous or impertinent.

The defence of the residency by Major Outram, and the small force with him against such numbers of the enemy, was so admirable, that I have scarcely mentioned it in the foregoing despatch, because I propose to send your lordship a detailed account of it as a brilliant example of defending a military post.

I have, &c.

C. J. NAPIER, Major-General,
Commanding in Scinde and Beloochistan.

This action was fought at Mecanee, within sight of the towers of Hyderabad.

THE ATTACK ON MAJOR OUTRAM.

From Major J. Outram, Commissioner, to Major-General Sir C. J. Napier, K.C.B., Commanding in Scinde and Beloochistan.

On board the Planet steamer, 15 miles above
Hyderabad, 6 p.m. Feb. 15, 1843.

Sir,—My despatches of the last few days will have led you to expect that my earnest endeavours to effect an amicable arrangement with the Ameers of Scinde would fail, and it is with much regret I have now to report that their highnesses have commenced hostilities by attacking my residence this morning, which, after four hours' most gallant defence by my honorary escort, the light company of her Majesty's 22d Regiment, commanded by Captain Conway, I was compelled to evacuate in consequence of our ammunition running short.

At 9 a.m. this morning a dense body of cavalry and infantry took post on three sides of the agency compound (the fourth being defended by the Planet steamer about 500 yards distant) in the gardens and houses which immediately command the inclosure, and which it was impossible to hold with our limited numbers. A hot fire was opened by the enemy, and continued incessantly for four hours; but all their attempts to enter the agency inclosure, although merely surrounded by a wall, varying from four to five feet high, were frustrated by Captain Conway's able distribution of his small band, and the admirable conduct of every individual soldier composing it under the gallant example of their commanding officer and his subalterns, Lieutenant Harding and Ensign Pennefather, her Majesty's 22d Regiment; also Captains Green of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, and Wells of the 15th Regiment, who

volunteered their services, to each of whom was assigned the charge of a separate quarter; also to your aide-de-camp Captain Brown, Bengal Engineers, who carried my orders to the steamer and assisted in working her guns and directing her flanking fire. Our ammunition being limited to forty rounds per man, the officers directed their whole attention to reserving their fire, and keeping their men close under cover, never shewing themselves or returning a shot except when the enemy attempted to rush, or shewed themselves in great numbers; consequently, great execution was done with trifling expenditure of ammunition and with little loss. Our hope of receiving a reinforcement, and a supply of ammunition by the Satellite steamer (hourly expected), being disappointed, on the arrival of that vessel without either, shortly after the commencement of the attack, it was decided, at 12 a.m., after being three hours under fire, to retire to the steamer while still we had sufficient ammunition left to fight the vessel up the river. Accordingly, I requested Captain Conway to keep the enemy at bay for one hour, while the property was removed, for which that time was ample, could the camp-followers be induced to exert themselves. After delivering their first loads on board, however, they were so terrified at the enemy's cross fire on the clear space between the compound and the vessel, that none could be persuaded to return except a few of the officers' servants, with whose assistance but little could be removed during the limited time we could afford; consequently much had to be abandoned, and I am sorry to find that the loss chiefly fell upon the officers and men, who were too much occupied in keeping off the enemy to be able to attend to their own interests. Accordingly, after the expiration of another hour (during which the enemy, despairing of otherwise effecting their object, had brought up six guns to bear upon us), we took measures to evacuate the agency, Captain Conway called in his posts, and all being united, retired in a body, covered by a few skirmishers, as deliberately as on parade (carrying off our slain and wounded), which, and the fire from the steam-boats, deterred the enemy from pressing us as they might have done. All being embarked, I then directed Mr. Acting Commander Miller, commanding the Satellite steamer, to proceed with his vessel to the wood station, three miles up the river on the opposite bank, to secure a sufficiency of fuel for our purposes, ere it should be destroyed by the enemy, while I remained with the Planet, to take off the barge that was moored to the shore. This being a work of some time, during which a hot fire was opened on the vessel from three guns which the enemy brought to bear on her, besides small arms, and requiring much personal exposure of the crew (especially of Mr. Cole, the commander of the vessel). I deem it my duty to bring to your favourable notice their zealous exertions on the occasion, and also to express my obligation to Messrs. Miller and Cole for the flanking fire they maintained on the enemy during their attack on the agency, and for their support during the retirements and embarkation of the troops. The Satellite was also exposed to three guns in her progress up to the woods and station, one of which she dismounted by her fire. The vessels were followed by large bodies of the enemy for about three miles, occasionally opening their guns upon us to no purpose. Since then we have pursued our voyage up the Indus about fifteen miles without molestation, and propose to-morrow morning anchoring off Mattaire, where I expect to find your camp. Our casualties amount to two men of Her Majesty's 22d Regiment, and one camp-follower, killed; and Mr. Conductor Kiely, Mr. Carlisle, agency clerk, two of the steamer's crew, four of Her Majesty's 22d Regiment, and two camp-followers wounded; and four camp-followers missing.

Total. Three killed, ten wounded, and four missing.

I have, &c.,

J. OUTRAM, Commissioner.

A Roll of Standards taken in Action by the Regiments, as specified below :—

Camp Hyderabad, Feb. 19, 1843.

Regiments.	Number of Standards.	By whom taken.
9th Regiment Bengal Cavalry	1 dark-blue silk spangled with white, of red silk	{ Subadar Shaik Emam Bux 3d troop. Trooper Bourmadeen, 3d troop. Trooper and Rough Rider Goolam Russool, 4th troop.
3d Company, 3d Battalion Golz. Horse and Mule Battery	1 standard, and a pair of state drums.	
C. Company Madras Sappers and Miners	1 standard *	Captain Henderson.
1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry	1 standard, cloth torn away.	
25th Regiment Native Infantry	{ 3 standards { 1 standard	Grenadier Company. 3d Company.
Her Majesty's 22d Regiment.....	1 standard, pierced with 20 bullets.	
Scinde Irregular Horse	1 dark green....	{ Nusser Khan's Own standard, with his name written on it.

C. J. NAPIER, Major-General.

Examined, H. J. PELLY, Lieutenant,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Return of Killed and Wounded during the Action of the Force, under the Command of Major-General Sir C. J. Napier, K.C.B., at Meeanee, on the 17th of February, 1843 :—

Killed.—1 major, 2 captains, 4 serjeants or havildars, 1 drummer, 51 privates, and 33 horses.

Wounded.—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 2 captains, 5 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 3 native commanding officers, 7 serjeants or havildars, 1 drummer, 169 privates, 1 dooly bearer, and 62 horses.

Total killed, 95 ; wounded, 256.

NOTIFICATION.

Standard taken at Meeanee, by the Scinde Horse.

Political Department, Agra, March 13, 1843.

The Governor-General requests Major-General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., will, in the name of the Government of India, present to the Scinde

* This is a sacred standard, with a hand instead of a spear-blade at the top.

Horse the standard they took from the enemy in the ever-memorable battle of Meeanee, in which that regiment, by its distinguished conduct, acquired for itself the honour of being hereafter permanently attached to the Bombay Army.

The Governor-General has given direction that other standards of the three colours of the Military Riband of India, inscribed with the words "Hyderabad, 1843," in the Persian, English, and Hindoo languages, shall be prepared for the Scinde Horse.—By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India.

J. THOMASON, Officiating Secretary.

Agra, Ukhbar, March 16.

THE VICTORS OF MEEANEE.

Political Department, Agra, March 15.

The Governor-General has the highest satisfaction in making known to the Army the names of the several officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, recorded in the reports made by his Excellency Major General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., as having most distinguished themselves in the battle of Meeanee.

The Governor directs that the unserviceable guns taken at Hyderabad shall be sent to Bombay, and there cast into a triumphal column, whereon shall be inscribed in the English and two native languages the names of Major-General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., and of the several officers mentioned by his Excellency in his despatch, and likewise the names of the several officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, mentioned in the reports, that thus the names may be for ever recorded of those who at Meeanee obtained for themselves that glory in the field which is the reward dearest to a true soldier.

The Governor-General is further pleased to direct that the drivers attached to the 2d company 2d battalion, 3d company 3d battalion of Bombay Artillery, in the battle of Meeanee, shall be entitled to the pension of Sepoys.

The Governor-General requests that the officers commanding corps in the army of Scinde will bring before committees the cases of the several officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, who most distinguished themselves in the battle of Meeanee, in order that the Government may award the Order of Merit to all who may be entitled to it by their conduct.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India.

J. THOMASON,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India
with the Governor-General.

From Major-General Sir C. J. Napier, K.C.B., to the Right Honourable Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General of India, &c. &c. &c.

Hyderabad, March 2, 1843.

My Lord,—I beg leave to send to your lordship reports made by my order, that, while the memory is fresh, distinguished deeds may be put on record. The great results of this battle have made me anxious that those who were so conspicuous in the hour of trial should be known to your lordship. Their devotion to their duty was very honourable to them.

In the case of the brave drivers of the two batteries, I am sure your lordship will do them justice; and I beg especially to recommend them to your lordship's protection.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

C. J. NAPIER, Major-General.

From Captain G. Hutt, Commanding Field Battery, to the Adjutant of Artillery in Scinde.

Camp, near Hyderabad, February 23, 1843.

Sir,—With reference to division after orders of yesterday, I beg permission to bring to the notice of the Major-General the general steadiness and good conduct of the drivers of the battery under my command throughout the action of the 7th, particularly of three men who brought up the howitzer that was first in action on the right of the line (when formed on the bank of the Nullah), under a very heavy and destructive fire, with a degree of coolness and steadiness that could not be surpassed, though two of their horses were dangerously wounded.

I would not presume to bring these men to notice were they enlisted, or treated as fighting men; but as they are still considered as mere followers, men whose families receive no pension in the event of their death, or themselves, if disabled by wounds, I beg to submit the case to the Major-General as a strong argument in favour of those on whose courage and conduct the very existence of the battery must often depend.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. HUTT, Captain, Commanding Field Battery.

From Major P. F. Story, Commanding 9th Light Cavalry, to Lieutenant Pelly, Assistant Adjutant General.

Camp, Hyderabad, Feb. 26, 1843.

Sir,—In forwarding the accompanying roll, for the information of the Major-General, I have the honour to request you will inform him that I have had the greatest difficulty in selecting these men, where all behaved so gallantly, and nearly equally well.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

P. F. STORY, Major, Commanding
9th Light Cavalry.

Roll of native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates of the 9th Regiment Light Cavalry, who particularly distinguished themselves in action with the enemy, on the 17th February, 1843.

Camp, Hyderabad, February 1843.

Subadar Shaik Baker Ally had his horse severely wounded in the chest, led his men in a most gallant manner, and was very active in reforming them for a second attack.

Subadar Shaik Emam Bux engaged with two troopers in taking a standard planted near some guns, which was most bravely defended by the enemy.

Jemadar Khoman Sing carried the standard of the 1st squadron (Queen's colours), and was very zealous and active during the whole action.

Havildar Shaik Emam Bux saved the life of his officer, Shaik Emam Bux (subadar), and his conduct was conspicuous during the day.

Havildar Shaik Golam Hussain, strongly recommended for great gallantry during the charge.

Naick Bucktawer Sing behaved most gallantly during the whole day.

Trooper Birma Deen, Golam Russool; these two men were equally engaged with the subadar in taking the standard, which was so nobly defended.

Trooper Sewdial Sing singly rushed into a walled inclosure, and killed one of the enemy, who had several times fired from it with effect.

Trooper Moottee Sing saved the life of his officer, Captain Garrett.

Trooper Gunga Sing, killed after a long and severe personal conflict with one of the enemy, when no assistance was at hand.

Trooper Beharee Sing, after being severely wounded in the wrist, and his horse also in two places, cut down his adversary.

Trooper Fyzoolla Khan behaved gallantly throughout, and cut down his enemy after a severe personal conflict.

Trooper Hussian Hally, strongly recommended for great gallantry during the charge.

Trooper Nasser Ally behaved with great gallantry during the charge, and was severely wounded.

(Signed)

P. F. STORV, Major,
Commanding 9th Light Cavalry.

From Major J. H. Poole, commanding 22d Regiment, to the Assistant Adjutant General, Scinde Field Force.

Camp, Hyderabad, Feb. 24, 1843.

Sir,—In reference to No. 2, after division orders of the 22d instant, I called upon the captains and officers commanding companies to furnish me with the names and acts of individuals of the regiment under my command, who had especially distinguished themselves in the action of the 17th inst. The officers generally assert that they feel difficulty in making selections, where the conduct of every man of their companies was so satisfactory. In so general a field of action and persevering exertion, I equally feel at a loss where to draw a distinction (but it may be proper to mention the names of private James O'Neill, of the light company, who took a standard whilst we were actively engaged with the enemy; and drummer Martin Delaney, who shot, bayoneted, and captured the arms of Meer Whullee Mahomed Khan, who was mounted, and directing the enemy in the hottest part of the engagement), when all the regiments behaved with enduring coolness and intrepidity. I hope the particular circumstances of these two cases will exonerate me from the imputation of doing injustice to all the brave soldiers of the regiment by particularising them.

(Signed)

I have, &c.
J. H. POOLE, Major,
Commanding 22d Regiment.

From Major S. Clibborn, commanding 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, to Lieutenant Pelly, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Hyderabad.

Camp, near Hyderabad, Feb. 24, 1843.

Sir,—Agreeably to division orders of the 22d instant, I beg to bring to the especial notice of Major-General Sir C. Napier, K.C.B., the names of the following officers and men of the 1st Grenadiers, who distinguished themselves by zeal and gallantry in the action of the 17th February:—

Lieutenant Johnstone, who cut down a Beloochee, and saved the life of a Sepoy, who had bayoneted this Beloochee, but was overpowered in the life-struggle.

Subadar Major Coosball Sing, and Subadar Esseree Pursuad, likewise privates Sunker Misser and Kadaree Rowar, who were conspicuous throughout the day for their zeal and gallantry.

(Signed) I have, &c.
S. CLIBBORN, Major,
Commanding 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry.

From Major N. R. Reid, commanding 12th Regiment Native Infantry, to the Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Scinde and Beloochistan.

Hyderabad Fort, Feb. 25, 1843.

Sir,—With reference to No. 3 of the division orders, dated the 22d inst., I have the honour to transmit, for the purpose of being laid before the Major-General, a nominal roll of non-commissioned officers, naicks, and privates, in the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, who have been reported to me by the officers in command, and in charge of the companies to which they belong, as having particularly distinguished themselves in the action of the 17th instant.

I take this opportunity of recording the gallant conduct of the late Captain and Brevet Major Jackson, who fell at the head of the Grenadier company, in a personal conflict with several of the enemy. The other officers, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Meade and Lieutenant Wood, who were killed, were also most conspicuous when they fell, in cheering on their men at one of the most critical periods of the action. To the other European officers I am also much indebted for their gallant conduct and example throughout the day; but to Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Brown, the only mounted officer with me in the battle, in a particular degree I beg to place on the record, the deep gratitude I must ever feel for the assistance he afforded me, as well as my admiration at the gallantry he displayed in cheering the men throughout the conflict at every part of the line, where the resistance was most hot and determined.

I have, &c.

(Signed) N. R. REID, Major,
Commanding 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Nominal roll of those men in the 12th Regiment Native Infantry who distinguished themselves in the action of the 17th Feb. 1843.

Fort Hyderabad, Feb. 25, 1843.

1 Havildar, dutram tewaree,	{	Wounded in gallantly defending Captain and Brevet Major Jackson.
1 Naick, bhowanee sing,		
2 Naicks, allum sing,		
1 Private, shaik adjum,		

(Signed)

V. B. D. CHARTER, Ens. in charge
of Gr. Company.

1 Havildar, oomrow sing,	{	I heard these men cheering on their comrades after a slight check, and saw them most forward in the action.
1 Naick, lall khan,		
1 Private, mathadeen 1st		
" rooree aheer,		
3 " seetul lohar,		

(Signed)

G. FISHER, Capt. Commanding
5th Company.

1 Havildar, blugwan sing,	{	Behaved gallantly, urging the men on, and foremost in the action.
2 " thackoor ram,		
		Behaved gallantly, always foremost in the action.

(Signed)

W. F. HOLBROW, Ens. in charge
8th Company.

(True copy)

(Signed) W. BROWN, Capt. Adj. 12th R. N. I.

(Signed) N. R. REID, Major Commanding
12th Regiment N. I.

From Captain J. Jackson, Commanding 25th Regiment Native Infantry, to the Assistant Adjutant General, in Scinde and Affghunistan.

Camp, Hyderabad, February 25, 1843.

Sir,—Agreeably to division orders of the 22d instant, I beg to bring to the especial notice of Major General Sir C. J. Napier, K.C.B., the following officers of the 25th Native Infantry, who particularly distinguished themselves by zeal and gallantry in the action of the 17th February, 1843.

The whole of the Sepoys behaved so well, that I consider it would be invidious to make any distinction.

Lieutenant Marston, grenadier company, cut down two of the enemy, single handed, in front of the line.

Subadar Major Nund Ram, though wounded, remained with his company throughout the action.

Subadar Russal Sing, grenadier company, shot three men, and cut down one, and shewed zeal in encouraging and leading on his men.

Jemadar Buppoo Sawunt, light company, cut down one man.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN JACKSON, Captain,
Commanding 25th Regiment, Native Infantry.

From Captain J. Jacob, Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse, to the Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Scinde and Beloochistan.

Camp, near Hyderabad, Feb. 23, 1843.

Sir,—With reference to division orders of the 22d instant, I have the honour to request, that you will bring to the notice of Major-General Sir C. Napier, K.C.B., commanding in Scinde and Beloochistan, that throughout the battle fought on the 17th instant, I received the most essential service from my acting adjutant, Lieutenant Russell, whose steady, cool, and daring conduct on the occasion mainly contributed to the good behaviour of the corps I have the honour to command, especially while it was exposed alone for nearly two hours to a heavy fire of artillery, in a most trying position for an irregular Sepoy corps, which, until a few months before that day, had, since it was raised, been always dispersed in small detachments, and the men of which had, with few exceptions, never been engaged in any but skirmishing fights. I am also greatly indebted to this officer for the promptness with which he assisted me in the very difficult task of reforming, after charging through the enemy's camp, when the men were excited, to the highest pitch, and when their services were required to repel an expected attack on their rear-guard.

I also request that you will have the kindness to bring to the notice of the major-general the excellent conduct of Russuldar Surferax Khan, Jemadar Alladad Khan Nawab, and Dunadar Mhobut Khan. The good conduct of these three native officers was most conspicuous throughout the day, and particularly on one occasion, when the regiment was moving through ground rendered nearly impassable by watercourses, hedges, and deep cuts filled with thorns and lined by matchlock men; in advancing at the gallop over these obstacles so many falls took place, that more than fifty of our horses were lying on the ground at once; this occurred under a very heavy fire from the village and nullahs on the right of the enemy's line, and on this occasion the native officers above mentioned re-formed their men and restored order in a style which was

deserving of my highest admiration. I do not mention Lieutenant Fitzgerald, my second in command, as I have already brought that officer's service to the notice of the general.—I have, &c.

(Signed) J. JACOB, Capt. Arty. Com. Scinde Irregular Horse.

(True copies.)

(Signed) J. THOMASON, Off. Sec. to the Govt. of India, with the Governor-General.

(True copies.)

J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Sec. to Government.

VICTORY IN SCINDE.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

Dubba, 4 miles from Hyderabad, March 24.

My Lord,—The forces under my command marched from Hyderabad this morning at daybreak. About half-past eight o'clock we discovered and attacked the army under the personal command of the Meer Shere Mahomed, consisting of 20,000 men of all arms, strongly posted behind one of those large nullahs by which this country is intersected in all directions. After a combat of about three hours, the enemy was wholly defeated with considerable slaughter, and the loss of all his standards and cannon.

His position was nearly a straight line; the nullah was formed by two deep parallel ditches, one twenty feet wide and eight feet deep, the other forty-two feet wide and seventeen deep, which had been for a long distance freshly scarped, and a banquetta made behind the bank expressly for the occasion.

To ascertain the extent of his line was extremely difficult, as his left did not appear to be satisfactorily defined; but he began moving to his right when he perceived that the British force outflanked him in that direction. Believing that this movement had drawn him from that part of the nullah which had been prepared for defence, I hoped to attack his right with less difficulty, and Major Leslie's troop of Horse Artillery was ordered to move forward and endeavour to rake the nullah, the 9th Light Cavalry and Poonah Horse advancing in line on the left of the Artillery, which was supported on the right by her Majesty's 22d Regiment, the latter being, however, at first considerably retired to admit of the oblique fire of Leslie's troop. The whole of the artillery now opened upon the enemy's position, and the British line advanced in echelon from the left, her Majesty's 22d Regiment leading the attack.

The enemy was now perceived to move from his centre in considerable bodies to his left, apparently retreating, unable to sustain the cross fire of the British Artillery; on seeing which, Major Stack, at the head of the 3d Cavalry, under command of Captain Delamain, and the Scinde Horse, under command of Captain Jacob, made a brilliant charge upon the enemy's left flank, crossing the nullah, and cutting down the retreating enemy for several miles. While this was passing on the right, her Majesty's 22d Regiment, gallantly led by Major Poole, who commanded the brigade, and Captain George, who commanded the corps, attacked the nullah on the left with great gallantry, and, I regret to add, with considerable loss. This brave battalion marched up to the nullah under a heavy fire of matchlocks without returning a shot till within forty paces of the entrenchment, and then stormed it like British soldiers. The intrepid Lieutenant Cooté first mounted the rampart, seized one of the enemy's standards, and was severely wounded while waving it and cheering on his men. Meanwhile, the Poonah Horse, under Captain Tait, and the 9th Cavalry, under Major Story, turned the enemy's right flank,

pursuing and cutting down the fugitives for several miles. Her Majesty's 22d Regiment was well supported by the batteries commanded by Captains Willoughby and Hutt, which crossed their fire with that of Major Leslie. Then came the 2d Brigade, under command of Major Woodburn, bearing down into action with excellent coolness. It consisted of the 25th, 21st, and 12th Regiments, under the command of Captains Jackson, Stevens, and Fisher respectively. These regiments were strongly sustained by the fire of Captain Whittie's battery, on the right of which were the 8th and 1st regiments, under Majors Browne and Clibborn; these two corps advanced with the regularity of a review up to the intrenchments, their commanders, with considerable exertion, stopping their fire, on seeing that a portion of the Scinde Horse and 3d Cavalry, in charging the enemy, had got in front of the Brigade. The battle was decided by the troop of Horse Artillery and her Majesty's 22d Regiment.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Pattle, as second in command, I am indebted for his zealous activity and readiness to execute any duties confided to his charge.

To my personal staff, and to the general staff of the division, my thanks are due for their zealous assistance.

I beg to recommend my acting aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Thompson, to your lordship's protection.

The long experience of my military secretary, Major M'Pherson, was of much assistance to me in the field.

To my extra aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Brown, I have also to return my best thanks, especially for his assistance in examining the position of the enemy.

Captain Tucker, Lieutenants Rathbourne, Hill, North, and Battersby, all did good service in the fight.

To Lieutenant Pelly, acting assistant adjutant-general, I am indebted for his zealous exertions in that department.

Of Lieutenant M'Murdo's abilities as acting assistant quartermaster-general I cannot speak too highly, and regret to say he has received a sabre-wound from a Beloochee, the third that he cut down in single combat during the day.

To Major Lloyd, who commanded the Artillery, the service is indebted for the arrangements made for that arm, ably seconded by Major Leslie, Captains Willoughby, Whittie, and Hutt.

To the commanders of brigades and regiments, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, under their command, I have to return my thanks for their valiant bearing in the action.

Major Waddington rendered me the most important aid in examining the enemy's position with that cool courage which he possesses in so eminent a degree; nor must I omit to mention the labours of Captain Henderson and Lieutenants Outlaw and Boileau, with their hardy little band of Sappers, whose labours enabled the heavy eight-inch howitzers to come up into action.

To Captain Blenkins the service is indebted for the ablest arrangements in the commissariat department.

The exertions of the officers of the medical department, under Inspecting Surgeon Bell, were very laudable.

Lieutenant Leeson well arranged the baggage close up to the line, and merits thanks; for the duty of baggage-master, with an Indian army, is herculean.

I will not close the list of those to whom I am indebted without mentioning that brave and indefatigable Arab gentleman, Aly Ackbar, to whose ability and activity I am much indebted.

Many, my lord, have been the acts of individual valour performed by officers and private soldiers (both European and native), and the account of them shall hereafter be laid before your lordship.

The Beloochee infantry and artillery fought well, their cavalry made no stand; and 5000 disciplined soldiers were not to be long resisted by a barbarian force, even though that force were nearly five to one.

From the accounts which have come in since writing the above, there is reason to believe that the loss of the enemy has been very great. About 500 bodies have been counted upon the field of battle, and it is said that the neighbouring villages are filled with dead and wounded men. Eleven pieces of cannon were taken in position on the nullah, and seventeen standards.

It gives me great satisfaction to say, that some prisoners have been taken, and though the number is small, it is still some advance towards a civilised mode of warfare, for I cannot help thinking that the desperate resistance generally made by wounded Beloochees has arisen from their own system of warfare, which admits of no quarter being given in action.

We are at present employed in collecting the wounded Beloochees within our reach, in order to render them medical assistance.

I have deeply to regret the loss of the brave and excellent Captain Garrett, of the 9th Light Cavalry, who fell honourably in the battle; and also the fall of Lieutenant Smith, of the Bombay Artillery. With unsurpassed and desperate valour, he galloped in front of his battery, and rode up upon the top of the nullah (filled with enemies) to see where his guns could bear with greatest effect. Here this hero fell. Many of the Scindian people (who are all in great delight at the destruction of their Beloochee oppressors) have come into camp from different parts, and bring assurances that the Beloochee force is wholly dispersed, and that Meer Shere Mahomed has fled into the desert with his family and about forty followers; but as Emaum Ghur has been destroyed, the heat will soon force him to quit this temporary refuge, where there is no protection from the sun. He will, therefore, probably endeavour to reach Moultan. I have written to his Highness Ali Morad to arrest his progress in that direction, if possible, and to make him prisoner.

Three Beloochee chiefs fell in the action; one of them was the great promoter of the war, Hoche Mahomed Seedee; and I have every reason to believe that not another shot will be fired in Scinde.

I have, &c.

C. J. NAPIER, Major-General,
Commanding in Scinde and Beloochistan.

Sir C. Napier's Address to the Troops previous to this glorious battle.

Sir C. Napier had published an address to the troops to the following effect, and had directed it to be translated by the officers to the native regiments:—

“Sepoys! you fought well on the 17th ult. The enemy had 22,000 in the field, and you were only 2700. We had ten guns, the enemy had fourteen. We are to march to Ullyar-ka-Tandee on the 24th. We shall be 6000, the enemy only 15,000, and these men that you have already beaten. We shall have eighteen pieces of cannon, and the enemy's guns are but few and bad ones. Do your duty, and shew yourselves as brave as you did on the 17th. Keep shoulder to shoulder in the ranks, close and firm, and aim at your enemy's knees, and if you do this, no enemy can either stand before your bayonets or bear your fire. I have nothing more to say. Do this, and another glorious victory will be ours.”

NOTIFICATION.

Political Department, Bombay Castle, April 5, 1843.

1. The hon. the governor in council feels the highest gratification in announcing for general information, that official intelligence has this day been received that it hath pleased Almighty God again to bless our arms with victory.

2. On the 24th ultimo the British force in Scinde, consisting of about 5000 men, under the command of his Excellency Major-General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., attacked and signally defeated an army of 20,000 Beloochees, posted in a very strong and difficult position, four miles from Hyderabad, and commanded in person by Ameer Shere Mahomed, the chief of Meerpoor.

3. The battle lasted for more than three hours, the resistance of the enemy was brave and determined; but, in the end, unable to cope against British prowess, they were defeated with great slaughter, and with the loss of all their artillery and standards.

4. The governor in council has the highest satisfaction in now stating that, in this decisive combat, the troops of all arms highly distinguished themselves, and nobly maintained the honour of their country, under the guidance of their distinguished and intrepid commander.

5. The honourable the governor in council directs that a royal salute be fired this day from the garrison of Bombay in honour of this victory, and that, on receipt of this order, a similar salute be fired at all the principal military stations under this presidency.

6. Annexed are returns of the killed and wounded, and of the ordnance and standards captured from the enemy during this action, as furnished to this government by his excellency Major-General Sir C. J. Napier, K.C.B.

By order of the honourable the governor in council,

J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secretary to government.

*Casualty Roll of Killed and Wounded in Action near Hyderabad,
on the 24th of March.*

Total killed, 39; wounded, 231: grand total of casualties, 270. Horses—killed, 23; wounded, 30. Camels—killed, 1; wounded, 2.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

1st Troop Horse Artillery.—Lieutenant J. C. Smith, killed.

3d Company Golundauze.—Lieutenant J. C. Pownall, wounded slightly.

9th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Captain C. Garrett, killed.

Poonah Horse.—Lieutenant Tait, wounded slightly.

Her Majesty's 22d Regiment.—Lieutenants Chute, Coote, Evans, Brennan, and Ensign Pennefather, wounded.

21st Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Burr, severely wounded; and Lieutenant Wilkinson, slightly wounded.

Staff.—Lieutenant M'Murdo, Acting Assistant-Quartermaster-General, wounded.

C. J. NAPIER, Major-General, Commanding in Scinde and Beloochistan.

H. J. PELLV, Lieutenant, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(True Copy.) P. M'PIERSON, Major, Military Secretary.

*Return of Ordnance Captured in the Engagement near Hyderabad,
on the 24th of March, 1843.*

No.	Description of Ordnance.	Diameter of Bore.	Remarks.
1	Iron gun	3 inches 7-10ths.	The guns are numbered from left to right as they were placed in position. The whole of the iron ones are very inferior, uneven in bore, and much corroded; the carriages have been repaired only lately, and are all fitted with elevating screws. All are now loaded.
2	—	2 — 6-10ths.	
3	—	3 — 7-10ths.	
4	—	2 — 8-10ths.	
5	—	2 —	
6	—	2 — 9-10ths.	A date of 1792, of European manufacture, on No. 5.
7	Brass gun	2 — 7-10ths.	
8	—	2 — 7-10ths.	
9	Iron gun	2 — 2-10ths.	Apparently of the same date and manufacture as No. 5.
10	—	2 — 8-10ths.	
11	Brass gun	3 — 3-10ths.	
			Carriage superior to any of the enemy's.
			Nearly six feet in length.

J. LLOYD, Major, Commanding Artillery in Scinde.
(True Copy.) H. J. PELL, Lieutenant, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

*Return of Standards taken from the Enemy on the
24th of March, 1843.*

	Number of Standards taken.	Number of Prisoners taken.
Her Majesty's 22d Regiment.		
Lieutenant Coote, captured first standard.		
— Powell, captured a standard.		
Private J. Doherty	14	5
— C. Lynan		
— E. Jobin		
— J. M'Carlin		
— J. Walmsley		
— G. Roberts	Captured standards.	
— E. Watson		
— J. Oakly		
— S. Cowen		
— S. Alder		
— G. Brandberry		
Corporal Tim Kelly shot the defender, and captured a silver-knobbed standard.		
25th Regiment Native Infantry	2	0
8th Regiment Native Infantry	1	2
21st Regiment Native Infantry	2	1
Total ..	19	8

C. J. NAPIER, Major-General, Commanding in Scinde and Beloochistan.

H. J. PELL, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Scinde and Beloochistan.

(True copies.) P. M'PHERSON, Major, Military Secretary.

(True copies.) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secretary to Government.

MOVEMENTS AFTER THE BATTLE.

From Major-General Sir C. J. Napier, K.C.B., commanding in Scinde and Beloochistan, to the Right Hon. Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General of India, &c.

Ahar ka Kanda, March 26, 1843, 5 o'clock, P.M.

My Lord,—This town is twenty miles from the field of battle. We passed two prepared positions of great strength. I shall reach Meerpoor to-morrow. The Ameer, I understand, has fled to the desert in great terror, and all his family with him. The inhabitants received us with great joy, and are very desirous to be assured that we mean to keep the country.

The Poonah Horse has pursued the Ameer, and are now near Meerpoor, forty miles from the field.

Sobdar's servant (and the great mover of this rallied force) was Hoche Mahomed Seedee; he fell in the battle, and it was his followers that stood against the 22d Regiment. Three other chiefs have fallen, Golam Ali Talpoor, Ali Khan Talpoor, and Jaffa Khan Muriy.

I have, &c.,
C. J. NAPIER, Major-General.

VICTORY OF HYDERABAD.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, April 11th.

The governor-general announces to the army another and a most decisive victory gained by his Excellency Major-General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., in the vicinity of Hyderabad, over 20,000 Beloochees, led by Meer Shere Mahomed, of Meerpoor, a chief who, having no ground whatever of complaint against the British government, preferred the chances of war to the security of peace, and has now no refuge but the desert.

The major-general directed his force with the same consummate ability which characterised his operations at Meeanee, and all the troops, worthy of being so commanded, executed their movements with a precision and steadiness which secured the victory to their impetuous valour.

The army of Scinde has twice beaten the bravest enemy in Asia, under circumstances which would equally have obtained for it the victory over the best troops of Europe. The governor-general regards with delight the new proofs which the army has given of its pre-eminent qualities in the field, and of its desire to mitigate the necessary calamities of war by mercy to the vanquished.

The ordinary expression of thanks would ill convey the extent of the debt of gratitude which the governor-general feels to be due to his Excellency Major-General Sir Charles Napier on the part of government, the army, and the people of Hindoostan. To have punished the treachery of protected princes—to have liberated a nation from its oppressors—to have added a province, fertile as Egypt, to the British empire—and to have effected these great objects by actions in war unsurpassed in brilliancy, whereof a grateful army assigns the success to the ability and valour of its general; these are not ordinary achievements, nor can the ordinary language of praise convey their reward.

The governor-general directs that the several corps which, by the general order of the 5th ult., were permitted to wear the word "Hyderabad, 1843,"

upon their appointments, standards, and colours, respectively, shall, in lieu thereof, bear the word "Meeanee."

The governor-general is pleased to authorise the 1st troop Bombay Horse Artillery, 2d company 1st battalion Bombay Artillery, 2d company 2d battalion Bombay Artillery, 3d company Golundauze Bombay Artillery, and C. company Madras Sappers and Miners, to bear upon their appointments, and the 3d Regiment of Bombay Light Cavalry, and the 9th Regiment of Bengal Light Cavalry, the Poonah Horse, and the Scinde Horse, upon their standards and appointments, and the 1st Grenadiers, the 8th, 12th, 21st, and 25th Regiments of Bombay Native Infantry, upon their colours and appointments, the word "Hyderabad."

The governor-general having taken into consideration the peculiar merits of the 1st troop of the Bombay Horse Artillery, under Major Leslie, which, having participated in the distinguished services of the Army of Candahar, under his excellency Major-General Sir W. Nott, G.C.B., and having returned to India with the troops from Cabool, marched from the camp of Ferozepore early in January, and joined the army in Scinde, in time to decide, in conjunction with her Majesty's 22d Regiment, the battle of Hyderabad, is pleased to direct, that the 1st troop of the Bombay Horse Artillery shall hereafter for ever be denominated the 1st, or "Leslie's" troop of Horse Artillery, and shall, in addition to all other decorations or inscriptions upon its appointments, bear the "Eagle."

The governor-general directs that this general order, and the substance of the despatch annexed, shall be explained to the troops at all the stations of the Army, and that at all such stations a salute of twenty-one guns shall be fired in honour of the victory of Hyderabad.

THE SURRENDER OF OOMERCOTE.

NOTIFICATION.

By the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India.

Agra, April 20, 1843.

A despatch, from which the following is an extract, was this day received by the Governor-General from his Excellency Major-General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B.

From his Excellency Major-General Sir C. J. Napier, K.C.B. Governor of Scinde, to the Right Hon. Lord Ellenborough, Governor of India, &c.

Meerpore, April 5, 1843.

My Lord,—I have the honour to report to your lordship, that yesterday the fortress of Oomercote opened its gates to the British forces sent against it, and is in our hands. I have ordered a small garrison to hold it till further orders.

Considerable difficulties have prevented our sooner getting hold of this most important place; but the zeal and ability of the officers employed (Captain Whittle commanding in the first instance, and Major Woodburn afterwards) overcame these difficulties. In justice to Lieutenant Brown, my aide-de-camp, I must say, that this success has been chiefly owing to his exertions and zeal. Having myself remained in a central position, to receive the earliest report of the progress made by the inundation caused by the river Indus, and to direct the movements of the troops, which a deficiency of water towards Oomercote obliged me to divide, I was unable to command in

person the detachment which proceeded to Oomercote. Being at Jourbee, I received a despatch from Oomercote, saying, that it was defended by a powerful garrison; at the same moment I received another from Hyderabad, to say that the river was rising with unusual rapidity. It, therefore, became necessary to give up the idea of attacking Oomercote, and I ordered a retreat, returning myself to this town. Just as my orders to retreat reached the advancing force, then within twenty miles of Oomercote, another report reached the commanding officer, that the fortress was abandoned. Between this report and my order for him to retreat, the commanding officer was embarrassed, upon which Lieutenant Brown mounted his horse, and, under the burning sun of this climate, rode forty miles to Meerpoor, received my orders, and instantly returned, taking the supporting troops on the road along with him, and Oomercote was taken.

Justice to this officer has made me enter into a detail otherwise unnecessary; but the man who rides eighty miles without stopping, and in broad day under a Scindian sun, deserves this compliment.

The importance of having Oomercote in our possession is so great, that it repays every inconvenience. Emaum Ghur does not exist, and I believe that no other rallying point remains in the desert for the defeated Ameer Shere Mahomed, who, as is generally supposed, will fly to the Punjab.

Thus, my lord, I think I may venture to say, Scinde is now subdued. The Scindian population every where express their satisfaction at the change of masters.

I have, &c.

C. J. NAPIER, Governor.

J. THOMASON, Secretary to the Government
of India with the Governor-General.

Return of Ordnance taken in the Fort of Oomercote.

No.	Diam. of Bore.			Length of Piece.		Nature of Ordnance.
	Inches.	Tenths.		Feet.	Inches.	
1	2	..	6	3	..	7 Iron.
2	4	..	5	8	..	0 Iron.
3	4	..	0	6	..	0 Iron.
4	3	..	4	7	..	3 Brass.
5	4	..	4	8	..	0 Iron.
6	..		Broken.		....	Iron.
7	4	..	6	7	..	6 Iron.
8	3	..	6	6	..	6 Iron.
9	4	..	8	7	..	8 Brass.
10	4	..	6	8	..	0 Iron.
11	4	..	4	7	..	3 Iron.
12	4	..	6	8	..	0 Iron.
13	4	..	4	8	..	0 Iron.

No weight marked on the guns.

A large quantity of powder, and a number of shot and shells were also found.

(Signed) J. W. WHITIE, Captain,
Commanding 2d Company, 2d Battalion Artillery.

THANKS OF PARLIAMENT

For the Services of the late Affghanistan Army.

Agra, April 4, 1843.

The governor-general has the highest satisfaction in communicating to the Army the unanimous thanks of both houses of Parliament, which were voted on the 20th of February, to the several generals, officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers, European and native, who served in the late campaign in Affghanistan.

The governor-general particularly desires, that the several commandants of corps will, in communicating the thanks of both houses of parliament, take especial care to make known to the several officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers, European and native, that no higher honour can be bestowed upon any subject of the British government, than that of receiving thanks, which, so given, imply the grateful acknowledgment of their distinguished services by the whole people of England.

[Here follow copies of the resolutions of both houses of parliament, voting their thanks to the generals, officers, and troops, who served in the late campaign of Affghanistan, for the intrepidity, skill, and perseverance displayed in the recent military operations in that country.]

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The Governor of Scinde to the Governor-General.

(Extract.)

Camp, Hyderabad, April 17.

My Lord,—I have the honour to inclose to your lordship the reports made by officers commanding regiments, of remarkable actions performed by individuals under their command, in the battle fought on the 24th of March.

The great pressure of business prevented my sooner forwarding these reports.

Major P. F. Story to the Acting-Assistant-Adjutant-General.

Camp, Allyar-ka-Tanda, March 28.

Sir,—In obedience to division orders, I have the honour to report, for the information of Major-General Sir C. J. Napier, K.C.B., commanding in Scinde and Beloochistan, that I am unable to particularise any individual who prominently distinguished himself in action on the 24th instant. I trust, however, the major-general will not consider me presumptuous in bringing to his notice the steadiness of the regiment when under a very close fire in front of the village on the enemy's right, and where we had the irreparable misfortune of losing a gallant and much-esteemed officer, Captain Garrett. In the same place, Lieutenant Snow had his horse and shoulder-scales struck by matchlock bullets.

The enemy appearing to occupy the village in great force, I did not consider myself justified in leaving the left of our guns exposed, before the order reached me, "Cavalry to the front," when I immediately advanced and came round the village, passing, in my way to the Fulaillee, three deep nullahs. We first advanced a short distance to the left, but seeing no enemy, returned, and then went off to the right, and followed up the enemy for about six miles, cutting up all we met, and brought in two camels. The ground was much intersected by numerous deep canals, and I am happy to state all the men

behaved in a most soldierlike manner, were perfectly obedient to every word of command I gave, and moved steadily in line throughout the whole charge.

I have, &c.

P. F. STORY, Major,
Commanding 9th Light Cavalry.

Roll of Warrant-Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Troopers, of 3d Light Cavalry, who distinguished themselves in the action fought on 24th instant.

Camp, Allyar-ka-Tanda, March 30.

Ridingmaster Walter.—For gallant conduct, in engaging and killing several of four men that attacked him, and capturing one of their horses, his own charger (private property) being killed in the encounter. He was finally rescued by Naick Bhowany Sing, who came to his assistance. Ridingmaster Walter was acting as adjutant on that day.

Havildar Guzerut Sing, 3d Troop.—Conspicuous gallantry, in singly engaging several men assembled, both on horseback and on foot, and killing one or more of them.

Naick Bhowany Sing, 6th Troop.—Steady and gallant conduct, in proceeding to the rescue of Ridingmaster Walter, who was surrounded by the enemy, and there doing good and essential service.

Trooper Hussein Buz, 6th Troop.—Gallant conduct, in rushing into the midst of the enemy to the rescue of Subadar Sahabut Khan, who, in endeavouring to capture a standard, had got surrounded by them. He killed several of the enemy on this occasion. He had before distinguished himself, and been wounded in action.

Lance Naick Chunder Sing, 3d Troop.—Fought nobly; after killing two men, was knocked off his horse, which was immediately afterwards shot. He then had to fight his way on foot, in doing which, it is said, he killed several more.

CHARLES DELAMAIN, Captain,
Commanding 3d Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant J. Tait, to the Acting Assistant-Adjutant-General.

Camp, near Allyar-ka-Tanda, March 28.

Sir,—In compliance with division orders of the 26th instant, I have the honour to request you will bring to the notice of Major-General Sir C. J. Napier, K.C.B., that the conduct of the Poonah Horse, under my command, on the 24th, in the action with the enemy was such, that it would be invidious in me to notice any of the numerous acts of gallantry performed by the Sowars on that occasions. But when all behaved well, I cannot neglect to notice in particular the conduct of Duffadar Ahmed Khan, who, throughout the action, was ever foremost, and led on the men in a manner which elicited my warmest approbation. This man has already the 3d class Order of Merit, from his having at the fight at Nufoosk, in the Murree Hills, saved (under much peril) his commanding officer's life. He, on the 24th, in my presence, cut down three of the enemy, and also saved my life by sabring the Beloochee who wounded me in the sword-hand. I consider his conduct as well deserving the favourable notice of the major-general.

I have, &c.

J. TAIT, Lieutenant,
Commanding Detachment Poonah Horse.

Major J. H. Poole, to the Acting Assistant-Adjutant-General.

Camp, March 27.

Sir,—In reference to division-orders, calling for the names of officers, non-commissioned, and privates, who distinguished themselves in the battle of the 24th instant, I have made every inquiry, and, after due consideration, I have great difficulty in being able to make selections of particularly distinguished conduct on an occasion when great gallantry and forwardness were conspicuous in the regiment. I hope I am not doing injustice by mentioning the following names:—Lieutenant Coote was the first to surmount the enemy's works, and whilst waving a standard he captured, and giving assistance to a soldier to reach the crest of the breast-work, was severely wounded. Corporal Timothy Kelly shot a man bearing a silver-knobbed standard, and captured it. Private J. Doherty, Private C. Lynar, Private E. Tobin, Private J. M'Cartin, Private Thomas Walousley, Private G. Roberts, Private E. Watson, Private J. Oakley; each of these men shot the bearer, and captured a standard.

I have, &c.

J. H. POOLE, Major,
Commanding Her Majesty's 22d Regiment.

Major W. J. Browne to the Staff-Officer, 1st Brigade.

Camp, near Allyar-ka-Tanda, March 28.

Sir,—With reference to division-orders of the 26th instant, I do myself the honour to report, for the information of Major-General Sir C. J. Napier, K.C.B., commanding the troops in Scinde and Beloochistan, that in the general engagement which took place on the 24th instant, Purgass Sing, jomadar of the light company of the regiment under my command, whilst skirmishing, accompanied by five Sepoys of his own company, killed seven of the enemy, one of them supposed to be a chief, whom the jemadar slew in single combat, and captured his arms. Private Apjee Surosee, of the light company, killed one of the enemy's standard-bearers, capturing his standard, pursued and killed another of the enemy, in whose possession was a sword belonging to the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, which he recovered. Private Rugonat Sing, of the 3d company, bayoneted two of the enemy in presence of Captain Tait, commanding the Poonah Horse; he also bayoneted two of the enemy, and wounded a third, in the presence of some of the Poonah Horse, which latter circumstance the men belonging to that corps who witnessed the deeds, especially requested Captain Tait to bring to my notice. Major Waddington also was present.

I have, &c.

W. J. BROWNE, Major,
Commanding 8th Regiment.

Captain J. Stephens, to the Staff-Officer 2d Brigade.

Camp, Allyar-ka-Tanda, March 27.

Sir,—In obedience to division orders of yesterday's date, I beg to hand up the names of the undermentioned European commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men as follows:—

Lieut. W. E. Wilkinson, Adjutant, 21st Native Infantry.—Came to the front to support me as I was leading the regiment over the centre ridge in the canal, which formed the enemy's position, and seeing a man, who has, I

believe, since been ascertained to be Meer Goolam Ali Talpoore, coming at me, sword in hand, stepped in between and cut him down, in doing which he received a wound on the head, which cut through his pugree, and displaced the metal peak of a horse artillery helmet, and must have killed him but for this defence, and he also got wounded in the sword-arm.

Naick Sew Umber Bhut, Grenadier Company.—Was wounded in four or five places (I have no means of ascertaining more exactly, as the man was sent into Hyderabad so soon). Some of the wounds severe, but he would not leave the ranks, setting an example of fearlessness and devotion to his duty, which I hope may be looked upon favourably. I have promised this man the first vacancy for the third stripe.

Private Oree Guturia, 4th Company.—Severely wounded in the thigh, but would not leave the ranks; and while I was requesting him to do so, seeing some heads over the bank, fired his piece, and continued loading and firing till the end of the engagement.

I beg to explain, that the nature of the duty intrusted to the 21st Regiment was such as, in a great measure, to preclude the possibility of any display of individual courage. The regiment was ordered to reserve its fire till within ten or fifteen paces of the enemy, and not a shot was fired till I gave the word, which I did not do till I got to within from ten to fifteen paces of the canal; consequently, the whole regiment was able to jump into it almost at the same moment, and advanced in the same order, as much as the nature of the position admitted, the most active getting up the centre ridge first. Officers, not being encumbered with a musket and pouch, of course had the advantage; but I can safely say that none were backward, and I consider it would be invidious to mention the name of any, whom chance, or a superior degree of bodily activity, had enabled to gain a position to which all appeared to aspire equally.

To prove that I was as well supported by my men as I could well desire, I hope it may not be considered foreign to the subject to mention, that though attacked by several men, one after the other, I had not occasion once to act in my own defence.

I have, &c.

J. STEPHENS, Captain,

Commanding 21st Native Infantry.

Major A. Woodburn, to the Acting-Assistant-Adjutant-General.

Camp, near Allyar-ka-Tanda, March 28.

In reference to division orders of the 26th instant, calling on commanding officers to forward a statement of acts of gallantry performed by any commissioned, non-commissioned officers, or men, in action of the 24th instant, I do myself the honour to transmit the only letter on this subject, which I have received in the 2d Brigade.

As I was myself partly a witness to an act of courage and good example in the 25th Regiment, I beg to be allowed to submit it to the major-general commanding. When this regiment reached the village, the firing of the enemy, though greatly lessened, was still kept up in a very galling way from many of the houses. This was particularly the case from a mosque, which had been loopholed, and the shot from it knocked over several Sepoys. The building was entered by some of the men, who were almost immediately driven out by the enemy. On seeing this Ensign Nixon and Lieutenant Thompson, 25th Regiment, instantly rushed into it, sword in hand, and attacked the enemy, eight in number. The former officer cut down three with his own hand, but while so engaged his life was saved by the latter

(Lieutenant Thompson), warding off cuts made at him. The Sepoys having, in the meantime, got in, disposed of the remaining five. In this affair Subadar Russall Singh, a gallant old native officer, took a prominent part, and had his sword broken in giving point to one of the enemy, and Colour Havildar Hoolass Singh, Grenadier Company, got a wound in the leg by a sword cut. In addition to these, Lieutenant Thompson has mentioned to me, that Havildar Baliik Ram Tewarree, 5th; Naick Ram Sah Panday, 4th; Private Pursaud Maray, 5th; and Private Soomur Singh, 5th Companies, particularly distinguished themselves by their courageous conduct on the occasion referred to, and all four were wounded in it.

In conclusion, I can only state that, so far as came under my observation, every officer and man in the 2d Brigade did his duty well and truly.

I have, &c.

A. WOODBURN, Major, Commanding Brigade.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

8th June.

Movement of the Troops.—Last week we stated that the Lieutenant-Governor and Colonel Somerset were about to proceed to Fort Beaufort, and that this and some other matters indicated an intention on the part of the Authorities to make a strong effort to put down the aggressions of the Kafirs and to punish the aggressors. Since then these intentions have been made plain; and yesterday the troops moved from their cantonments towards the Kafir boundary. The total amount of force collected is estimated at 600 men, who will move in four divisions under the command, respectively, of the under-mentioned officers:—1st division under Major Armstrong, C.M.R.; 2d division under Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, 91st Regiment; 3d division under Captain Gordon, 91st Regiment; 4th division under Lieutenant-Colonel Johnstone, 27th Regiment. The whole commanded by Colonel Somerset. These troops will enter the *neutral* territory by different points, and scour the country downwards towards the Fish River Bush, where it is said the recusant Kafir Chief, Tolo, and his marauders, have taken refuge. Independently, however, of the regular troops a large auxiliary force is expected to co-operate, and which will move under the directions of the diplomatic agents, Stretch and Shepstone. The former has the command of Sandilla's and Macomo's Kafirs; the latter of the Fingoes and the Kafirs belonging to the Congo or Pato tribe. We have advice that the latter, in moving forward to intercept cattle which Tolo was endeavouring to drive across the Keeskamma, were attacked by the Kafirs of Eno's tribe, and that in consequence Mr. Shepstone felt it expedient to send for assistance to Fort Peddie. A party of twenty of the Cape Mounted Rifles, under Captain Warden, immediately galloped to the spot and dispersed the skirmishers; one Fingo being badly wounded by a musket-ball fired by the Kafirs. About 140 of Tolo's cattle were here captured. Should the Kafirs, who have promised to support the British power, prove faithful to their professions, it is thought that the affair will be speedily settled. The position into which Tolo has been driven it is not possible for him to maintain, and he must, by the movements now made, be quickly surrounded and forced to surrender. But in affairs of this sort it is extremely difficult to calculate results with any degree of certainty. Much will depend upon the good faith of the Kafirs themselves, and much upon the sound judgment of those who direct the several movements. Any serious error might light up a general Kafir war, and the frontier inhabitants, therefore, on whom the brunt of it would fall, cannot be

too vigilantly on their guard, or too well prepared to meet any exigency which may arise out of these proceedings. Strong suspicions are entertained respecting the chief Umbala, who is said to have already given Tofo encouragement and assistance. Should he openly join him, he may with his 1500 warriors furnish employment to our troops for some weeks.

INDIAN DESPATCHES.

INDIA BOARD, October 9, 1843.

Despatches, of which the following is a copy, have been this day received at the East India House :—

THE WAR IN SCINDE.

*Major-General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., Governor of Scinde,
to Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General.*

Hyderabad, June 17, 1843.

My Lord,—I have now the honour to forward to your lordship the copy of the despatch received on the 13th inst. from Lieut.-Col. Roberts, giving a detailed account of his attack upon and capture of the Ameer Schah Mahomed, which attack appears to have been conducted with a degree of skill and courage worthy of its complete success.

I have, &c.

C. J. NAPIER.

To Captain Green, Assistant-Adjutant-General, S. and B., Hyderabad.

Camp Schwan, June 8, 1843.

Sir,—1. I have the honour to inform you, for the information of his excellency the Governor, that I marched at twelve o'clock this morning to attack Meer Schah Mahomed, who was encamped at "Peer Asee," a place under the hills, above fourteen miles to the westward, with 2000 men.

2. At daylight we were still at a distance of between two and three miles, and on approaching near his position, which was a large oblong enclosure of fine trees surrounded by a thick and almost impenetrable hedge, I could perceive the enemy was retreating; and at this time I requested Captain Walter to lead his troop to the left, and, if possible, prevent their doing so, and turn them across our right.

3. I have the honour to inclose Captain Walter's account of his proceedings.

4. At the same time the detachment advanced steadily. On the right was Major Blood's battery and the right wing of the 15th Native Infantry, under Major Benbow, covered by the light company of the 20th Native Infantry, under Captain Baynes; and the whole supported by the Grenadier Company, 20th Native Infantry, under Captain Riely. Two companies of the 6th Native Infantry, under Lieut. Johnstone, advanced in echelon on the centre and right of the enemy's position, on gaining which one halted, and the other (the Light Company) advanced a considerable distance.

5. A party of the Grenadier Company, 20th Native Infantry, were ordered to scour the enclosure; and here I am happy to say they discovered Meer Schah Mahomed under some very thick bushes. He at first refused to surrender, but he eventually did so to Captain Travers, 23d Bombay Light Infantry. I beg to inclose a letter from Captain Riely on this subject.

6. The result of the expedition has been the capture of Meer Schah Mahomed, his guns and standard, and the total dispersion of his force, together with the release of some horsemen of his highness Meer Ali Morad, taken prisoners by the enemy on the 6th inst.

7. The loss of the enemy was great, about ninety dead on the field, and we have seventeen prisoners; our own loss, as you will observe by the return, has been trifling.

8. I beg to bring to the notice of his Excellency the valuable services rendered me by Major Benbow, 15th Native Infantry; Major Blood, Artillery; Captain Riely, 20th Native Infantry; and Lieut. Johnstone, 6th Native Infantry; and I cannot sufficiently express my admiration of the gallant conduct of Captain Walter, who charged with his small, but intrepid band, into the midst of a large body of the enemy.

9. I have also to bring to the notice of his Excellency the great assistance rendered me by Captain Mayer, Major of Brigade, Captain Baines, Adjutant-Quartermaster-General (who also took command of the advance, consisting of the Light Company, 20th Native Infantry), and of Captain Travers, 23d Bombay Light Infantry, Assistant-Commissary-General, who kindly volunteered his services on my staff.

10. I must not forget to mention the important services I have received from a "Patan," by name "Alaff Khan," well known to many officers of the Sukkur agency. His information principally led to the success we have met with, and when with Captain Walter he killed four of the enemy.

11. I regret extremely to have to inform you, that two European artillerymen died of *coup de soleil*; the heat after nine o'clock became most awful, and the whole detachment much distressed by the time we returned to this place, at one o'clock p.m. Had we removed with camp-equipage, &c., the operation could not have been accomplished with the secrecy necessary to insure success.

There was no valuable property, and I burned as much as I could not remove from the spot. A few camels I have transferred to the commissariat department; some tattoos, mules, swords, and matchlocks, will be sold this evening by public auction.

I have, &c.,

H. S. ROBERTS, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding Field Brigade, Sehwan.

To Captain Mayer, Brigade-Major, F.B.

Camp Sehwan, June 9, 1843.

Sir,—In accordance with orders received from Lieut.-Col. Roberts, I advanced on the morning of the 8th June with the troop under my command, for the purpose of holding in check the enemy under Meer Schah Mahomed, until the arrival of the remainder of the force. On approaching the spot towards which I had seen small bodies retreating, and perceiving larger parties dispersing to the right and left, I attacked a party of horse and foot to the number of about 250, who were drawn up in rear of two guns, which they discharged at the time of my passing. I succeeded in cutting up between seventy and eighty, and their loss would have been greater but for the thick jungle, which favoured their escape. I am happy in being able to report that all under me did their duty.

I have, &c.

E. WALTER, Capt. 3d Reg., Light Cav.

To Captain Mayer, Brigade-Major, Sehwan.

Sir,—In compliance with yesterday's orders, I do myself the honour to state, that the subdivision of the Grenadier Company, which I detached at the desire of Lieut.-Col. Roberts, Commanding, for the purpose of searching the garden and burial-ground occupied by Meer Schah Mahomed and his followers, fortunately discovered him concealed in some thick underwood, together with three or four servants. On seeing the Sepoys he raised his gun, and one of his followers drew his sword: the men, supposing that he intended opposition, levelled their muskets and would have shot him, had he not called out that he was the Meer, and Captain Travers coming up at the time, he delivered up his sword to him. I consider that the men shewed great forbearance in not firing, as they had been much exasperated at the conduct of a Beloochee, who only a few minutes before (after the firing was over) had jumped out of a bush and severely wounded Lieut. Lancaster, the acting adjutant, in the arm. He was, however, immediately afterwards killed by a Sepoy named Kymla Khan, who most probably saved that officer's life.

I beg to forward the arms taken from the Meer and his followers, viz.—One English double-barrelled gun; one matchlock, with flint lock, inlaid with gold and silver clasps; two swords, one with a gilt handle. The Meer's sword was delivered over to him yesterday.

I have, &c.

J. R. RIELY, Captain, Commanding 20th Reg. Native Infantry.

H. S. ROBERTS, Lieut.-Col. Conf. Brigade.

*From His Excellency Major-General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B.,
to the Governor-General.*

Hyderabad, 19th June, 1843.

My Lord,—The several movements made for some time past for the purpose of surrounding Meer Shere Mahomed, I had the honour to state in my former letters; I have now the gratification to communicate to your lordship the result of these movements.

On the 13th inst. the Ameer, finding that Lieut.-Col. Roberts' column was crossing the river on the north, and that the troops under my command were marching upon him from the south, determined to attack Captain Jacob, whose corps cut him off from the desert, and was the weakest of the three. This resolution he put in execution on the morning of the 14th, and was met by that excellent officer, who overthrow and dispersed his army; the Ameer fled with ten followers towards the river. I delayed this despatch in hopes of being able to inform your lordship of his capture, but I fear he has retraced his steps, and in disguise escaped to the desert. I have the honour to enclose to your lordship Captain Jacob's despatch of this very brilliant affair.

The troops have all returned to their cantonments, except Col. Roberts' column, which I expect in a day or two.

I regret to say that a sudden change of the weather to extraordinary heat took place just after the troops marched from Hyderabad towards the north, in consequence of which a number of Europeans were struck down, dying in a few hours. It was not owing to the march, for those in the fortress suffered in equal proportion. The number that have fallen in this manner is as follows:—

In the field, one lieutenant, two serjeants, and twenty-nine rank and file. In the fort of Hyderabad, three serjeants, one drummer, and fourteen rank and file.

This terrible loss fell upon us between the 13th and 17th inst. I am afraid that a great proportion of these deaths must be attributed in a great measure

to the rashness of the individuals themselves in drinking the deleterious spirits of this country, the effects of which spirits become deadly when united to extreme heat.

I have just received a letter from Captain Jacob, informing me that he has taken two more guns which were abandoned by Shere Mahomed on his march to attack Captain Jacob ; one is a brass gun and the other an iron one.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed)

C. NAPIER, Governor,

*From Captain J. Jacob, Commanding Scinde Irregular Horse,
to His Excellency Sir C. Napier, K.C.B.*

Camp Shahdadoor, June 14th, 1843.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that I yesterday morning arrived at this place with the force under my command.

During the day I received information that Meer Shere Mahomed had marched from Hala to a fort, by name Oodeyra, some sixteen or seventeen miles south-east from that place. I have not as yet been able to communicate with Col. Roberts, but concluded that this movement of the Meer's to the southward was caused by the approach of the force under the colonel from the north ; and that in endeavouring to escape from it, he would inevitably fall into the hands of the troops advancing from Hyderabad ; wherefore, believing this place to be an excellent position for enabling me to intercept the Meer should he attempt to escape to the eastward, I determined to halt here.

At about eleven o'clock last night a Brahmin servant of Shere Mahomed's came to my camp and informed me that the Meer was coming to attack me with his whole force, amounting, he said, to 8000 or 10,000 men. About three o'clock this morning my pickets perceived the enemy coming on in considerable force, and, after sending several parties to reconnoitre, finding that the enemy advanced very slowly, I left a troop and company to protect my camp, and went out with the rest of the force under my command to attack him. As I advanced, the Beloochees formed on the bank of a nullah in considerable strength, both horse and foot, with three guns, which immediately opened on us. The ground in front was of the most difficult nature, being rugged in the extreme, and intersected with deep ravines. As soon as I had formed my line and our guns commenced firing with some effect, I perceived the Beloochees moving off ; and on my advancing with the Scinde horse, they broke, dispersed, and fled in every direction, leaving their guns and several standards in our hands ; from the nature of the country, covered as it is with jungle and sand-hillocks, and intersected with canals full of water, effective pursuit was impossible. Five or six of the Beloochees were killed by our artillery fire, and two horses of the Scinde Irregular Horse by that of the enemy.

We have taken five prisoners, from whom, as well as from the Brahmin above mentioned, I learn that Meer Shere Mahomed has fled with ten horsemen back to the river, and I therefore (I am happy to say) have succeeded in preventing his flight to the desert, although unsuccessful in the attempt to capture his person.

The undermentioned Sirdars were present with Shere Mahomed's army.

Meer Shere Mahomed, Khan Mahomed, Golam Mahomed Lugaree, Morad Ali (Chang), Meer Mahomed (Son of Meer Roostum), Meer Mahrab (Talpooree), Mahomed Sadeek, and Mahomed Hussein (brother-in-law of Meer Nasseer Khan).

The number of Beloochees actually present was about 4000, the remainder of Shere Mahomed's army and one gun were left at Oodeyra, or deserted him on the road.

The Meer had but four guns in all. The three taken are of brass and well equipped. The conduct of all officers and men under my command has been most steady and excellent throughout, but in an action such as that of this morning, there is no room for the display of much military prowess.

My intention is to remain at this place until I can communicate with Col. Roberts, or until I shall receive other orders from yourself.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. JACOB, Capt. Artillery,
Commanding Scinde Irreg. Horse.

Return of guns captured in action at Shahdadpore on the morning of the 14th June, 1843, by the detachment under the command of Capt. Jacob.

One brass gun, bore 6 inches; length 3 feet 6 8-10th inches; two brass guns, bore 3 inches, length 3 feet 6 inches; three brass guns, 2 feet 5-10th inches, length 4 feet 5 inches, serviceable—complete with limber and ammunition.

The following despatches have likewise been officially published in the *Calcutta Gazette*:—

Extract from a letter from his Excellency Major-General Sir C. J. Napier, K.C.B., dated Hyderabad, 30th May, 1843.

“As Shere Mahomed found that he could not recruit his troops in Scinde, he resolved to draw reinforcements from the mountains of Beloochistan; I therefore sent Lieut. Anderson, of the 1st European Regiment, with a steamer and 100 men, to destroy the boats collected on the right bank for the Beloochees of Sukkur to cross over to Scinde. This officer has performed his duty in a brilliant manner; and he speaks highly of the way in which Master Miller of the steamer manœuvred his vessel. The rumour of this skirmish in Beloochistan will have good effect in Scinde.”

From Lieut. Anderson to the Military Secretary of the Governor of Scinde.

Above the Luckie Pass, 27th May, 1843.

Sir,—I had the honour to inform his Excellency, Sir C. Napier, K.C.B., Governor of Scinde, this morning, that I had expectations of finding some 500 Beloochees of Meer Shah Mahomed assembled below the Luckie Pass, to give us fight on our arrival there.

When we came in shore, opposite Rock A, the Beloochees fired into the steamer, and, to judge from their fire, they must have been 300 or 350 strong. The steamer immediately returned their fire, doing some warm execution. We then ran down to B, and landed the Sepoys of the 25th regiment, strength as per margin,* who chased the enemy out of their strong position, N. O. P. A., and drove them up the steep beyond. It being useless to pursue them any farther, the Sepoys returned leisurely on board, after having killed and wounded about ten of them. During the skirmish, the steamer kept up a splendid fire of grape and round shot at the retreating Beloochees, killing and wounding, it is supposed, forty men.

Mr. Lowry received a slight wound leading on his men, and two Sepoys were killed and seven wounded carrying the heights. On board the steamer

* One ensign, one soobadar, five havildars, five jamadars, and ninety-one Sepoys.

Capt. Miller received a slight wound, and two European sailors and one stoker were severely wounded.

I must beg to express my thanks to all parties for their activity during the affair, which lasted altogether three hours, from 1 to 4 p.m. of this day.

Accompanying is a list of killed and wounded for the information of his Excellency.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

N. A. ANDERSON, Lieut. in charge
of Expedition.

Return of killed and wounded on board the Hon. Company's steamer Satellite, and on shore, on the 27th May, 1843.

25th Native Infantry.—Killed, two privates; wounded, one ensign, one havildar, one naick, and two privates: H. C. steamer Satellite. Wounded—one master commanding, two European seamen, and one stoker. Total killed, two; wounded, nine.

Names of officers wounded.—25th Native Infantry, Ensign E. Lowry, slightly; R. C. Miller, master, commanding H. C. steamer Satellite, slightly.

GENERAL, DIVISION, BRIGADE, AND FRONTIER ORDERS.

DIVISION ORDERS BY MAJOR-GENERAL SIR C. NAPIER, K.C.B.

1. All beats of drum to begin at the Staff Office tent, and to be repeated by each regiment. No regimental bands or beats permitted.

2. On ordinary occasions of moving, the first beat of drum is to be two hours before the division marches; on the first beat, all baggage must be instantly packed.

3. The second beat of drum or bugle, the companies turn out on their private parades.

4. The third beat of drum or bugle, that is "the assembly," the regiments form in battalion, and the baggage must be sent off to the spot appointed by the baggagemaster, who is ordered to be very rigid in the enforcing of his regulations: the quartermasters of regiments must march the baggage of their respective regiments to the rendezvous of the baggage. The Major-General must be rigid about this: a military force cannot move if it is to be hampered by baggage, and the commander's time taken up with disputes; he therefore earnestly requests officers to give the strongest cautions to their servants, for the baggagemaster cannot lose time in listening to the excuses of these people; that officer's business is a very thankless and very arduous one.

5. All guards and in-lying picquets join their companies at the second drum; the other picquets will receive their orders from the Field Officer of the day.

6. On encamping, every commander will make himself acquainted with all the roads about his camp, without a guide.

7. The quartermaster-general will secure guides, who are always to remain at his quarters, night and day in camp when not employed. All staff-officers, engineers, &c. attached to the division are to march at the head of the column of infantry.

9. The Major-General will not allow of noise, and chattering, and mobbing under arms. No man to march at ease except by word of command.

10. All commanders of companies to march in rear of their respective companies, and shall be held responsible for their companies being well locked up; they are to pass all words of command from the head of the column.

11. On the word "halt," in whatever position each battalion, company, or private soldier may be, in such position the battalion, company, or soldier, is to remain till ordered to close by its own commander, whether of the battalion or company; no closing to be permitted except by word of command.

12. The Sergeant-Major of every regiment is to march at the head of his own corps, with watch in hand, and keep the exact time of step, which is not to be changed except by order.

13. The Major-General especially requests the most serious attention of officers to this paragraph, that its contents may be strongly on their minds, for, as far as the Major-General's experience goes, and he has heard every other old officer assert the same, that it is perhaps the most essential part to be observed in the column of route. It is this: When any breaks occur in the road, such as water, nullahs, &c., the companies, or subdivisions, or with whatever front the column marches, must preserve its line, and the officer not allow his men to file over. On approaching such obstacle, he gives the word, "attention," "loosen files," "trail arms," on which his men separate to about six inches between each file and scramble over; on having passed, the commanding officer gives the word, "close files to the pivot," and then "march at ease," but no company is to hurry on to overtake the company in front. If the obstacle can be passed at close order, the officer gives the word, "carry arms," "slope arms," and goes through, but no excuse will be allowed for men filing, except when absolutely necessary, and then the officer is to give the word, "right turn," "left wheel." On every occasion when obstacles impede the march, the leading mounted officer is to remain on the spot till the leading wing of the regiment has passed, when he will be relieved by the commanding officer, who is always to march in rear of his regiment, but to advance on these occasions to the head of the rear wing. It is necessary that every company should keep

together, and the commander must look to this, not by moving his men forward, but by passing the word to the front that he cannot keep up. There is very commonly a rivalry about marching both between regiments and companies; nothing can be more childish or mischievous, because it breaks down weakly men and fills the sick list. The real point of emulation is, what regiment or company has most bayonets in the ranks; it is for this reason that a measured length and time of march has been established, and no man of sense will allow his men to exceed this. If the above rules are adhered to, the column will always arrive on its ground in good time, and health and comfort of the men will be the result.

14. No man is to quit his ranks on the column of route, except to ease himself, or from sickness; every officer is therefore to have tickets, on which is to be written, "The bearer (name) marched with his company, but is unable to keep up. ——— commanding company." Every man on falling out is to give his pack and arms to his company to carry.

15. Any soldier who quits the rank without a ticket shall be treated as a marauder or deserter, and either shot or flogged by the provost marshal. The soldier will be pleased to recollect that a moveable column in presence of an enemy cannot be hampered with prisoners; honest soldiers' lives are not to be, and shall not be endangered, nor the safety and honour of a whole force endangered by blackguards. The first of all regulations in an army is to preserve its honour and its safety, and no minor regulation can supersede that of self-preservation. Woe be to pillagers, mutineers, deserters!!—the provost marshal shall deal with them all according to their deserts, and maintain the honour of the division. This order is to be very clearly explained to all camp-followers, who are very likely to commit outrages.

16. Officers are requested to provide themselves with the necessary tickets. Regimental officers are to copy these orders in their own hand-writing. The Major-General is sorry to give them this trouble, but it is requisite.

(Signed) W. WYLLIE, Major,
Dec. 20, 1842. A. A. Gen., Scinde and Beloochistan.

ORDER BY MAJOR-GENERAL NOTT, G.C.B.

Camp, Ferozepore, Jan. 2, 1843.

Major-General Nott having received permission to join the appointment assigned him at the court of the King of Oude, cannot leave the Candahar force without returning his best

thanks to the officers and men composing it for the assistance he has so constantly received from them, which has enabled him on all occasions to uphold the reputation of the British arms. It is with feelings of deep regard and admiration that the Major-General now bids farewell to his brave and gallant comrades of the Candahar army.

EXTRACT OF ORDERS BY BRIGADIER MONTEATH, C.B.,
COMMANDING 4TH BRIGADE.

Camp, Ferozepore, Jan. 4, 1843.

The time having now arrived when Brigadier Montcath must be separated from her Majesty's 31st Regiment, with which he has so long and so agreeably been associated; it is a source of great happiness to him at such a moment, having it so fully within his power to record all that is highly honourable to the conduct and character of the regiment.

Amidst toil, privation, intensity of heat, and a variety of other painful sufferings, which troops are but rarely exposed to, patient endurance never forsook them, and they exhibited in every instance the best qualities of the best British soldiers.

The gallantry of the regiment has upon all occasions equalled his utmost expectations; and although their banners are richly adorned with the deeds of arms of other days, the brilliancy and unfading splendour of which admit not of present approach, yet it may with safety be affirmed, that, throughout the varied service it has seen, it never before had such trying circumstances, or so terrific a country to contend with. The honorary distinctions, therefore, that have been awarded it, may proudly be displayed as the memorials of fortitude, gallantry, and good conduct.

To Lieut.-Col. Bolton and the officers of her Majesty's 31st Regiment, from whom he parts as from friends with whom he has performed a long and toilsome journey in perfect harmony, and in whose welfare he will ever take the most lively interest, Brigadier Monteath offers his sincere thanks for the zealous and satisfactory manner in which they have performed their respective duties during the period they have been under his command; and he begs the entire regiment to be assured, that he will hereafter always consider himself a party concerned in every thing that may relate to their happiness, their prosperity, or their honour.

To Brigade-Major Lugard, Brigadier Monteath has to return his sincere thanks for the very able manner in which he has always conducted the duties of his situation.

His zeal, ability, and good judgment, on all occasions have

been very apparent ; and his ready and active desire to anticipate and execute all that was from time to time necessary, made his services invaluable ; and he must be considered as an officer equal to any situation.

Dr. Hart, Staff-Surgeon of the brigade, whose high professional attainments render him so valuable an officer, has performed the duties of his situation in a manner deserving of public notice, and Brigadier Monteath has great pleasure in according the same.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE — FRONTIER ORDERS.

Colesberg, Feb. 1, 1843.

The Colonel commanding on the frontier cannot allow the division of the troops formed under Lieut.-Col. Johnstone to break up from their camp and cantonment at Colesberg, without expressing his high sense of the valuable assistance afforded him by Lieut.-Col. Johnstone, as well as by the other officers in command of detachments, in forwarding the service on which the troops have been employed in these districts.

The Colonel commanding wishes to convey in an especial manner to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers his admiration of the excellent spirit which they have shewn throughout, and his high approbation of the perfect good order and discipline which have marked their long and fatiguing march ; and it will afford the Colonel commanding great satisfaction, in making his report to the Commander-in-Chief of the state of this division of the troops under his Excellency's command, to state that, during his long service, he has never witnessed a higher spirit or better discipline amongst British troops.

The object for which they were called upon service to these districts having been accomplished by the return of peace and tranquillity at both sides of this border, the troops will return to their several head-quarters at Graham's Town and Fort Beaufort, by the routes which have been given to the officers in command of detachments, the whole of the detachment of the 91st and 50th of the Cape Corps remaining in Colesberg.

The Colonel commanding feels it also but justly due to the officer in charge of the commissariat department, Dep.-A.-C.-Gen. Smith, to record his expression of high approbation of the very able and judicious manner in which he has conducted the duties of that department, under the many difficulties of no ordinary nature that have presented themselves, in obtaining transport and supplies in these districts, and through which Mr. Smith has proved himself to possess considerable diligence

and resource, and the Colonel commanding will also feel it his duty to make a favourable report of that officer to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

By order, WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVIS, Lieut. Rl. Eng.,
Acting Brigade-Major.

CALCUTTA — GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.
OFFICERS' HOUSES AT NEW STATIONS.

Camp, Delhi, Feb. 13.

The Governor-General, taking into consideration the inconvenience to which all officers at the new stations of Subathoo, Kussowlie, Umballa, Kotra, and Nursingpoor, will be exposed through the necessity of providing themselves with residences, and deeming it to be a matter of much public concernment, that officers, and especially the younger officers, should not be placed under circumstances which may compel them to contract debts at an exorbitant interest, is pleased to make the following provisions :—

1. All officers, desirous of borrowing money for the purpose of building residences for themselves at a new station, will, on application through the executive engineer, receive advances, not exceeding three years' tentage of their respective ranks, repayable with interest at five per cent in three years, by the stoppage of their tentage, or of such portion thereof as may be sufficient to repay the loan with such interest.

2. In the event of the decease of any such officer, or of his being removed from the station, before the whole sum borrowed by him shall have been so repaid, the remainder of the debt due by him shall be cancelled, and the residence built by him shall become the property of the government, subject, nevertheless, to the condition that, in the event of the decease of any such officer, his executors, or administrators, within three months after his decease, may, if they shall think fit, desire that the residence shall be put up to sale; and if the sum realised at such sale shall be larger than the debt remaining due, that balance shall be paid to the estate of the officer deceased; but such residence shall not, without special authority, be sold at any such sale for any sum less than the amount of the remaining debt, which shall be specified in the advertisement of the sale.

3. A similar power of desiring a sale of the residence shall belong to an officer removed from a station before the payment of the whole debt incurred by him; but such desire must be expressed by such officer within one week after the receipt of the order for his removal, and the sale shall take place on conditions

similar to those above annexed, to the sale of a residence at the desire of the executors of an officer deceased.

4. In all cases, the executive engineer shall examine the accounts of the sums expended in building, which shall be furnished, on honour, by the officer borrowing, and shall certify what sums have been *bonâ fide* so expended, and no larger sum shall be advanced to any officer on loan than the executive engineer shall so certify to have been expended.

5. The executive engineer will, in all cases in which his other duties may not interfere, afford his aid to the officer building a residence with money so advanced, for the purpose of preventing overcharge and ensuring good workmanship.

6. Where officers may have already borrowed money on their own private account, for the purpose of enabling them to build at the new stations, sums will still be advanced to them, on application through the executive engineer, for the purpose of paying off such loans and continuing the works commenced, subject to the same regulations as above expressed, for the examination of the accounts, and for the giving of a certificate by the executive engineer, that the whole sum borrowed has been duly applied to the sole purpose of building at the new station.

DIVISION ORDERS BY MAJOR-GENERAL NAPIER, K.C.B.

Feb. 22, 1843.

No. 1. Officers who commanded regiments and corps in the battle of the 17th inst. are requested to explain to those under their orders the admiration that the Major-General feels for the intrepidity with which, on that day, they so gloriously maintained the honour of the Queen's and Company's arms; and it has been his earnest desire to represent their brilliant conduct to the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in such terms as the limited notice of a despatch will admit; at the same time he feels how inadequate he has described the daring devotion of the Queen's and Company's officers — a devotion to the service too conspicuous not to be ever impressed on his memory.

2. As many deeds were done, both by officers and non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, of which deeds he has no better means of becoming acquainted, he requests commanding officers to send him a list, as a record of those who especially distinguished themselves in the battle, that he may lay the same before the Governor-General.

J. PELLEY, Lieut. and Assist. Adjutant-General.

MADRAS — GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

March 10, 1843.

The most noble the Commander-in-Chief has much gratification in publishing to the army a despatch received from Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., G.C.B., commending in the handsomest manner the services of the body of troops detached from the Madras army, and forming a part of the expeditionary force under the Lieut.-General's command on service in China. It gives the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army the greatest satisfaction, to have this opportunity of adding to its records the marked approbation of the gallantry, good conduct, and patience of its officers and soldiers in dangers and difficulties, as now pronounced by the high authority of the Lieut.-General. Devotedness to the service and attachment to their officers have always marked the character of the Madras Sepoys. Their perseverance and gallantry before the enemy have secured for them the confidence of the British European soldiers, who fight side by side with them in assaulting a breach, or who support them under fire when exposed to the attacks of the enemy. It is the mutual confidence that exists between the British soldier and the native Sepoy that makes them so formidable in the field of battle.

DIVISION ORDERS SUBSEQUENT TO THE BATTLE OF HYDERABAD.

The following division orders were issued by Major-Gen. Sir C. Napier, on the 25th March:—

To the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, both European and natives, who fought the battle which took place yesterday, the Major-General cannot help expressing his unqualified approbation and the pride he feels in having the honour of being their commander. He especially congratulates the 3d Cavalry on the opportunity which offered, and of which they took such prompt advantage, to charge the enemy. He congratulates the Horse Artillery (Major Leslie's) on the admirable and effectual advance made on the enemy's right flank. The conduct of these two renowned bands shewed the Major-General that their fame in Affghanistan had been fairly won. All did right well, but to her Majesty's 22d Regiment, upon whom the brunt of the battle fell, he must express his heartfelt praise; and sure he is, that all the troops will join him in the feeling.

FRONTIER ORDER.

Graham's Town, May 13, 1843.

The head-quarters of the 75th Regiment will march on Monday next, the 15th instant, for embarkation at Algoa Bay. The Colonel commanding on the Frontier cannot part with a corps that has been so distinguished for long and valuable service in this colony without requesting Major Hall, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, of that excellent regiment, to accept his acknowledgments for conduct which has been as honourable to the corps as it has been of advantage to the colony. And the Colonel commanding, in offering his best wishes for its honour and welfare, sincerely trusts that the 75th Regiment, to whatever part of the world it may be called, will ever continue to maintain the same soldier-like appearance and discipline, and that high reputation which the corps has so deservedly acquired in this colony.

J. A. O'REILLY, Major, Major of Brigadc.

GENERAL ORDER.

Head Quarters, Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 28, 1843.

1. The Major-General commanding requests to express in this manner to Lieut.-Col. Nicolls, commanding the 2d West India Regiment, and to Capt. Pack, of the same corps, commanding at Kingston Barracks, his full approbation of the prompt, energetic, and judicious manner in which the troops under their command were conducted to, and employed at, the various situations where their services were required, and most efficiently exerted, during the continuance of the awful fires which took place in different parts of the city of Kingston on Saturday last.

These officers will be pleased to convey to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men under their command, the assurance of the Major-General's approval of their conduct on the occasion alluded to, and his due sense of the cheerfulness, activity, and well-directed exertions evinced by them during a protracted and laborious duty of severe fatigue.

The exertions of the detachment of the Royal Artillery, under the command of Brevet-Major Rowland, were highly praiseworthy, and the continued and active measures adopted by that officer, such as to deserve the Major-General's best thanks.

The Major-General cannot omit observing upon the intelligence and satisfactory exertions of the barrack-master at Kingston and Up-Park Camp (Capt. Campbell and Lieut. Harrison),

as well as the unremitted attention and judicious system adopted by Mr. Colchin, the clerk of the works, in the arrangements made for the security of government property.

To their exertions may be attributed in a great measure the safety of the head-quarter house and the consequent preservation of a considerable part of the city.

2. The arrival of the 2d Batt. 60th Rifles in so short a time from the receipt of their order to march, was effected in full accordance with the Major-General's instructions, and insured the safety of the city for the night, at the same time most opportunely relieving the 2d West India Regiment, then much exhausted by continued exertions.

It is satisfactory to the Major-General to perceive that the usual character of this corps for discipline and celerity, already shewn in this command on more than one instance, has been fully sustained on this occasion.

The troops stationed at Up-Park Camp and Kingston Barracks will be held in readiness to turn out in such portions as may be required by competent civil authority, for the purpose of affording their requisite aid in the presence, and under the instructions of a magistrate, towards the prevention of riot and plunder, which may, in so large and populous a city as Kingston, be considered probable, consequent on the recent lamentable and destructive fires.

Lists of the magistrates acting in Kingston will be furnished to the officers commanding at Up-Park and Kingston Barracks, by the Acting Deputy Adj.-General.

(Signed) N. CAMPBELL, A.D. A.G.

GENERAL ORDER BY GEN. SIR JASPER NICOLLS, ON RETIRING
FROM THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, Aug. 22.

General Sir Jasper Nicolls has the pleasure to announce to the Bengal Army that his successor, General Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B., was invested with the command in India on the 11th inst. by the Governor-General in Council. Sir Jasper Nicolls congratulates the Army upon having this distinguished officer placed at its head; for he cannot doubt that its interests and its honour will, in his Excellency's hands, be strenuously supported and proudly maintained. To the general staff of the Bengal Army, and of her Majesty's forces in India, Sir Jasper Nicolls returns his warm and grateful thanks for the zeal and ability which have been evinced by them in every department, during three years and a half, embracing one of the most eventful

periods in the history of India. Convinced by an experience of forty-one years of the high qualities of the Indian Army, the General wishes it prolonged success, and he offers to all ranks, European and native, a hearty farewell.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

Fort William, Sept. 22, 1843.

The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council has great pleasure in publishing to the Army the following paragraphs of a military letter, No. 13, from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Governor-General of India in Council, dated 2d August, 1843.

Paragraph 1. We have great satisfaction in acquainting you that the Queen has been graciously pleased to command that a medal to commemorate the victories gained by the troops under Major-General Sir Charles Napier, shall be conferred on the officers and private soldiers of her Majesty's army engaged in the battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad.

2. We have also to announce that we have resolved, in commemoration of those brilliant actions, and in testimony of our high approbation of the services rendered by the troops, European and native, to cause an appropriate medal to be struck in silver, to be presented to all the officers and soldiers of the East India Company's Army, who were engaged upon these memorable occasions.

3. We have further the gratification to apprise you, that we have received the announcement that the Queen will graciously permit the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of our army, to whom we may grant the medal, to wear the same in all parts of her Majesty's dominions.

4. We shall take immediate measures for the preparation and despatch of the requisite number of medals.

DISTRICT ORDER — QUEBEC.

The troops composing the garrison of Quebec, being assembled on the parade ground of the Jesuits' Barracks, and formed in hollow square, Major-Gen. Sir James Hope, attended by most of the staff, entered the square, and read the following order, on the conduct of the Royals during the late perilous shipwreck :—

*Assistant Adjutant General's Office,
Quebec, Nov. 14, 1843.*

Major-General Sir James Hope has ordered the Garrison of

Quebec to be assembled, that he may have the satisfaction of personally expressing to the troops, by this order, his entire and perfect approbation of the admirable conduct of the right wing of the Royal Regiment, under the most trying circumstances.

There is no regiment in her Majesty's service that has more distinguished itself than the Royals have done ; but good conduct in the presence of the enemy is so common an occurrence with British soldiers, when the excitement to gallant conduct is at its height, that the Major-General would not think it necessary to advert to what is now well known. On this occasion, however, the distressing condition of the men, during the peril of shipwreck, is calculated to call for that cool and resigned intrepidity which has been shewn on this occasion ; and nothing proves the credit that is due to the officer in command, and to the whole of the officers and non-commissioned officers, more than that such a state of discipline has been established in a corps as to command the confidence of the men under their command, in a situation requiring every quality of a brave man.

The Duke of Wellington, in a late circular letter, has shewn how greatly he values the discipline and intrepidity that is required on such occasions, and his Grace will, without doubt, duly estimate the conduct of the right wing of the Royal Regiment.

The Major-General is sure that every man who so providentially escaped from the late calamity is fully impressed with the zealous, prompt, and important services rendered to them by Captain Boxer, of the navy. At his request, Captain Boxer has attended this parade, and the Major-General is happy in having an opportunity of returning him thanks in presence of the garrison, and of stating, that it is to his exertions, aided by the zeal of Captain Douglas, of the Unicorn, that the Royal Regiment owe their escape from the hardships of a long and dreary winter, passed on an exposed and inclement part of the coast.

This order is to be entered in the order-book, and read at the head of every regiment in the Eastern District of Canada ; and the Major-General requests that Major Bennett, who commanded the wing on this occasion with so much ability and credit to himself, will enter the name of every officer and non-commissioned officer present, and will record the journey of 800 miles, performed with such perseverance by Lieut. Lysons.

(Signed) J. A. HOPE, Major-General.

CIRCULARS—WAR-OFFICE.

GENERAL ORDERS, MEMORANDA, &c., HORSE GUARDS—GENERAL
ORDERS, &c., WOOLWICH—COURTS MARTIAL.

OUR allusions to the Circulars, General Orders, Memoranda, &c., and also to the Courts Martial, must be very brief. By perusing the former, the zealous and attentive soldier will discover many beacons to guide him in the paths of discipline and duty; and, in the record of Courts Martial, he will perceive the rocks which have wrecked the fair fame of many an erring comrade, who, doubtless, entered the service elate with pride, hope, and bright anticipations of distinction, now, alas, never to be realised!

Rejoiced are we that very few of Britain's defenders have thus been lost to their country. The chief portion of the officers whom it was necessary to subject to these military tribunals, having rejoined their regiments honourably acquitted of the charges preferred against them.

We will not advert to the unhappy individuals whose names are blotted out of the Army List; may their past errors and misfortunes not blight for ever their earthly prospects; and may the officers of the British Army, from their sad examples, avoid every gratification or pleasure that tends to laxity in discipline, that is subversive of morality, and, above all, is diametrically opposed to the pure tenets of the Christian religion.

ALLOWANCE IN LIEU OF WINE OR SPIRITS, ON BOARD SHIP.

(*Circular 907.*)

War-Office, Feb. 16, 1843.

Sir,—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Secretary at War, having concurred in an arrangement for the purpose of extending to soldiers on board ship, and supplied with rations of provisions under the orders of their lordships, that part of the royal warrant, dated July 22d, 1830, regulating the issues of provisions to troops on foreign service, which provides that the soldier shall receive one penny a-day as liquor

money in lieu of the rations of wine or spirits, I am directed to acquaint you that every non-commissioned officer, so rationed, on board ship, who shall not desire to receive a ration of spirits, and shall signify the same to his commanding officer immediately on embarkation, shall not be required to take the same, and shall receive in lieu thereof, either a double allowance of sugar, chocolate, and tea; or, if he prefer it, liquor money, at one penny per diem, for the period of the voyage, to be reckoned to him at the termination thereof, by deducting from his daily rate of full pay abroad the sum of five pence instead of six pence, for the number of days he shall have received rations at the public expense, this arrangement being in strict conformity with the provisions of the warrant before referred to.

In order that the stoppages for the rations supplied may be stated in the public accounts, at the proper rates, officers commanding troops embarked, are enjoined to be most careful in specifying correctly the names of the men who do not draw the spirit ration, on board ship, in the certified ration return prepared by them, and prescribed by the royal warrant, regulating passage allowances, dated 19th October last, and by article 136 of the explanatory directions, dated the 1st January, 1838.

For such men as do not draw the spirit ration, the stoppage for rations will be credited in the regimental accounts at six-pence per diem, if they receive the regulated substitute, in a double allowance of sugar, chocolate, and tea; and at five-pence per diem if they do not receive any such substitute.

A copy of the Admiralty Memorandum, dated the 19th ultimo, is herewith annexed for your further information and guidance.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

L. SULIVAN.

Officer commanding the
(Copy.)

Regiment of .
Admiralty, Dec. 19, 1842.

MEMORANDUM.

(To be substituted for the Memorandum, dated October 11, 1841.)

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are pleased to direct that in case of any soldiers who may be "Temperance men," being embarked on board her Majesty's ships, or in troop-ships, or in transports, or freight ships, such non-commissioned officers and privates shall be allowed double rations of sugar, chocolate, and tea, for each ration of spirits stopped.

The captains of her Majesty's ships and troop-ships, and the masters of transports and freight ships, are, therefore, hereby

directed at the end of the certificate signed by the commanding officer of troops embarked as to the accuracy of the lists of the troops victualled, to add the following words: First, "Except for the men marked *, from whom as temperance men there have been stopped rations of spirits, and to whom there has been issued, in lieu, a double allowance of sugar, chocolate, and tea:" or, secondly, in case of not any substitutes having been furnished, then to add at the end of the certificates the following words: "Except for the men marked *, from whom as temperance men there have been stopped rations of spirits, and to whom there has not been issued, in lieu, any allowance of sugar, chocolate, and tea."

(Signed) By command of their Lordships,
SIDNEY HERBERT.

COMPANY BOOKS.

(Circular 908.)

War-Office, Feb, 22, 1842.

Sir,—It being necessary to provide by regulation for repaying to the public the cost for books for troops and companies, through her Majesty's stationary office under requisitions transmitted in obedience to the Adjutant-General's Memorandum of 26th August, 1841, I am directed to request that you will give the necessary instructions to the officers concerned, to forward their requisitions for such books, through the paymaster or acting paymaster, who will be responsible for recovering the cost thereof from the officer commanding the troops or companies to which the books are issued, and for deducting the said cost in his regimental pay list, at the rate specified in the margin,* in the same manner as he now accounts for the cost of soldiers' books not chargeable to the public.

In regard to the troop or company's books already supplied at the public charge, since the War-Office Circular of 3d May, 1841, and the Adjutant-General's Memorandum, above referred to, you will be pleased to call upon the paymaster or acting paymaster to receive the sums due from the several officers according to the dates stated, and to deduct the amount thereof in his next pay list, supported by a reference to his communication, and by a statement of particulars.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
L. SULLIVAN.

Officer commanding the Regiment of .

* 1. Order Book, 1s. 9d.; 2. Day Book, 1s. 9d.; 3. Ledger, 6s. 6d.; 4. Defaulter Book, 4s.

PAY OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ON PROMOTION.

(Circular 909.)

War-Office, March 3, 1843.

Sir,—Doubts having arisen respecting the manner in which the pay of non-commissioned officers on first promotion should be charged and vouched in the public accounts, I am directed, by the Secretary-at-War, to acquaint you that the following rules are to be observed on this head in future.

When the non-commissioned officer promoted shall be serving with his regiment, his pay in the new rank may be charged from the day on which the non-commissioned officer causing the vacancy ceased to receive pay; and if the late non-commissioned officer was not subsisted through the Regimental Paymaster, the usual certificate from the proper accountant should be annexed, shewing to what date the man was finally paid.

When the non-commissioned officer promoted shall be absent on the recruiting service or on furlough, or on duty with a division or detachment of his regiment, or with one of the consolidated depots, the first charge at the new rate of pay should be supported by an authenticated copy of the order for his promotion, stating on what date the vacancy occurred, and, if the interval between such date and that of the actual promotion shall exceed one month, pay in the new rank is only to be allowed from the date on which he commenced to do duty in that rank, the same to be certified by the officer under whose command he may be serving at the period.

Before any promotion is made, the utmost care is to be taken that the establishment of the regiment be not thereby exceeded.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. SULLIVAN.

Officer commanding the Regiment of .

AMOUNT OF INCOME.

(Circular 910.)

War-Office, March 10, 1843.

In consequence of a communication from the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, and in pursuance of an order of the House of Commons, that there be laid before that House an account of all salaries, pensions, profits, pay, fees, and emoluments, whether civil or military, held and enjoyed by all

persons, between the 5th January, 1842, and the 5th January, 1843, the total amount of which shall exceed 1000*l.* per annum, specifying, with each name, the amount received by each individual, and distinguishing the various sources from which the same are derived, I have the honour to request, that you will accordingly be pleased to fill up and transmit to me an account of your income from the public, agreeably to the enclosed form.

I have the honour to be,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

H. HARDINGE.

35,868

235

Return of the net annual rate of Income received from the public from the 5th January, 1842, to 5th January, 1843.

Sources of Income.	Net annual Income received.		
Regimental Pay, as.....			
Unattached Pay, as			
Staff Pay and Emoluments, as			
Net Emoluments and Allowances, as			
Regiment of			
exclusive of pay			
Pay Salaries, { from Civil Governments, viz.			
Profits, Fees, { from Military ditto, viz.			
Allowances, and { from Civil Places, viz.			
Emoluments. { from Military ditto, viz.			
{ from other, and what sources, viz...			
Pensions specifying the grounds of the grant, and			
the source from which paid			
Total	£		

MEMORANDUM FOR THE INFORMATION OF STAFF-OFFICERS OF PENSIONERS.

War-Office, May, 1843.

Her Majesty's government having determined to make the payment and superintendence of the Chelsea out-pensioners a permanent arrangement within the United Kingdom, the necessary steps will forthwith be taken for placing those officers on half-pay who have received leave of absence from their respective corps, for the purpose of being placed upon this duty.

The scale of allowances to be issued in future, in addition to the half-pay of the respective ranks, will be as follows:—

1st Class.—Officers having the rank of captains, and superintending districts containing from 600 to 1000 pensioners, ten

shillings per day. 2d class.—Officers having the rank of Lieutenants, and superintending districts containing from 400 to 600 pensioners, eight shillings per day. 3d class.—Officers of whatever rank, in remote districts where there are fewer than 400 pensioners, a reduced allowance proportioned to the number of pensioners, and the distance to be travelled in visiting them.

When the number of pensioners under any of these officers may happen to exceed the maximum stated for the class to which he belongs, an addition of 3*d.* per quarter will be made to the usual rates of allowance for every pensioner included in such excess.

The allowance to the two first classes have been calculated on the principle of placing each officer as nearly as possible in the same position, in respect of income, as if he were serving on full-pay, and is made up of the following items:—

	To a Captain.		To a Lieut.	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Difference between half and full-pay	4	7	3	0
Lodging and fuel allowance	2	0	1	8
Allowance for a horse, or for travelling expenses ...	2	0	2	0
Allowance in lieu of a servant	1	0	1	0
Allowance in lieu of postage, stationery, and printing	0	5	0	4
Total.....	10	0	8	0

Officers holding other appointments, the duties of which will admit of their being employed in the payment and superintendence of a district, will be allowed half the above rates in addition to their present income, or such other rate as may hereafter be determined upon.

Captains having brevet rank will not receive extra pay for the same, but, after completing the two years of service prescribed by the warrant of 27th October, 1834, they will be allowed an addition of 1*s.* per day to their half-pay. The difference between the half and full-pay of lieutenants has been calculated at the uniform rate of 3*s.* without reference to length of service.

Each of the staff-officers of pensioners will, therefore, draw the consolidated rate of allowances in his pay-list instead of the separate items hitherto stated there; but in the event either of the travelling allowance, or that granted for postage, stationery, and printing proving insufficient, on the average of any year, dating from the 1st April, he will be permitted, at the termination thereof, to charge the excess of his expenditure under

these heads, on producing satisfactory vouchers in the usual form.

In the event of the staff-officers of pensioners being subject to additional expenses in consequence of his employment in aid of the civil power at a distance from head-quarters, he will also receive a further allowance of 5s. per day, while necessarily detained from home, together with the amount of travelling charges thus incurred by him.

Although the chief duty of these officers is, for the present, confined to the payment and superintendence of the pensioners, they must clearly understand, that in the event of the pensioners being called out to aid the civil power, they will be required to place themselves at the head of their men, as also to perform any other duties of a military nature, within their respective districts, which it may at any future time be deemed expedient to devolve upon them.

II. HARDINGE,

(Circular 912.)

HALF-BILLET SYSTEM.

G 106,720

War-Office, 6th July, 1843.

6

Sir,—Arrangements have been made by the Board of Ordnance for extending to Great Britain, with certain modifications, the half-billet system long established in Ireland, I am directed to acquaint you, that under the instructions of the 1st April last, issued by that board, temporary accommodation for troops will, if practicable, be provided at places where there are no barracks, and where the presence of troops is required; whenever, therefore, the buildings to be hired under this regulation are at such a distance from the station of a barrack-master as not to admit of the troops receiving supplies of fuel, light, and straw in kind, the pecuniary allowances sanctioned by Arts. 23, 32, and 41 of the pay-warrant, dated 20th March, 1837, may be drawn by the regimental paymaster, and charged in his accounts with the War-Office, if supported by the prescribed certified accounts of particulars, of which printed forms will be supplied by this department on written requisitions.

I am to add, that on all other points connected with this arrangement, you will receive instructions from the general, or other officer commanding in the district (or from the quartermaster-general, when the troops are not stationed in a military

district), by whose authority the premises are to be selected and hired in the first instance.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,

L. SULLIVAN.

Officer commanding the Regiment of

(Circular 913.)

THE GOOD-CONDUCT WARRANT.

War-Office, 19th August, 1843.

G 72,920

48

Good-conduct Warrant,
dated 9th May, 1839.
War-Office Circular, 13th Sept. 1836,
No. 804.
„ 10th Dec. 1836,
No. 807.
„ 21st Dec. 1836,
No. 809.
„ 29th Sept. 1838,
No. 835.
„ 27th Aug. 1839,
No. 848.
„ 30th Nov. 1840,
No. 877.

Sir,—With reference to the instructions quoted in the margin hercof, regulating the issue of good-conduct rewards, and the modes of preparing and vouching the claims thereto, I am directed to acquaint you, that with the view of preventing unnecessary delay, officers commanding regiments, whether abroad or at home, may, in future, provisionally sanction the issue of good-conduct pay, immediately after they shall have

fully satisfied themselves by careful inspection of the Records of Service, and of the Regimental Defaulter's Book, that the respective claimants are properly entitled to that reward.

The amount of the claims thus sanctioned may be charged in the public accounts without special authority from the War-Office, if duly vouched by the documents specified in the annexed statement.

Care should, of course, be taken that the authorities given by the commanding officer are strictly in accordance with the regulations on this head, as, in any doubtful case, no payment is to be made until the point in question shall have been submitted to and decided by the Secretary-at-War.

The vouchers applicable to each case are to be carefully stitched together, and references to them are to be made in the Pay-Lists, by means of Nos. placed against the names of the several men to whom they relate, as required in Article 76 of the Explanatory Directions.

Applications from soldiers enlisted before 1st September, 1836, to wear honourable distinctions without relinquishing their claims to additional pay, should still be specially submitted to the War-Office, in the manner prescribed by the circular of 10th December, 1836.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. SULLIVAN.

Officer commanding the Regiment of .

Documents required with the pay-list when good-conduct pay is charged in the first instance, or at an advanced rate for the first time.

A certified copy of the third page of the attestation of each man.

A certificate from the commanding officer, after inspecting the Regimental Defaulter's Book.

And, in regard to a claim for the first time by a soldier who enlisted before 1st September, 1836, a declaration of his having relinquished his claim to additional pay.

(Circular 114,108.)

STAFF AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF OUT-PENSIONERS.

War-Office, 17th August, 1843.

Sir,—I am directed to annex the copy of a circular which has been addressed by the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, at the request of the Secretary-at-War to the medical officer in charge of troops at the head-quarters of pension-districts, with a view to the staff-officers of pensioners, and the non-commissioned officers employed under them, receiving medical aid when required, in the same way as other persons on full-pay or staff-employ; and I am desired to request, that should circumstances render it necessary for you, or the non-commissioned officers under your command, to avail yourself of this indulgence, you will be careful that, in so doing, the least possible inconvenience is occasioned to the medical officer in the performance of the other duties to which he has to

attend ; and you will bear in mind, that though the custom of the service warrants the extension of this indulgence to wives and families, it cannot be claimed as a matter of right.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. SULLIVAN.

The Staff-Officer of Pensioners, District.

(Circular 12,744.)

Army Medical Department, 3d August, 1843.

Sir,—The Secretary-at-War having recently appointed staff-officers to pay and superintend the pensioners in various districts of Scotland and England, as also non-commissioned officers to assist them, and it being Sir Henry Hardinge's intention that the persons so employed shall receive medical attendance for themselves and their families, when required, in the same way as other officers or non-commissioned officers on staff employ, I have to request that you will furnish medical attendance and medicines to any of the above-mentioned persons, on their producing the Secretary-at-War's letter authorising them to apply to the nearest military medical officer for such assistance. You will be pleased also, when called upon by these officers, to examine carefully any pensioners brought before you, and furnish such certificates, as to their health and efficiency, as the nature of the case, and the purposes for which they are required, may demand, the object being to relieve the pensioner from a charge which, in general, he is ill able to afford, the staff-officer being, at the same time, instructed to make arrangements with you, so that you may be subjected to the least possible inconvenience, taking care that the examination is made at one spot, and at stated times.

When a private practitioner is employed during your temporary absence, you will take care to include such of these officers as may have claimed your attendance in the contract, and, as usual, communicate direct with the Secretary-at-War on any financial questions arising out of this subject.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. M'GREGOR, Director-General.

P.S.—Be pleased to acknowledge the receipt of this circular, quoting the No. 12,744.

*(Circular 915.)*G 103,195

War-Office, 30th September, 1843.

18

Sir,—I am directed to acquaint you, that the Secretary-at-War having had under his careful consideration the reports of the commanding and medical officers of West India regiments, is of opinion that no sufficient necessity has been proved for the use of flannel shirts being made general among this class of troops, and, therefore, desires that they shall be discontinued as an article of necessaries, except in such cases as the medical officer may specially recommend their use in consequence of the soldier having suffered from pulmonary attacks, and that, in these cases, the order for the negro to be furnished with flannel shirts must rest on the professional responsibility of the medical officer.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

L. SULLIVAN.

Officer commanding

*(Circular 917.)*G 95,170.

War-Office, 6th October, 1843.

Sir,—Having had under my consideration the regulations governing the issue of travelling allowances to regimental officers at home, who draw forage in kind, or receive an allowance in lieu thereof, at the public expense, I have the honour to acquaint you, that whenever such officers shall proceed, under competent authority, on any special temporary duty, without troops, to a distance beyond ten miles from their station, to which they are to return, they may submit, for my consideration, claims for travelling allowance, on such occasions, at the rates specified in Articles 439 and 440 of the explanatory directions, according to their respective rank, and the circumstances of each case.

The same allowance may also be similarly claimed by such officers in cases wherein they proceed, under like circumstances, beyond seven miles from their stations, and are necessarily prevented, by the duty in which they are engaged, from returning to their station on the same day.

I am further to state, that this communication is not to be understood as affecting any alteration in the terms and conditions which regulate the issue of the daily allowances specified in Article 440, and the travelling allowances specified in

Article 444 of the explanatory directions, and in the circular-letter relative to veterinary surgeons, dated 13th February, 1840, No. 859.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
H. HARDINGE.

Officer commanding Regiment of

WARRANT RELATIVE TO THE ENROLMENT, ETC. OF CHELSEA
OUT-PENSIONERS.

VICTORIA R.

Whereas, in pursuance of an act of parliament passed in the present year of our reign, for enrolling and arming the out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, and rendering their services more efficient in the preservation of the public peace, it becomes necessary to establish certain orders and regulations, and to fix the conditions under which these out-pensioners are to be employed, and the allowances they are to receive when called out in the performance of such service. Our will and pleasure, therefore, is, that the following rules and regulations be established on this head, and that all persons whom it may concern do strictly observe and obey the same.

Given at our court at Brighton, this 7th day of September 1843, in the seventh year of our reign.

By Her Majesty's command,

H. HARDINGE.

Regulations.

1. The out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, enrolled in local companies under the Act 6 and 7 Vict. cap. 95, are not, at the period of such enrolment, to exceed fifty-five years of age, and shall be carefully selected by the staff-officer of each district with reference to their probable efficiency for the duties required of them.

2. Every out-pensioner, so long as he continues to be enrolled in any such local company, shall not be liable to serve in any veteran or garrison battalion, or to be attached to a regiment of the line, or to serve as constable, unless he volunteers for such duty.

3. These local companies shall consist of not less than fifty and not more than one hundred pensioners, who are to be equipped with a musket, a bayonet, and accoutrements, by the Ordnance Department. They shall also receive, at the public

expense, a coat, a pair of trousers, and a cap, every five years, as also a haversack, to be renewed as often as may be necessary.

4. In the event of the death or removal of any enrolled pensioner before the expiration of the five years for which his clothing has been issued, it shall revert to the public, to be made available for the equipment of his successor; after the expiration of the five years it shall become the property of the pensioner.

5. These local companies can only be called out by order of one of Her Majesty's principal secretaries of state, or by persons duly authorised by him, and they shall only be employed in the preservation of the public peace within the district in which they have been formed, or in districts immediately adjoining.

6. When these local companies are employed under the orders of the Secretary of State, in preserving the public peace, every pensioner present on such occasion, and who is not otherwise in the receipt of permanent pay, shall receive, for every day or part of a day on which he is called out as an enrolled pensioner,—

2s. 6d. for a private,

3s. 0d. for a corporal,

3s. 6d. for a sergeant, or other superior non-commissioned officer, in addition to their pension. These rates of pay shall be in full of all allowances for marching-money, hotmeal, or other advantages usually enjoyed in the regular service of Her Majesty.

7. When any of the pensioners of these local companies are called out expressly for the purpose of inspection or exercise, they shall, if not already in the receipt of permanent pay from the public, receive, for every day or part of a day in which they are present on parade,—

2s. 0d. for a private,

2s. 6d. for a corporal,

3s. 0d. for a sergeant, or other superior non-commissioned officer, in addition to pension; provided always, that they shall not be called out for inspection or exercise more than eight days in each year.

8. Every pensioner, on being enrolled in one of these local companies, shall receive the sum of one pound to provide himself with

One pair of ankle-boots,

Two shirts,

Two pair socks,

One stock;

and he shall receive the like sum every subsequent year for the

same purchase ; but if, before the expiration of one year, he shall remove into another district, and not be there enrolled in a local company, he shall be liable to refund a proportion of the gratuity of one pound, which he has received. If any enrolled pensioner shall desire to remove into another district, he shall be at liberty so to remove, whether he be there enrolled in a local company or not.

9. In case of the death of any pensioner, while enrolled in a local company, he shall be buried at the public expense, for which a charge of one guinea will be admitted in the accounts of the district.

10. As the service required from the pensioners in these local companies will probably be of very rare occurrence, and will only continue for a few days at a time, it cannot be allowed to reckon towards increase of pension, as if it were continuous military service in a veteran or garrison battalion ; but all pensioners employed in the preservation of the public peace shall, in case of being wounded or disabled in the execution of their duty, be allowed the same rates of pension for such wounds or injuries as if they had been received in action.

10. The pensioners enrolled in these local companies are, upon all occasions of assembly under arms, to be subject to the provisions of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War ; but, in order to prevent the necessity of trying minor offences under the act, the staff-officer of the district shall be authorised to impose such fines as the Secretary-at-War, by any regulations under his hand, may direct, for absence during training or exercise, or for damaging or losing arms, accoutrements, or clothing, or for any other irregularity or misconduct.

12. When these local companies shall be called out in aid of the civil power, they shall be placed under the General or other superior Officer in command of her Majesty's Forces in the district, in the same manner in all respects as if they formed a part of the regular Forces of her Majesty's Army ; and each officer in charge of out-pensioners shall transmit such returns and reports of his force as the Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Forces may from time to time require.

By her Majesty's Command,

H. HARDINGE.

114107

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NEW SCALE OF RATES FOR BAGGAGE.

War-Office, October, 1843.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of a circular which has been issued by the Lords Commissioners of her

Majesty's Treasury, to the several Commissariat Officers upon Foreign Stations, establishing a scale of rates for the baggage of officers and of regiments, when proceeding on duty by sea, by land, or by inland water conveyance, for which transport is to be provided at the public expense.

You will observe, that in combining admeasurement with weight, the liberal allowance of five cubic feet (instead of the usual commercial admeasurement of two cubic feet only) per cwt. has been granted; but the baggage allowed to be carried at the public expense must be so packed as not to exceed the prescribed admeasurement, and the concession of five cubic feet per cwt. is not to be considered as authorising any increase of the weight of the baggage fixed by her Majesty's regulations, with the exception only of mounted officers, for whose saddlery and horse appointments a special provision is made, when transported by water conveyance.

The inclosed regulation has been prepared in concurrence with His Grace the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary-at-War, and I have accordingly the honour to request that you will require that this regulation shall be adhered to as strictly as possible, and that you will report to me any instance in which you may think it absolutely necessary specially to authorise the provision of transport at the public expense, for any quantity of military baggage exceeding that prescribed, stating to me at the same time your reasons for sanctioning such addition.

I have, &c.

H. HARDINGE.

To the General Officer commanding at

(COMMISSARIAT.)

Treasury Chambers, 29th August, 1843.

Sir,—The attention of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury having been called to the variety of practice prevailing at the several Foreign Stations in respect to the quantity of baggage which officers and others are entitled to have conveyed at the public expense, it has appeared to my Lords that a general regulation may, with advantage, be established for this branch of the service. My Lords have accordingly communicated on the subject with the Secretary-at-War, the Lords of the Admiralty, and the Master-General and Board of Ordnance, and, in concurrence with the opinion of those authorities, I am commanded to transmit, for your information and guidance, a scale of rates for the baggage of officers and regiments, for which transport is to be provided at the public expense, when

proceeding on duty, by sea, by land, or by inland navigation. It is their Lordships' wish that this scale, which is the same as that heretofore in force at home, with certain modifications, should be made applicable to all the stations abroad, India and Ceylon excepted. You will perceive, that in regulating the quantity of baggage to be conveyed, the principle of admeasurement has been combined with weight, and it is to be understood, that neither by land nor by water is the allowed weight or admeasurement to be exceeded. My Lords have at the same time adverted to the mode in which the charges for transport, as well for baggage as for the service of the army in general, are vouched in the Commissariat accounts; and they are pleased to direct that, henceforth, the following rules and regulations, to embrace the different services for which the Commissariat provide transport, may be followed:—On receiving a requisition for transport, you will examine it, and should it be within the limits of the regulations, if for baggage, or for any other authorised public service, you will provide a sufficiency of tonnage, if by water, or of wagons, drays, carts, or mules (according to the custom of the country), if by land, for the conveyance of the baggage or stores required to be transported; and as regards transport by land specially provided and not furnished from a transport establishment attached to the Commissariat, for under a contract specifying a rate for quantities, as it may happen that the state of the roads or other circumstances sometimes render it necessary to increase the means of conveyance or a given quantity of baggage or stores, a certificate should be annexed to the voucher in support of the charge in your accounts, that the means of transport provided have not been more than sufficient to comply with the requisitions.

If, in the case of baggage, it should appear to you that the requisition is for quantities beyond the regulation, or, in the case of a requisition for any other purpose, that the public ought not to provide the transport, you will submit your objection to the officer commanding in the form prescribed for questionable issues of allowances, and take his decision thereon, reporting the case to this Board.

To facilitate as much as possible the service, and at the same time to insure an easy and satisfactory examination of the accounts, it appears to my Lords to be desirable that all payments for transport should invariably be made either at the post or station from or that to which the baggage or other articles may be transported, and without any unnecessary delay after the service shall have been performed; that the requisitions should bear the signature of a military officer of the Quartermaster-General's department, if at head-quarters, and there be an officer

of that department on the staff of the command, or if not, of the officer commanding at an outpost, or the proper staff-officers at head-quarters; and that a list, signed by the officer at the head of the Quartermaster-General's department, or by the officer commanding, be annexed to your monthly cash accounts.

My Lords will request the Secretary-at-War to give directions that these instructions may be complied with in so far as the military officers are concerned, and they rely on a punctual adherence to them on your part.

To the Commissariat Officer in charge.

SCALE OF RATES

For the Baggage of Officers and Regiments for which transport is to be provided at the Public Expense when proceeding on duty by Sea, by Land, or by Inland Water.

Applicable to all the Stations Abroad, India and Ceylon excepted.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS.	Limit of Weight allowed	To be so packed as not to exceed in admea- surement.
	Cwt.	Cubic Ft.
Brigadier-General	30	150
Colonel on the Staff	26	130
Adjutant, or Quartermaster-General, when not a general officer	30	150
Deputy-Adjutant, or Deputy-Quartermaster- General	24	120
Assistant-Adjutant, or Assistant-Quartermaster- General	20	100
Deputy Assistant-Adjutant, or Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General	14	70
Military Secretary when a Field-Officer, or at the head of his Department	20	100
Military Secretary, not being a Field-Officer, or Assistant Military Secretary	14	70
Aide-de-Camp	14	70
Brigade-Major	14	70
Commissioned Chaplain to the Forces	20	100
Deputy Judge-Advocate, if commissioned	20	100
Commissary-General	30	150
Deputy Commissary-General	20	100
Assistant Commissary-General	14	70
Deputy Assistant Commissary-General	8	40
Established Clerk in the Commissariat or other public department with the Army		40
Inspector-General of Hospitals	30	150
Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals	20	100
Assistant Inspector	20	100
Surgeon of the First Class	20	100
Surgeon of the Second Class	15	75

SCALE OF RATES—Continued.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS.	Limit of weight allowed.	To be so packed as not to exceed in admeasurement.
	Cwt.	Cubic Ft.
Apothecary	8	40
Assistant Surgeon	9	45
Deputy Purveyor	8	40
Town or Fort-Major	14	70
Town or Fort-Adjutant	8	40
Garrison Quartermaster	8	40
Ordnance Storekeeper	20	100
Deputy Ordnance Storekeeper	14	70
Clerk, on the Establishment	8	40
Clerk of Works, { 1st and 2d Class, as Captain ..	14	70
ditto { 3d and 4th ditto, as Subaltern ..	8	40
Foreman of Works, ditto	8	40
Barrackmaster, 1st Class, as Field-Officer	20	100
Ditto 2d ditto, as Captain	14	70
Ditto 3d ditto, as Subaltern	8	40
REGIMENTAL.		
<i>Cavalry or Infantry.</i>		
Field-Officer .	18	90
Captain	12	60
Subaltern ...	6	30
Paymaster ...	18	90
Adjutant	12	60
Quartermaster	12	60
Surgeon { Including an additional cwt. for	13	65
Assist.-Surg. { the carriage of professional books	7	35
Hospital Stores	18	90
Armourers' Stores	6	30
Regimental Mess	18	90
<i>Cavalry.</i>		
Veterinary Surgeon	6	30
Troops, each, if above Fifty Rank and File	12	60
Ditto, ditto, if Fifty Rank and File and under .	6	30
Saddlers' Apparatus	6	30
Articles for Lance and Sword Exercise	7	35
<i>Infantry.</i>		
Companies, each, if above Fifty Rank and File ..	18	90
Ditto, ditto, if Fifty Rank and File, and under	12	60
<i>Royal Artillery and Engineers.</i>		
Field-Officer	27	135
Captain	18	90
Subaltern	12	60
Paymaster	27	135
Surgeon	18	90
Assistant-Surgeon	12	60
Adjutant	18	90
Quartermaster	18	90
Veterinary Surgeon	12	60

N.B. It will be observed, that it is the principle of the preceding regulation to permit a larger relative proportion of admeasurement in respect of the weight allowed than would be admitted according to the commercial proportion, which is 40 cubic feet, or a ton in admeasurement for twenty hundredweight, or a ton in weight. But in no case is the weight allowed by this regulation to exceed, when packed, the admeasurement of 5 cubic feet for one hundredweight.

1. The allowance of baggage for detachments of troops, companies, or services, is to be in the same proportion as the part may bear to the whole.

2. Staff-officers, cavalry-officers, and mounted officers of infantry, when proceeding by water, to be allowed specially to embark, besides the weight of baggage according to their respective ranks, the equipment for each horse required to be kept by them in the execution of their public duties, and foraged at the public expense, in the following proportions, viz.—

For one horse..... 10 cubic feet admeasurement.

For the second and every other

horse in addition 5 ditto ditto.

3. The arms and accoutrements of the infantry, and the arms, appointments, and saddlery of the men and horses of the cavalry, when conveyed by sea, are to be so conveyed at the public expense, without reference to the weight or admeasurement allowed for the heavy baggage of the troops or companies.

4. Regimental brevet officers are not allowed the quantities according to their brevet rank, unless they may be in the performance of the duties attaching to the brevet rank.

5. When an officer is ordered to proceed on duty to an out-station, where for his reasonable comfort and convenience it may, in the opinion of the officer commanding the troops, be necessary that he should provide himself with a tent or marquee out of his own funds, the same, with its appurtenances, is to be conveyed at the public expense, in addition to the quantity of baggage allowed by this regulation.

6. In Southern Africa, and in the Australian colonies, when an officer is ordered to proceed on duty to an out-station, where the necessaries and conveniences of life are not to be procured on the spot, or within a reasonable distance, the general or other officer commanding at the station from which the said officer is detached may, upon application to that effect, grant his authority for the carriage, at the public expense, of 2 cwt. additional baggage, or its equivalent in admeasurement, belonging to the said officer; and in cases where the officer, owing to the distance of the station where he may be

ordered, and its remoteness from any town, may appear to have a just claim to have a larger allowance of baggage conveyed at the public expense, the general officer commanding will consider such cases to be special, and report the whole of the circumstances for the consideration of the Secretary-at-War.

7. When a married officer is provided with a passage in a vessel belonging to, or freighted or chartered by Government, and under the terms of the engagement there shall be spare room in the vessel, not otherwise required for the public service, or when, by land, it may be necessary to hire such means of conveyance for the authorised quantities of baggage belonging to the officers and men as shall admit of some addition being made without incumbrance, a discretion is given in those cases to the officer commanding, to direct that a limited quantity of baggage belonging to the family of a married officer may at the same time be conveyed; but it is to be distinctly understood, that on no pretence whatever is an expense to be incurred for this object, nor under any circumstances is the additional baggage of the married officer to be conveyed in diminution of the baggage allowed by this regulation to the other officers and men of the corps or detachment.

SAVINGS BANKS.

War-Office, October 31, 1843.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit herewith copies of her Majesty's warrant of the 11th October, 1843, for establishing and regulating regimental savings banks.

With the important object of encouraging habits of prudence and economy in the British soldier, and thereby of diminishing as much as possible all temptation to intemperance, and its consequence, insubordination, the regimental savings bank will afford to every soldier the means of profitably depositing his small savings, whether at home or abroad, under Government security, and will at the same time give him every practicable facility of withdrawing his accumulation whenever he may require it for any useful purpose.

You will observe that the warrant has directed, that the pecuniary transactions, as regards the savings of the soldier, shall take place, according to the established principle and usage of the military service, in the same manner as all the other regimental money transactions of the men are now managed, and that the deposit which a soldier may wish to make in the regimental savings bank will be received by his captain, who will account monthly for such deposit with the regimental

paymaster, under the same control of the commanding officer which is now so beneficially exercised over all the other pecuniary concerns of the regiment.

This adherence to the system, now working so simply and advantageously with respect to all the other accounts of the soldier, will afford an effectual protection to the interests of the depositors, and give to the public full security that the receipts and payments shall be properly accounted for.

I trust that the earnest desire manifested by her Majesty to promote the welfare of the soldier will be fully appreciated by the officers of the army, and that they will use their influence to encourage the non-commissioned officers and men under their command to avail themselves of the opportunities thus afforded to them of accumulating their savings, will explain to them the advantage they will derive by becoming depositors, and will give them every facility in making their deposits agreeably to the provisions of the warrant.

I have, &c.

H. HARDINGE.

(Signed)
Officer commanding the Regiment

WARRANT FOR ESTABLISHING AND REGULATING REGIMENTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

VICTORIA R.

Dated 11th October, 1843.

Whereas it has been represented to us that it is expedient to afford to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of our army facilities for depositing their savings: our will and pleasure is, that there be established in every regiment and depot of our regular cavalry and infantry a regimental savings bank for the safe custody and increase of such savings, and that the following regulations shall be observed and obeyed wherever our troops may be serving (the territorial possessions of the East India Company alone excepted), as our sole authority for the establishment thereof, viz. —

1. That officers commanding troops and companies shall receive as public money, to be applied to the payment of those public services which it is their duty to defray, such sums as the non-commissioned officers and soldiers under their command may from time to time desire, and be entitled, to deposit in the savings bank of the regiment.

2. That the maximum of each soldier's deposit shall be limited to 30*l.* in any one year, and to 200*l.* on the whole.

3. That the rate of interest upon deposits shall be 3*l.* 15*s.* per cent per annum, but that no interest shall be allowed upon any

other parts of a pound sterling than 6*s.* 8*d.* and 13*s.* 4*d.* nor upon any sums that have not remained in deposit for at least one month, to be reckoned from the last monthly muster-day, and that interest shall only be allowed upon sums withdrawn up to the muster-day preceding the day the deposit is withdrawn, unless such day shall be the muster-day.

Interest upon all sums in deposit shall be added to the principal quarterly, and shall thenceforward bear interest.

4. That when a soldier shall be desirous of withdrawing the whole, or any part of his deposit, he shall give at least seven days' notice to the captain or officer commanding the troop or company to which he belongs, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made for repayment of the amount at the next day of monthly muster; but if such captain or officer commanding shall be satisfied of the urgency of the case, and that the immediate withdrawal of the deposit would be for the advantage of the soldier, he may direct payment to be forthwith made.

Whenever the officer commanding the troop or company shall have grounds for believing that the soldier intends to make an improper use of his money, he will be permitted to withhold the privilege of withdrawing the deposit until the commanding officer of the regiment shall determine whether it should be then issued or not; and, should the officer commanding deem it essential to the discipline of the regiment to withhold from a soldier the privilege of withdrawing his deposits, he shall report specially to the Commander-in-Chief and to the Secretary-at-War the circumstances under which he has felt himself compelled to exercise this power.

5. That all monies deposited by the soldier in the regimental savings bank shall be held strictly in trust for his own use and benefit, and shall on no account be transferable to any third party, either by indorsement, conveyance, or otherwise, and shall not be affected by any debts contracted by him, nor be made available for any purpose whatever, except under his own order, signified to the officer commanding his troop or company: and such monies shall, if possible, be paid to the soldier personally, and in all cases his receipt shall be obtained, and shall be attached to the troop or company savings bank ledger.

6. That, upon the discharge of a soldier, his deposits may remain at interest in the regimental savings bank for a period not exceeding six months, after which time interest shall cease; but, if required by the soldier, the principal may be retained without interest for a longer period for security.

7. That at the death of a soldier interest on his deposits shall cease from the muster-day next after his death, and the amount

of his deposits, with the interest accumulated thereon, shall be added to his other effects, and be reported to our Secretary-at-War, to be disposed of in the usual manner to the legal representative of the deceased, as prescribed in our articles of war.

8. That a soldier convicted by a court-martial of desertion, or recorded by a board of officers in the usual manner as a deserter, shall forfeit to the public all monies he may have in the regimental savings bank, and such forfeiture shall only be remitted by our authority, signified by our Secretary-at-War.

9. That to prevent parties not in military employ from availing themselves of the advantages afforded by these banks, as well as to prevent larger sums from being accumulated at interest for any one soldier than is permitted by this warrant, no non-commissioned officer or soldier is, on any pretence whatever, to deposit in his own name the money of another person, whether a soldier or not; and in case any soldier shall so deposit the money of another person, we hereby direct that, in addition to any punishment which a court-martial may award for the fraud thus committed, all sums so deposited shall be forfeited to the public, and one-half of the amount, not exceeding 5*l.*, shall be allowed to the informer.

10. That a non-commissioned officer shall be selected by the officer commanding to act as clerk to the regimental savings bank, and that such clerk shall be allowed for keeping the accounts of the depositors such compensation as our Secretary-at-War shall direct.

11. That instructions as to the mode of accounting for the deposits made under this warrant be issued, from time to time, by our Secretary-at-War.

12. That during active operations in the field, or whenever circumstances may render it impracticable to attend to the details of the savings banks, the general officer in command may direct the temporary suspension of this warrant; but all sums then actually in deposit under the provisions of this warrant shall bear interest in the same manner as if the warrant had not been suspended.

13. Such special deviations from the foregoing rules and regulations as may appear advisable to us will be directed by our Secretary-at-War, with whom alone it rests to interpret the true intent and meaning of any passage in this warrant upon which a doubt may arise.

Given at our Court of Windsor, this 11th day of October, 1843,
in the seventh year of our reign.

By her Majesty's command,

H. HARDINGE.

INSTRUCTIONS REFERRED TO IN THE WARRANT FOR ESTABLISHING AND REGULATING REGIMENTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

1. In the orderly room of every regiment or depot of cavalry and infantry, there shall be kept under lock and key, under the inspection of the commanding officer, the officer second in command, and the adjutant, a regimental savings bank ledger, in which shall be entered the savings bank account of every soldier.

2. The entries shall be made in the regimental ledger by troops or companies, so that the amount of each troop or company shall be kept separate, and, upon the transfer of a soldier from one troop or company to another, a transfer of his account shall be made in the regimental savings bank ledger.

3. The clerk selected and appointed by the commanding officer shall make all the entries in the regimental savings bank ledger.

4. Each captain or officer commanding a troop or company shall keep a savings bank ledger for the accounts of the non-commissioned officers and men of his troop or company.

5. The regimental ledger, and the troop or company ledger, are to be prepared upon the accompanying form.

6. Deposits of savings (not under one shilling) can only be made, and entered in the troop or company ledgers, and in the regimental ledger, once in each month, viz., on the day of monthly settlement, when all sums withdrawn will be also entered. The captain or officer commanding the troop or company will, by his signature in the troop or company ledger, acknowledge the receipt of all deposits made, and the soldier will, in like manner, acknowledge the receipt of all sums withdrawn.

7. The captain or officer commanding the troop or company will appropriate to the payment of his men the balance in his hands, and will draw upon the paymaster for any sums he may require to repay deposits withdrawn, and the credit or debit of the savings bank account will appear in the monthly abstract for each troop or company. Immediately after the monthly muster, the captain, or officer commanding the troop or company, will send a statement of his receipts and payments in the form hereunto annexed, to the orderly room, that the account of every soldier may be entered in the regimental savings bank ledger. From these several statements an account will be prepared of the balance of the total receipts and repayments in each troop or company in the preceding month, and being signed by the officer commanding, the officer second in command, and the adjutant, will be transmitted by the commanding officer to the regimental paymaster, or acting paymaster, to enable him to

compare the same with the receipts and payments stated in the several troop or company abstracts, and as an authority to him to charge or credit the captains with such sums as they may have received or paid.

8. At the end of every quarter, the troop or company ledgers are to be compared with the regimental ledger by the officer commanding, the officer second in command, and the adjutant, and the officer commanding will transmit to the Secretary-at-War each quarter a certificate, in the form annexed, that this comparison has been made. Should a troop or company be absent from head-quarters, the comparison of the ledger of that troop or company may be deferred until it return to head-quarters; but such delay must be reported upon the quarterly certificate, and a certificate, duly signed, that the comparison has been made, must be transmitted to the Secretary-at-War upon the return of the said troop or company to head-quarters.

9. The regimental savings bank ledger, certified by the commanding officer, the officer second in command, and the adjutant, to have been compared with the several troop or company ledgers, and the monthly statements of each troop or company are to be transmitted to the War-Office at the end of each year, so soon as the balances of each depositor shall have been carried forward into the regimental ledger of the succeeding year, but within the time prescribed for the transmission of the quarterly pay list to the 31st of March.

10. The Secretary-at-War, after auditing the savings bank ledger, and satisfying himself that the money has been duly brought to account by the paymaster, will furnish the officer commanding the regiment with a declaration that the account of the regimental savings bank, to that date, has been audited and found correct, and will become responsible to the depositors that the amount due to each, with interest, shall be paid out of public money.

The declaration of the Secretary-at-War will be preserved in the orderly room; and the commanding officer will notify to the officers commanding troops or companies that the account of the regimental savings bank has been audited to that date, and admitted by the Secretary-at-War to be correct.

RETURNS OF PENSIONERS.

114,107.

War-Office, November, 1843.

Sir,—Many of the returns of pensioners reported to be fit for service in local companies, and those of the second or reserve

class, reported to be capable of sedentary duties, bearing arms in defence of public buildings, &c., called for in the circular from this office, dated 7th Sept., 1843 (No. 114,107), not having been furnished, and several of those returns which have, not containing the information required therein by the Secretary-at-War, I am directed to call your attention thereto, and to request that you will immediately insert in the form of No. 1, herewith sent, the particulars therein required, returning the same to this office; and that you will likewise furnish the two nominal returns of the pensioners who solicit to be exempt from serving in the first and second classes respectively, the forms of which (Nos. 2 and 3) are herewith inclosed.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

L. SULLIVAN.

The Staff-officer of Pensioners,

District.

No. 1.

Return prepared for the information of the Secretary-at-War, by the Staff-officer of the District, with reference to the Circular Letter from the War-Office, dated 7th September, No. 114,107.

Place.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Total.	Remarks.
	Number under fifty-five years of Age, fit to be enrolled in Local Companies.*	Number above fifty-five and under sixty-five years of age, considered eligible, on an emergency, to bear Arms in defence of Public Buildings, &c.†	Number above sixty-five years of age, but who are nevertheless capable of performing the duty required of the Second Class.	Number unfit for any duty.		

* In this number are to be included all who are eligible; but a nominal return of those holding permanent situations of any kind is to be furnished, containing the grounds on which they solicit exemption from being enrolled.

† A similar nominal return is likewise to be furnished of those who belong to this class who solicit exemption.

No. 2.

Nominal Return of Pensioners of the *First Class* who solicit to be exempt from enrolment in the Local Companies about to be formed in the District, shewing the grounds of exemption in the case of each Pensioner.

Name.	Regiment.	Rate.	Age.	Place.	Ground of Exemption.	Column in which the Officer is to insert whether he considers the ground of exemption a valid one or not.

No. 3.

Nominal Return of Pensioners of the *Second Class* who solicit to be exempt from bearing Arms in defence of Public Buildings, &c., in the District, shewing the grounds of exemption in the case of each Pensioner.

Name.	Regiment.	Rate.	Age.	Place.	Ground of Exemption.	Column in which the Officer is to insert whether he considers the ground of exemption a valid one or not.

SAVINGS BANKS.

(Circular, 919.)

War-Office, November 30th, 1843.

Sir,—With reference to Sir Henry Hardinge's letter of the 31st of October last, transmitting for your information copies of her Majesty's warrant for establishing and regulating savings banks in each regiment of cavalry and infantry, I am now directed to transmit to you a further supply of these warrants for the use of the captains, pay-sergeants, and men of the regiment under your command.

I transmit herewith forms to be prepared monthly by each captain, shewing the amount deposited with him, or withdrawn

from him by each man; and also for the monthly statement, to be prepared in the orderly room for the use of the paymaster, shewing the amount deposited, the amount withdrawn, and the balance received or paid by the several captains of the regiment.

I forward, also, a supply of troop or company ledgers, for the use of the several captains, and of sheets to form the regimental ledger. In preparing the regimental ledger, one sheet is to be headed for each troop or company, and upon that sheet is to be opened the account of each depositor belonging to that troop or company; and, as each sheet is filled, repeated sheets are to be added, in order that the accounts of the depositors of each troop or company may be kept separately and consecutively.

On the 31st of March next, each man's account is to be closed, and the balances are to be carried to the new sheets by troops or companies, to form the next year's regimental savings bank ledger. The accounts to the 31st March next, together with the prescribed abstracts, having been stitched by troop or companies into a book, are to be duly examined and certified, and transmitted to the Secretary-at-War for audit.

I am to point out to you, that by the enactments for the general savings bank of the country, it is not lawful for any person who shall have monies in deposit, in one savings bank, to make a further deposit in another savings bank, but deposits may be transferred from a savings bank, upon certificates of one or more of the trustees of such bank stating the whole amount of the deposits, with interest due, and may be placed in deposit in another savings bank. The Secretary-at-War cannot, therefore, sanction the deposit of any money in the regimental savings bank by a soldier who has already money invested in another Government savings bank; but a soldier will be permitted to withdraw any sum he may have in deposit in any one of the Government savings banks, together with the interest due thereupon, and place it in the regimental savings banks, although the amount thereby deposited may exceed 30*l.*, subject, however, to the limitation prescribed, that (excluding the deposits of former years) no more than an aggregate of 30*l.* shall be deposited by any one individual within the year of deposit.

Thus, if a soldier withdraw from the Government savings bank 45*l.*, of which 15*l.* had been placed in deposit, on or after the 1st of April preceding, he can only be permitted to deposit at interest in the regimental savings bank a further sum of 15*l.* within the year ending the next 31st March.

A soldier who has money in a Government savings bank, and wishes to become a depositor in the regimental savings bank, but

who, from being on foreign service, or at a place at home distant from the place in which his money is deposited, is unable, personally to attend to withdraw his property, must give an order on the annexed form, for the withdrawal of his deposit, with the interest due thereupon, in favour of the regimental agent, signed by the depositor himself, in the presence of, and witnessed by the officer commanding, the officer second in command, or the adjutant of the regiment, which order is to be transmitted by such officer to the Secretary-at-War, to be by him forwarded to such regimental agent, who, on obtaining the amount, and the certificate of the trustee or manager of the Government savings bank, will acquaint the Secretary-at-War, for the information of the commanding officer, with the date of payment and the amount received, specifying how much of it had been placed in deposit on or after the preceding 1st April. The Secretary-at-War will then authorise the officer commanding to direct the insertion of the amount in the account of the soldier in the troop or company ledger, and in the regimental savings bank ledger, and will allow interest to be calculated upon it from the next monthly muster-day after the date of the receipt by the regimental agent.

From the time of signing the order, the soldier will be permitted to invest his further savings in the regimental savings bank; but, as he can only legally be permitted to invest 30*l.* in one year, including the amount of deposits of that year received from the Government savings bank, he will be liable to have interest disallowed upon any sum not exceeding 30*l.* which may have been actually placed by him in deposit in that year.

If a soldier be in possession of a sum exceeding 30*l.* not invested in a Government savings bank, he may at once deposit the whole in the regimental savings bank for security, but interest can only be allowed on 30*l.* until the succeeding 31st March, after which date interest may be allowed upon a further sum not exceeding 30*l.*

In selecting a non-commissioned officer or soldier to make the proper entries in the regimental savings bank ledger, you will take care that the individual selected shall perform this duty in addition to his other regimental duties, so as to prevent any augmentation of regimental staff. The following allowance may be granted:—

	s.	d.	
If the depositors are under 50,.....	2	6	a month,
If 50 and under 75	3	6	do.
If 75 and under 100	4	6	do.
If 100 and under 150	6	0	do.
If 150 and under 200	7	6	do.
If 200 and upwards	10	0	do.

It is the wish of the Secretary-at-War that every facility should be afforded, without any delay to the soldier to make his deposits in the regimental savings bank, in order that he may have the benefit of interest upon such deposits from the next day of monthly muster, agreeably to the rules of her Majesty's warrant.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) L. SULLIVAN.

Officer commanding Regiment of

In pursuance of an act of parliament (9th Geo. IV. c. 92, s. 39), I, _____ of _____, do hereby declare to the trustees and managers of the savings bank established at _____, that I am desirous of withdrawing the whole of the deposits standing in my name, in the books of the said savings bank, for the purpose of investing the same in the regimental savings bank of the regiment of _____

Witness my hand this day of 18 .

Depositor _____

Signed by the said _____
in the presence of* _____

* (Commanding officer, officer second in command, or adjutant of the regiment, as the case may be.)

To the Trustees and Managers of the Savings Bank established at _____.

I, the undersigned, do hereby authorise and direct _____, of _____, to receive on my account the whole of the deposits standing in my name in the books of the savings bank, with the interest due thereupon, for which the receipt of the said _____ shall be a good and sufficient discharge.

Depositor _____

Signed by the said _____
in the presence of* _____

* (Commanding officer, officer second in command, or adjutant of the regiment, as the case may be.)

I do hereby certify to the commanding officer of the regiment of _____, that the whole of the deposits to which the above-mentioned depositor is entitled from the funds of the savings

bank, established at _____, amounts to _____, of which said
sum the sum of _____ (if any) was deposited in the present
year.

Witness my hand this _____ day of _____ 18 .

*Trustee or manager of the
said savings bank.*

Witness _____ *Secretary or actuary.*

* This certificate, when signed, to be cut off, and given, by the trustee or manager, to the party to whom the money is paid.

The above forms have been prepared and approved by me,

JOHN TIDD PRATT,*
*The barrister appointed to certify the
rules of savings banks.*

London, 28th November, 1843.

(Circular 920.)

CONVEYANCE BY RAILROAD OF THE HORSES OF STAFF AND
FIELD-OFFICERS OF INFANTRY, AND OF THE SICK HORSES
BELONGING TO CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

War-Office, 6th December, 1843.

Sir,—I am directed to state, for your information and guidance, that agreements have been entered into with the railway companies mentioned in the annexed list, for the conveyance of the horses of field and staff-officers of infantry, when proceeding by route with regiments or detachments on railways, and likewise for the conveyance of sick horses of cavalry regiments, when specially authorised, at the following rates, viz.—

For any distance not exceeding 50 miles	4d.	per mile	each horse.
Ditto, beyond 50 and not exceeding			
100 miles	3½d.	do.	do.
Ditto, exceeding 100 miles	3d.	do.	do.

In the former case, the route, or other satisfactory document, and, in the latter case, the order of the commanding officer of the regiment or detachment should be produced at the railway-station, as the authority for the conveyance of the horses; and the said vouchers, together with the written approval of the principal veterinary surgeon, in regard to sick horses, should be annexed to the charge in the public accounts for such conveyance, care being taken that the principal veterinary surgeon be

furnished with all the particulars which he may require on the latter head.

The entire length of the Birmingham and Gloucester, and of the London and Brighton Railways, respectively, being little more than 50 miles, the charges for the whole of these lines, if actually used, will be admitted at 4*d.* a mile.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

L. SULLIVAN.

List of Railway Companies with which Agreements have been made.

South-Western,	North Midland,
Great Western,	Liverpool and Manchester,
London and Birmingham,	Midland Counties,
Do. and Dover (South-Eastern),	Great Junction,
Do. and Brighton,	Northern and Eastern,
Manchester and Leeds,	Birmingham and Derby,
York and North Midland,	Manchester and Birmingham,
Lancaster and Preston,	Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Carlisle,	Eastern Counties,
Great North of England,	Birmingham and Gloucester.

GENERAL ORDERS AND MEMORANDA— HORSE GUARDS.

PASSAGE ALLOWANCE.

Horse Guards, 31st January, 1843.

Sir,—I have the honour herewith to transmit for your information and guidance, a copy of a communication from the Deputy Secretary at War, relative to the allowance granted by the warrant of the 19th October last to officers detained at ports of embarkation, when ordered passages to proceed abroad, to return home, or to proceed from one foreign station to another.

It will readily occur to you, that, in order to secure to the officers of the army a continuance of the advantages obtained through the very liberal provisions of the warrant in question, it is absolutely necessary that those provisions should not be abused, and that the operation of the 23d clause in particular should be strictly watched by the military authorities, in order that the public may be effectually secured from all unnecessary expense. Care will be taken, hereafter, that officers shall not be directed to proceed to the port of embarkation before the day

fixed for the sailing of the vessel in which they may have been ordered to take their passage; but the Commander-in-chief, aware that delays will occasionally take place, in spite of the best arrangements, and notwithstanding every precaution, has commanded me to explain, that the allowance of five shillings a-day will be granted only in case of the non-arrival of the vessel at the time proposed, or of its detention afterwards from stress of weather; and that, in all cases where the delay takes place in consequence of the necessity of repairs, from a change in the destination of the officer, or from any other cause, the probable duration of which can be ascertained, and is likely to be considerable, it will be the duty of the officer commanding on the spot to attach him to one of the corps composing the garrison, in order that he may be accommodated in barracks, and the public relieved from the expense of the daily allowance, which is to be paid only while the officer is unavoidably subjected to the expense of living at an inn.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MACDONALD, A.-G.

Officer Commanding

War Office, Jan. 23, 1843.

Sir,—With reference to the 23d clause of the passage warrant of the 19th Oct. last, I am directed to point out to you the necessity of the utmost caution being used, that officers ordered to proceed abroad upon duty, for whom passages shall have been provided, may be instructed to be at the port of embarkation in sufficient time only to enable them to embark on the day when the vessel in which they are to proceed has been appointed to sail.

The Secretary-at-War is aware that, notwithstanding every precaution, it will occasionally occur that delays will take place, in some instances even for a considerable time, and he would, therefore, submit for the consideration of his Grace the Commander-in-Chief, whether officers, when ordered to embark at a port where troops are quartered, such as Cork, Portsmouth, Plymouth, could not be directed to report themselves to the officer commanding at such port, with a view to their being attached to some regiment, and to their being admitted honorary members of a regimental mess.

The Secretary-at-War has been in communication with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in order that arrangements may be made with the owners of hired vessels for fixing as nearly as possible the day of actual departure, and their lordships have reported that they will direct every possible pains to

be taken by the Comptroller of Transports to obtain correct information of the periods at which freight-ships and transports will be ready to sail, and to apprise the Secretary-at-War thereof. In the cases of those vessels which take their departure from the port of London, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are unable to make the arrangements suggested by the Secretary-at-War for embarking passengers at Gravesend, but it will be nevertheless desirable that officers stationed at Chatham, ordered to proceed in such vessels, should remain there until the notification of the date of sailing shall have been made to them.

It is important that the boon of detention-allowance, granted by the passage warrant to the officers of the army, should be limited as strictly as possible to those cases in which the officer, by obeying the orders he receives, is deprived of the advantages of barrack accommodation, and of his economical regimental messing, and is compelled, for the uncertain period of his detention, to incur the expense of lodging and messing at an inn; and the Secretary-at-War trusts that, in order to secure to the officers of the army a continuance of this indulgence, the military authorities will afford the utmost assistance in their power to limit the expenses of this grant to cases of absolute necessity, and will instruct general officers to endeavour, by every means in their power, to relieve the public from the charge of detention money, and to protect the officers from the great additional expense they will necessarily incur if forced, while detained, to live at an inn.

I have, &c.,
(Signed)

L. SULLIVAN.

The Adjutant-General.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY—STANDARD RAISED—RECRUITING
DEPARTMENT—CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

Horse Guards, 11th February, 1843.

It having been determined that a reduction shall take place in the infantry of the army, the following regiments are gradually to reduce to 740 rank and file each.

The 1st (1st and 2d battalions), 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 24th, 26th, 27th, 30th, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 41st, 43d, 44th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 52d, 53d, 54th, 56th, 59th, 60th (1st and 2d battalions), 61st, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 72d, 73d, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 79th, 81st, 82d, 83d, 85th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 92d, and 93d. The service companies to be 540, and the depots 200 rank and file.

The 19th, 90th, 95th, and 1st battalion Rifle Brigade, will remain, as heretofore, at 800; their service companies being 600, and their depots 200, rank and file.

The 2d, 3d, 4th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 18th, 21st, 22d, 25th, 28th, 29th, 31st, 39th, 40th, 50th, 51st, 55th, 57th, 58th, 62d, 63d, 78th, 80th, 84th, 86th, 94th, 96th, 98th, and 99th, are to remain at 1000 rank and file.

The 12th, 20th, 23d, 42d, 45th, 71st, 91st, 97th, and 2d battalion Rifle Brigade will remain at 1200 rank and file. 100 supernumeraries will, however, be allowed to all regiments serving in India or China, and 30 to those serving in all other foreign stations, and the recruiting of these regiments will be regulated accordingly.

The standard for the infantry of the line (with the exception of those regiments serving in India, China, and New South Wales) will be raised to five feet six and a half inches for men, not exceeding 25, and five feet six inches for growing lads under 18 years of age. Regiments serving in India, China, and New South Wales, may take recruits at five feet six inches, but not under 18 years of age.

JOHN MACDONALD, A.-G.

MOURNING FOR THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

Horse Guards, April 25, 1843.

Her Majesty does not require that the officers of the Army shall wear any other mourning, on the present melancholy occasion of the death of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, than a black crape round the left arm, with their uniforms.

By command of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington,
Commander-in-Chief,
JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

HAMMOCKS TO BE ISSUED TO TROOPS ON BOARD SHIP.

No. 566.

General Order.

Horse Guards, 9th June, 1843.

It having been determined that the troops embarked in freight-ships and transports shall, in future, be furnished with a hammock and two blankets each, and that the use of standing bed places, or berths, shall be discontinued, excepting so far as they are necessary for the accommodation of the women and children, and of the sick, it will be the duty of the orderly officer of the

day to see that the whole of the hammocks are properly hung up before watch-setting in the evening, and that they are again neatly lashed and stowed away in the hammock nettings, or such other place as may be appropriated for their reception, an hour after sunrise, when the state of the weather will permit.

By command of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington,
 Commander-in-Chief,
 JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, MEMORANDA, &c. WOOLWICH.

MESS ALLOWANCE.

Circular Memorandum, Royal Artillery.

Woolwich, Jan. 31, 1843.

The Honourable Board of Ordnance, by letter dated Jan. 27, 1843, $\frac{T}{27}$ have notified that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have directed the Commissioners and Collectors of Taxes to exempt mess allowance of the officers of the Royal Artillery from assessment, under the Income Tax; the order of the 24th November, 1842, is, therefore, cancelled, and the decision now communicated is to be circulated to the several stations, at home and abroad, and acknowledged in the monthly returns from the officers commanding, in like manner as the general orders of the regiment.

(Signed) H. D. Ross,
 Deputy Adjutant-General.

CLOTHING.

General Order.

Feb. 27, 1843.

It appearing, by a representation from the paymasters of the regiment, that in several companies of artillery at foreign stations 3s. 5d. instead of 2s. 11d. has been drawn for making up each of the suits sent out in material, the Honourable Board of Ordnance, by letter dated Feb. 13, 1843, C 68, have observed that, in the proposition of the late Deputy Adjutant-General, whereon the Board's order of April 12, 1839, S 374, was given for resuming the measure of sending out five suits not made up, to companies serving abroad; it was distinctly stated, that the men having the clothing made for them would have to pay 6d. as their share of the expense, leaving 2s. 11d. as the charge to be defrayed by the Government; and, therefore, the overcharge on this head cannot be admitted in the public account. By the Finance regulations, 3s. 5d. is the sum allowed for making an

entire suit of clothing; but the general principle of requiring a soldier to contribute 6*d.* towards the making up of his clothing, by General Order, 15th Jan. 1839, equally applies to suits sent in material; in all instances, therefore, in which 3*s.* 5*d.* has been charged to the public, the difference in each case, amounting to 6*d.* a suit, must be refunded.

(Signed) H. D. Ross,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

CROSS OF BILBOA.

General Order.

March 22, 1843.

The Master-General has received the following communication from the Secretary of State, which he desires to be issued in General Orders to the Royal Artillery.

(Signed) H. D. Ross,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

Whitehall, Feb. 25, 1843.

Sir,—The Queen of Spain having conferred the Cross of Bilboa upon the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Royal Artillery designated in the accompanying list, in approbation of their services during the operations for the relief of that fortress in the year 1836, I have the honour to acquaint you that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men in question, to accept and wear that decoration.

I have, &c.,
JAMES GRAHAM.

The Master-General of the Ordnance.

The following extract of the return made from the Deputy Adjutant-General's Office, dated Woolwich, October 20, 1840, accompanied the letter from the Secretary of State, and is a nominal List of the Royal Artillery who served at Bilboa in December, 1836.

Bt.-Maj. J. N. Colquhoun,	Gunner and Driver
Lieutenant R. Basset,	" F. Holt,
Serjeant H. Ormrod,	" P. M'Laughlin,
Bombadier G. Gurnett,	" J. Huggions,
Gunner and Driver	" P. Young,
" G. Hunter,	" W. Cassin,
" R. Carmichael,	C. Tayler,
" T. Coleman,	G. Lander,
" J. Lee,	A. M'Master,
" G. Runnett,	J. Hill,
" E. Curson,	J. Spring.

The medals for the above-named officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, are made of solid silver, and the cross is again crossed with miniature representations of the ordnance arms, with a castellated representation in the centre. These medals are different and more elaborately finished than those recently given of the class of Isabella II., which are also made of solid silver and very closely resemble a Maltese cross. Several of the men have both medals. The medals would have been delivered sooner had it not been that the first series sent to this country were lost, by the vessel in which they were shipped being wrecked on her progress to England.

RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

General Order.

May 8, 1843.

The annexed letter from the War-Office, communicating the terms on which contracts have been entered into for the conveyance of troops upon the London and Dover, and also upon the Chester and Birkenhead Railways, is promulgated in General Orders. The Honourable Board having by letter, dated 28th April 1843, W 139, directed the same to be made applicable to the Royal Artillery.

A copy of the above communication to be appended to the passage regulations, dated War-Office, 9th November 1841.

(Signed) H. D. Ross,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

Sir,—I am directed to acquaint you that contracts for the conveyance of military upon the London and Dover, and also upon the Chester and Birkenhead Railways, have been entered into. The terms are the same as on the London and Birmingham line, for which see page 23 of the passage regulations of the 9th November, 1841, except that on the Dover line, officers are allowed only one cwt. of baggage free of charge, and the excess is to be paid for at the rate of one penny per lb. On the Chester and Birkenhead line the charge for officers is 2d. per mile, and the charge for baggage a halfpenny per lb. for the excess above one cwt.

The stations on the London and Dover line which is at present only completed to Ashford are:—

London to Newcross	3 miles.	London to Hardstone Road	45 miles.
„ Croydon	10½	Marden	50 „
„ Reigate	21	Staplehurst	53 „
„ Goodstone	26	Headcombe	56 „
„ Edenbridge	31	Plenkley	61 „
„ Penhurst	36	Ashford	66 „
„ Tunbridge	40		

The stations on the Chester and Birkenhead Railway are:—

Chester and Birkenhead ..	14½ miles.	Chester and Sutton	7½ miles.
„ Babington ..	12½ „	„ Nottingham	2½ „
„ Horton	8½ „		

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. MARSHALL.

The Secretary to the Ordnance.

GOOD CONDUCT PAY.

General Order.

Woolwich, June 19, 1843.

Different views being entertained on several clauses of the Good Conduct Regulations, as to the dates on which soldiers are entitled to receive increase of good conduct pay, some officers being of opinion that the several rates of pay should be drawn on the completion of periods of service, while other officers conceive that from the date of the Regimental Board only such increased allowance is admissible, and it being desirable that uniformity of practice should prevail, the following Rules are to be observed, viz.—

1. Article 26 of the Good Conduct Regulations, and article 2 of the Instructions, apply only to *men on their relinquishing their additional pay* for good conduct pay; and, after they have so relinquished and established their claim to the latter, they are in the same position as men enlisted under the Good Conduct Regulations (vide articles 19 and 20), and entitled to claim all further increase, agreeably to articles 3, 4, and 5 thereof.

2. The services, however, of every soldier claiming to be removed from a lower to a higher class of good conduct pay are to be investigated by a board of officers, and by which his claim will be established; but the date on which he will commence to receive the pay must be regulated by service, and not by the date of the Regimental Board.

3. Men who enlisted prior to the 25th March, 1829, are entitled to reckon service from the first of the quarter in which they enlisted, although they may have relinquished additional to good conduct pay.

(Signed)

H. D. Ross,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

INDIA.

CAPTAIN W. ANDERSON.

Head-quarters, Camp, Esi-khan-ke-kote, Jan. 12, 1843.

At a general court-martial reassembled at Ferozepore on Wednesday, January 4, 1843, Captain William Anderson, 59th Regiment Native Infantry, placed in arrest by order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, was arraigned on the following charges :—

Charges.—1st. For conduct most disgraceful to the character of an officer, in having, at Khoord Cabul, on the 9th January, 1842, during the retreat of the British force from Cabul towards Hindostan, in the presence of the enemy, abandoned the 2d Regiment of Cavalry, in the service of the late Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, forming a portion of the said force, and of which he was the commanding officer, and sought personal protection in the camp of Sirdar Mahomed Akhbar Khan, the leader of the enemy.

2d. For not having returned to the British force when ordered to do so, on the same day, by the late Major-General Elphinstone, C.B., commanding the said force; by which disobedience of orders, he, Captain Anderson, became a prisoner in the hands of the enemy.

Finding.—The court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Captain William Anderson, of the 59th Regiment Native Infantry, is,—

On the 1st charge, Not Guilty.

On the 2d charge, Not Guilty.

And the court do, accordingly, most full and most honourably acquit the prisoner, Captain William Anderson, of the charges preferred against him.

Approved and confirmed,

J. NICOLLS, General and Commander-in-Chief.

January 10, 1843.

CAPTAIN F. T. BOYD.

Before the same court-martial, on the same day, Captain Francis Turnley Boyd, 65th Native Infantry, Assistant Commissary-General, placed in arrest by order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, was arraigned on the following charges :—

Charges.—1st. For conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer, in having, at Khoord Cabul, on the 9th of January, 1842, during the retreat of the British force from Cabul towards Hin-

dostan, in the presence of the enemy, to which force he was principal commissariat officer, abandoned the said force, and sought personal protection in the camp of Sirdar Mahomed Akhbar Khan, the leader of the enemy.

2d. For not having returned to the said force when ordered to do so, on the same day, by the late Major-General Elphinstone, C.B., commanding the said force; by which said disobedience of orders, he, Captain Boyd, became a prisoner in the hands of the enemy.

Finding.—The court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner, Captain Francis Turnley Boyd, of the 65th Native Infantry, Assistant-Commissary-General, is,—

On the 1st charge, Not Guilty.

On the 2d charge, Not Guilty.

And the court do, accordingly, most fully and most honourably acquit the prisoner, Captain Francis Turnley Boyd, of the charges preferred against him.

Approved and confirmed,

J. NICOLLS, General,
and Commander-in-Chief.

January 10, 1843.

CAPTAIN C. TROUP.

Before the same court-martial, reassembled on the 5th January, 1843, Captain Colin Troup, 48th Native Infantry, placed in arrest by order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, was arraigned on the following charge :—

Charge.—For conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer, in having, at Khoord Cabul, on the 9th January, 1842, during the retreat of the British force from Cabul towards Hindostan, in the presence of the enemy, abandoned the troops of the late Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, which formed a portion of the said force, and of which troops he was brigadier-major, and sought personal protection from Sirdar Mahomed Akhbar Khan, the chief leader of the enemy.

Finding.—The court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Captain Colin Troup, of the 48th Regiment Native Infantry, is not guilty of the charge preferred against him; and the court do, accordingly, most fully and most honourably acquit the prisoner of the charge.

Approved and confirmed,

J. NICOLLS, General,
and Commander-in-Chief.

January 11, 1843.

LIEUTENANT EYRE.

Before the same court-martial reassembled, on the 5th day of January, 1843, Lieutenant Vincent Eyre, of the Regiment of Artillery, placed in arrest by order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, was arraigned on the following charge :—

Charge.—For conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer, in having, at Khoord Cabul, on 9th January, 1842, during the retreat of the British force from Cabul towards Hindostan, in the

presence of the enemy, abandoned the said force, and sought personal protection in the camp of Sirdar Mahomed Akhbar Khan, the leader of the enemy.

Finding.—The court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion that the prisoner Lieutenant Vincent Eyre, of the Regiment of Artillery, is not guilty of the charge preferred against him, and the court do, accordingly, most fully and most honourably acquit the prisoner of the charge.

Approved and confirmed,

J. NICOLLS, General,
and Commander-in-Chief.

January 11, 1843.

BREVET-CAPTAIN R. WALLER.

Before the same court-martial, reassembled on Friday, the 6th of January, 1843, Brevet-Captain Robert Waller, of the 1st troop, 1st brigade Horse Artillery, placed in arrest by order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer, in having, at Khoord Cabul, on 9th January, 1842, during the retreat of the British forces from Cabul towards Hindostan, in presence of the enemy, abandoned the said force, and sought personal protection in the camp of Sirdar Mahomed Akhbar Khan, the leader of the enemy.

Finding.—The court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion that the prisoner, Brevet-Captain Robert Waller, of the 1st troop 1st brigade Horse Artillery, is not guilty of the charge preferred against him; and the court do, accordingly, most fully and most honourably acquit the prisoner of the charge.

Approved and confirmed,

J. NICOLLS, General,
and Commander-in-Chief.

January 11, 1843.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—I am most fully convinced, by the evidence produced upon these five trials, that these officers, Captains Anderson, Boyd, and Troup, Brevet-Captain Waller, and Lieutenant Eyre, had each and all of them, full and sufficient authority to repair to the protection of Mahomed Akhbar Khan; and I fully concur in the honourable acquittal pronounced in each case by the court.

It is equally borne out by the evidence, that Captains Anderson and Boyd could not have returned from Akhbar's bivouac to the head-quarters of the force, according to the orders sent them to do so.

J. NICOLLS, General,
and Commander-in-Chief.

The five officers above named are released from arrest, and directed to return to their duty.

COLONEL PALMER.

The following are the charges against Colonel Palmer, who has also been most honourably acquitted:—

1st. For having, on or about 6th March, 1842, shamefully delivered up to the enemy the fortress and post of Ghuznee, of which he was commanding officer, and which it was his duty to defend.

2d. For having, on or about 10th March, 1842, at Ghuznee, been taken prisoner by want of due precaution.

3d. For having, on the same occasion, by want of due precaution, and by his authority and example, caused the European commissioned officers of the regiment to fall into the hands of the enemy, thereby leaving the regiment without a proper commander, under circumstances of great danger and difficulty.

Finding.—The court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Palmer, of the 27th Regiment of Native Infantry, is,—

On the 1st charge, Not Guilty.

On the 2d charge, Not Guilty.

On the 3d charge, Not Guilty.

And the court do, accordingly, most fully and most honourably acquit the prisoner, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Palmer, of the 27th Regiment of Native Infantry, of the whole and every part of the charges preferred against him.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed)

J. NICOLLS, General,
and Commander-in-Chief in India.

January 14, 1843.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.—I entirely and heartily concur in the justice of this honourable verdict, the circumstances under which Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer surrendered Ghuznee to the Affghans having been such as he could neither control, alter, or alleviate.

The Lieutenant-Colonel is to return to his duty.

(Signed)

J. NICOLLS, General,
and Commander-in-Chief in India.

MAJOR POTTINGER.

Camp, Futtehpore, January 21, 1843.

The Governor-General directs the publication of the following paragraph, concluding the report of the court of inquiry into the conduct of Major E. Pottinger, C.B.—

The court, adverting to documents which have been laid before it in course of this inquiry, cannot conclude its proceedings without expressing a strong conviction that, throughout the whole period of

the painful position in which Major Pottinger was so unexpectedly placed, his conduct was marked by a degree of energy and manly firmness, that stamps his character as one worthy of high admiration.

T. H. MADDOCK.

MAJOR-GENERAL SHELTON.

Head-Quarters, Camp Sirhind, Jan. 31, 1843.

At a general court-martial assembled at Loodianah on Friday, the 20th day of January, 1843, Colonel John Shelton, of her Majesty's 44th Regiment of Foot, and Major-General in the East Indies, placed in arrest by order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st. For having, during the time he was in command of a body of troops in the Bala Hissar of Cabul, between the 2d and 9th of November, 1841, and subsequently, after his return to the cantonments, on or about the 11th of November, 1841, prematurely, and without authority, given orders for the emptying of ammunition wagons, for the purpose of being refilled with grain for the artillery horses; the making up of bags to contain food for the men, European and native, and the horses of the cavalry, and other preparations for retreat from Affghanistan, no instruction to that effect having been issued either by the chief political or military authorities, and such order being calculated to create alarm and despondency in the troops.

2d. For having, on or about the 10th of November, 1841, in the presence and within the hearing of the men of a detachment which had been immediately before dismissed from parade, made use of highly disrespectful language with reference to the late Major-General W. K. Elphinstone, C.B., then commanding the troops in Affghanistan.

3d. For having, on or about the period between the 11th and the 23d of December, 1841, during the time that negotiations were going on between the envoy at the court of Cabul, and the insurgent chiefs, for the cessation of hostilities, unwarrantably entered into a clandestine correspondence with Mahomed Akhbar Khan, one of the said chiefs, with the view to procuring a supply of forage for his own horses.

4th. For having, at Jugdaluck, on the 12th of January, 1842, during the retreat of the British forces from Cabul towards Hindostan, suffered himself to be taken prisoner by want of due precaution.

Finding.—The court, upon the evidence before them, do find as follows:—

On the 1st charge, that the prisoner, Major-General John Shelton, of her Majesty's 44th Regiment, did give the orders for preparations for a retreat from Affghanistan mentioned in the charge; but the court find, that the orders were not given prematurely, nor without authority, nor in the absence of instructions

from the chief authorities, and that the orders given were not calculated to create alarm and despondency in the troops; the court, accordingly, find Major-General Shelton Not Guilty of the charge, and acquit him accordingly.

On the 2d charge, that the said Major-General Shelton is Not Guilty, and the court acquit him of the charge accordingly.

On the 3d charge, that the said Major-General is Guilty.

On the 4th charge, that the said Major-General Shelton is Not Guilty; and the court do fully and honourably acquit him of this charge.

In regard to the third charge, the court, being of opinion that the matter was disposed of, at the time, by the censure for its impropriety by competent authority, abstain from passing any sentence against Major-General Shelton.

Confirmed,

J. NICOLLS, General,
and Commander-in-Chief in India.

Remarks by the Court.—The court deem it an act of justice to the witnesses examined before them, on the prosecution, to record the expression of their regret at the terms in which Major-General Shelton has alluded to them in his defence; but the court cannot close their proceedings without expressing their conviction that Major-General Shelton was placed under circumstances, at Cabul, of a most unexpected, unusual, difficult, and distressing nature, and that the evidence and documents before the court exhibit proof, on his part, of very considerable exertion in his arduous position, of personal gallantry of the highest kind, and of noble devotion as a soldier.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.—I concur in the finding of the court upon the first charge, excepting that part in which it is implied that “instructions” to prepare for retreat had been, at some time anterior to the 11th of November, given by the chief authorities.

No trace of written instructions can be found in these proceedings, neither does Major-General Shelton bring forward the name of any officer by whom such were delivered to him, nor give the substance of such orders.

The grounds on which this construction has been founded are the following:—That Major-General Elphinstone was present when Sir W. M’Naghten expressed dissatisfaction at any arrangement being made for preparing bags, and did not censure Major-General Shelton for having issued such order without his sanction.

2dly. That the mention of retreat had been introduced into letters, which passed between the envoy and general, before Major-General Shelton returned from the Bala Hissar, on the 9th of November, and again in his presence, on the 11th of November, or thereabouts.

3dly. That Major-General Shelton asserts, that Major-General Elphinstone gave him instructions to cause preparations for retreat

to be made; of which assertion the court have given him the benefit.

Still the issue of any such instructions, either by the envoy or general, is not made clear; and, in the case of Sir W. M'Naghten, the framing, even the proposing, any such order was more than doubtful.

The finding upon the third charge is quite in accordance with the evidence; but I fully approve of the court's declining to pass any sentence thereon.

The Major-General's acquittal on the fourth charge is most satisfactory and complete.

Major-General Shelton is to be immediately released from arrest, and to follow the remainder of her Majesty's 44th Regiment to Great Britain.

J. NICOLLS, General,
and Commander-in-Chief in India.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

H. G. SMITH, Major-Gen.
Adjutant-General of her Majesty's Forces in India.

CAPTAIN K. CAMPBELL.—*45th Bengal Native Infantry.*

Head-Quarters, Camp, Deyrah, 23d Feb.

At a general court-martial, assembled at Benares, on Monday, 16th January, 1843, Captain K. Campbell, 45th Native Infantry, placed in arrest by order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer, in having addressed a public letter to Lieutenant A. Fraser, acting adjutant of the regiment, dated Juanpore, 19th November, 1842, containing most disrespectful and contumacious observations on the opinions and orders of his superior officer, Colonel C. R. Skardon, commanding the 45th Native Infantry.

Finding.—The court finds the prisoner, Captain K. Campbell, guilty of the charge preferred against him, with the exception of the words “and contumacious,” of which they acquit him.

Sentence.—The court, having found the prisoner guilty, to the extent above recorded, do sentence him to be severely reprimanded, in such manner as his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct.

Revised Finding and Sentence.—The court, having reconsidered their finding and sentence, beg, with every deference to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to adhere to the same.

Confirmed, &c.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.—The Commander-in-Chief's opinion on this case being much at variance with the finding of the court, which acquitted the prisoner of using contuma-

cious observations, his Excellency must again express his disapprobation of that part of their verdict.

Captain Campbell, officially, in writing, calls his commanding officer's remarks "extraordinary opinions." He says, also, to the Adjutant, "I will not take the trouble of shewing how untenable this opinion is." Again, "The last paragraph of your letter was not required." No officer who has served twenty-one months (not twenty-one years) in this, or any army, should be ignorant of the extreme disrespect with which Captain Campbell dared, in those expressions, to treat his commanding officer. The excuses offered in his defence are, that he wrote in a moment of irritation, and that he would have withdrawn the offensive letter had the opportunity been given him. The Commander-in-Chief cannot accept either. Irritation with senior officers, on duty, is indefensible; and to write impertinent letters, in the chance of being allowed to retract, equally so. Upon the second excuse, too, his Excellency must further remark, that when an opportunity of retracting was permitted (in his defence), Captain Campbell, so far from withdrawing or explaining away what was offensive, has, in several places, supported his error. "His opinions," he says, "were consistent with honest retort in self-defence." No army can stand if all are allowed to feel and act in this way, and this unmilitary expression is most highly condemned.

The reprimand, which his Excellency desires to convey in the above remarks, having been read to Captain Campbell by the officer commanding at Benares, at his quarters, Captain Campbell is to be released, and to return to his duty.

LIEUT.-BREV.-CAP. J. SISSMORE.—23d Native Infantry.

Head-Quarters, April 18th, 1843.

At a general court-martial, assembled at Fort William, on Monday, the 27th March, 1843, Lieutenant-Brevet-Captain James Sissmore, 23d Native Infantry, lately attached to the volunteer regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charges.—1st. For disgraceful conduct, in having, on board the transport ship *Maria*, in Chusan Harbour, on the evening of the 15th of June, 1842, been drunk, and grossly abused the first and second officers of the said ship, and challenged them to fight him.

2d. For having, on board the said ship, in Chusan Harbour, on the evening of the 17th of June, 1842, broken his arrest four several times.

3d. For having, on the same evening, on board the said ship, when repeatedly remonstrated with for breaking his arrest by his superior officer, Captain Platt, of the 23d Native Infantry, attached to the volunteer regiment, and commanding the troops on board the

Maria, publicly defied his authority, and pertinaciously refused to obey his orders.

Finding.—The court are of opinion that Lieutenant and Brevet Captain James Sissmore, 23d Native Infantry, lately attached to the volunteer regiment, is, on the first charge, guilty of “disgraceful conduct, in having, on board the transport ship Maria, in Chusan Harbour, on the 15th June, 1842, been drunk,” but acquit him of the remainder of the charge.

On the second and third charges, guilty.

Sentence.—The Court sentence the prisoner, Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain James Sissmore, to be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, General,
and Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

The Major-General, commanding the presidency division, will be pleased to report the day on which this confirmed sentence may be made known to Brevet-Captain Sissmore, and to cause his name to be struck off the rolls of the 23d Native Infantry from the same date.

ENSIGN E. DANSEY.—1st Bombay European Regiment.

Head-Quarters, Mohabuleshwar, 8th May, 1843.

At an European general court-martial, assembled at Poonah, on Tuesday, the 2d of May, 1843, and of which Colonel J. Townsend, of her Majesty's 14th Light Infantry, was president, Ensign E. Dansey, 1st Bombay European Regiment, was tried on the following charge, viz.—

For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman,

In having, about the hour of ten o'clock on the night of the 7th instant, when at the mess-table of the Bombay European regiment, struck Ensign Herne, of the same regiment.

(Signed) M. SOPPITT, Lieut.-Col.

Commanding 1st Bombay European Regiment.

Camp, Poona, 10th April, 1843.

Upon which charge, the court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—The court is of opinion that the prisoner, Ensign E. Dansey, 1st Bombay European Regiment, is guilty of the charge preferred against him, and does, therefore, adjudge him to be suspended from rank and pay, as an ensign, for the term of two months, and to be severely reprimanded at such time and place as his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct.

(Signed) T. TOWNSEND, Colonel,
14th Light Dragoons, and President.

I approve the finding and confirm the sentence.

(Signed) T. M'MAHON, Lieut.-Gen.
and Commander-in-Chief.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.—The very lenient punishment awarded by the court has, as I collect from an attentive perusal of the proceedings and other documents, been induced, from the youth and inexperience of Ensign Dansey, and from the deep contrition expressed by him for his misconduct; I shall, therefore, only desire that the Major-General commanding at Poonah will be pleased to assemble the officers of the 1st European Regiment, for the purpose of reading to the ensign the finding and award of the court; with my observation thereupon, after which the Major-General will severely reprimand that officer, according to the terms of the sentence.

(Signed) THOMAS M'MAHON, Lieut.-Gen.
and Commander-in-Chief.

The suspension awarded to Ensign Dansey will take effect from the date this order is published at Poonah, which is to be reported to the Adjutant-General of the army.

LIEUTENANT J. PIPER.—26th Regiment.

The Commander-in-Chief having had the honour to lay before the Queen the proceedings of a general court-martial held at Chatham on the 6th of September 1843, and continued by adjournment to the 9th of the same month, for the trial of Lieutenant John Piper, of the 26th, or Cameronian Regiment, who was arraigned upon the under-mentioned charges, viz.—

First charge.—For having been drunk and absent from his duty, when officer of the watch, on board the ship "John Wickliffe," on the night of the 25th of April, 1843.

Second charge.—For having been drunk when in arrest on board the said ship "John Wickliffe," on the night of the 30th June, 1843, and for having rushed, whilst so drunk, on to the poop or deck of the said ship, with a drawn sword in his hand, and when asked by the sentry to give up the sword, for having threatened to run him through the body, at the same time pushing him back; and for having conducted himself in a most outrageous and insubordinate manner towards Captain Thompson and Captain Gregg, of the 26th, Cameronian Regiment, his superior officers, using towards them opprobrious and threatening language, and holding his drawn sword in a menacing manner at the said Captain Gregg, and having refused, when ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Pratt, 26th, Cameronian Regiment, his immediate commanding officer, to give up the said drawn sword, for holding it up in a menacing position at the said commanding officer, using towards him opprobrious and threatening language, and stating, amongst other things, that he would throw the said Lieutenant-Colonel Pratt overboard.

Third charge.—For having, at or about the 7th of August, when permitted, he being at the time in arrest, to proceed to

Chatham Barracks, there to report his arrival as an officer under arrest, and which he failed to do, gone to Fort Pitt, and obtained from the paymaster of the Invalid Depot there the sum of 40*l.* or thereabout, falsely stating it to be for the use of the 26th Regiment, and signing a receipt to that purport, whereas he had no authority to receive such money, nor had any authority to receive the same been given him by Lieutenant-Colonel Pratt.

Fourth charge.—For having, on or about the afternoon of the 7th of August, appeared in Chatham Barracks, in rear of the detachment of the 26th Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Pratt, in a state of intoxication, such conduct being scandalous, infamous, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision :—

The court, having fully weighed and most maturely considered the whole of the evidence adduced in support of the prosecution, together with what the accused has stated in his defence, is of opinion that he (Lieutenant John Piper) is Guilty of the first charge ; and also Guilty of the second charge, with the exception of so much of the said charge as accused the prisoner of rushing upon the poop or deck of the said ship with a drawn sword in his hand, it appearing to the court that the sword he then had in his hand was not actually drawn at that moment. On the third and fourth charge he is Guilty. The court having found the accused Guilty of the whole of the charges as exhibited against him, with the exception of so much of the second charge as before stated, and which being in breach of the articles of war, does, in virtue thereof, sentence him, the said accused Lieutenant John Piper, of the 26th Regiment, to be cashiered.

Her Majesty was pleased to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the court.

J. MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

MAJOR B. SETON, *Town-Major of Bombay.*

A general court-martial assembled at Poonah, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1843, by virtue of a warrant under the hand and seal of his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir T. M'Mahon, Bart. K.C.B. Commander-in-Chief.

Major Bruce Seton, Town-Major of Bombay, was arraigned on the following charges, preferred by Colonel S. Hughes, C.B. Commandant of the Garrison of Bombay :—

First.—For highly unofficerlike conduct in having conducted himself in the Medical Board Office in Bombay, on 17th March, 1843, in a most disrespectful manner to me, his superior officer,

and at that time, in one respect, his immediate commanding officer, as he was then officiating as fort-adjutant.

Second.—For highly dishonourable conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances :—

1st. In having wilfully and knowingly transmitted to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the fort and garrison of Bombay, a memorandum, dated Bombay, 18th March, 1843, containing a false and unfounded statement of what had taken place between me and him at the Medical Board Office on the preceding day; and particularly in having therein falsely, and without the least foundation, asserted, that I did on that occasion use oaths, coarse and violent language, and threatening gestures, when addressing him, and that I did then and there offer him an outrage, and most grossly and gratuitously insult him.

2d. In having, in the said memorandum, wilfully and knowingly asserted falsely, that, during the discussion which took place between us, in the Medical Board Office, on 17th March, 1843, I did demand from him private satisfaction.

3d. In having, at a court of inquiry, held at Bombay on 29th March, 1843, wilfully and knowingly repeated the aforesaid false and unfounded assertions in the questions put by him to the witnesses who were then and there examined, thereby endeavouring to create an impression or belief that what occurred between us at the Medical Board Office on 17th March, 1843, had actually taken place in the manner most falsely set forth in the memorandum transmitted by him to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the fort and garrison of Bombay.

S. HUGHES, Colonel,
Commandant of the Garrison.

Bombay, 11th April, 1843.

Witnesses were examined at great length, and the prisoner addressed the court.

The following is the finding :—

The court, on the evidence before it, is of opinion as follows :—

That the prisoner, Major Bruce Seton, Town-Major of Bombay, is Not Guilty of the first charge preferred against him.

With respect to the first instance of the second charge, the court is of opinion that the memorandum therein specified, dated Bombay, 18th March, 1843, does not contain a false and unfounded statement of what had taken place between Colonel Hughes, C.B. and Major Seton, at the Medical Board Office, on the preceding day, except so far as relates to oaths having been then used by the former officer. But the court, taking into consideration the excitement caused in the mind of the prisoner by the altercation, is of opinion, that the allegation on the above point set forth in the memorandum, although unsupported, was not know-

ingly falsely made, and does, therefore, attach no criminality to the same.

The court is of opinion, that the prisoner is Not Guilty of the second instance of the second charge.

That he is Not Guilty of the third instance of the second charge.

The court, therefore, fully and honourably acquits Major Bruce Seton, Town-Major of Bombay, of dishonourable conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, as set forth in this charge.

J. TOWNSEND, Colonel of the
14th Light Dragoons, and President.
W. OGILVIE, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Judge-Advocate-General of the Army.

Approved and confirmed,

THOMAS M'MAHON, Lieutenant-General
and Commander-in-Chief.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.—The charges which have now been judicially investigated were, in the first instance, transmitted by Colonel Hughes to the head-quarters of the Army through the adjutant-general, before any opinion had been pronounced by me on the circumstances out of which they had arisen, and which were then under my consideration. They were, therefore, returned, with an intimation of the impropriety and irregularity of the proceedings, which, from the tenor of the letter accompanying them, assumed the unwarrantable and unofficerlike privilege of dictating to me, as Commander-in-Chief, the adoption of what Colonel Hughes deemed the only mode of bringing the matter to a satisfactory termination; and the same objectionable strain of remarks was persisted in by him in a letter of the 15th of April last, and also in the reply at this trial, disregarding the specific regulations in force in this army:—"That an officer has no right to demand a court-martial either on himself or on others, the granting of a trial resting solely in the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief."

After an attentive consideration of the very unbecoming altercation which had taken place between two officers of rank, holding responsible situations on the garrison-staff of this presidency, which received my marked animadversion, it did not appear to me that either the good of the service, or a just regard to the honour and character of the individuals themselves, required an appeal to a formal military tribunal; and nothing which has since occurred has changed my view of the correctness of the course of procedure then adopted.

The above decision was immediately communicated to the parties concerned, and the matter was considered to have been finally disposed of, and consigned to the oblivion which the nature of the circumstances rendered most desirable, when, after an interval

of two months, Colonel Hughes, without any fresh cause, took upon himself to circulate, in a printed form, a portion of the papers relating to the case, including the present charges.

This publication (for to designate the mode of circulation by another name would be a perversion of the ordinary acceptation of the term) was soon brought to the notice of Major Seton, by whom a trial was solicited in vindication of his character, and, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, his request was granted. The fact, therefore, is, that instead of Major Seton having been alone the occasion of this trial, as is alleged by Colonel Hughes in his opening address, the matter has been urged forward by the latter officer in a manner in every respect opposed to the first principles of military subordination, and which may ultimately lead to such further measures as may be considered necessary for the support of discipline.

The result of the trial is now published, and to the full and honourable acquittal of Major Seton by a court-martial, composed of experienced and intelligent officers, I have given my approval and confirmation.

THOMAS M'MAHON, Lieutenant-General,
and Commander-in-Chief.

Major Seton is accordingly released from arrest.

LIEUTENANT F. C. W. FITZPATRICK.

Before the same court-martial, assembled on the 17th of May, 1843, Lieutenant Frederick Charles White Fitzpatrick, of her Majesty's 57th regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following—

Charge.—For conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Fort St. George, Madras, on the 4th May, 1843, been in a state of intoxication when in attendance at the mess-house of her Majesty's 57th Regiment of Foot, for the purpose of taking his seat as a member of a regimental court-martial, which had been then and there ordered to assemble in regimental orders of the preceding day, and of which, in the same orders, he, Lieutenant Fitzpatrick, had been nominated a member.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

Finding.—The court is of opinion that the prisoner is Guilty of the charge.

Sentence.—The court, having found the prisoner Guilty, as above stated, doth sentence him, the said F. C. W. Fitzpatrick, lieutenant of her Majesty's 57th Regiment of Foot, to be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed)

J. NICOLLS,
General and Commander-in-Chief.

10th June, 1843.

LIEUTENANT L. SMITH.

Head-Quarters, Simla, June 13.

At a general court-martial, holden at Fort St. George, on the 17th May, 1843, Lieutenant Leonard Smith, of her Majesty's 57th regiment of foot, was arraigned on the following—

Charge.—For conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Fort St. George, Madras, on the 4th May, 1843, been in a state of intoxication when in attendance at the mess-house of her Majesty's 57th regiment of Foot, for the purpose of taking his seat as a member of a regimental court-martial, which had been then and there ordered to assemble in regimental orders of the preceding day, and of which, in the same orders, he, Lieutenant Smith, had been nominated a member.

The above being in breach of the articles of war.

Finding.—The court is of opinion that the prisoner is Guilty of the charge.

Sentence.—The court, having found the prisoner Guilty, as above stated, doth sentence him, the said Lieutenant Leonard Smith, to be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed)

J. NICOLLS,

General and Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

10th June, 1843.

His Excellency, Lieutenant-General the Marquess of Tweeddale, is requested to report to the adjutant-general and to the military secretary the day on which the sentence may be published at the head-quarters of her Majesty's 57th Regiment, and to order that Lieutenant Smith's name may be struck off on that day.

CORNET F. B. GREVILLE.

Head-Quarters, Simla, June 13.

At a general court-martial, reassembled at Cawnpore, on the 29th May, 1843, Cornet Frederick Brooke Greville, 11th Regiment Light Cavalry, was arraigned on the following—

Charges.—1st. For having been drunk, when regimental officer of the day at Cawnpore, on the 3d May, 1843.

2d. For having, on the same day, proceeded in a state of intoxication to the mess-house of her Majesty's 9th Lancers, at Cawnpore, where he had been invited to dinner, and conducted himself in such a manner at the table as to render it necessary to remove him from the room.

Finding.—The court are of opinion that the prisoner is Guilty of both the charges preferred against him.

Sentence.—The court sentence the prisoner, Cornet F. B. Greville, 11th Regiment Light Cavalry, to be dismissed from the service of the East India Company.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed)

J. NICOLLS,

General and Commander-in-Chief in India.

10th June, 1843.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

—If there had been any reasonable ground of hope that Cornet Greville would have profited by an extension of leniency to him on this occasion, the Commander-in-Chief would have made allowance for that officer's youth; but he must recollect that, six months ago, some highly reprehensible conduct on his part was overlooked, in the earnest desire that repentance and amendment would have followed. His Excellency's wishes have been disappointed, and he confirms the sentence in order to prevent the army from being disgraced a third time by Mr. Greville.

The officer commanding the 11th regiment of Light Cavalry will be pleased to strike that officer's name off the rolls on the day this order may be published at Cawnpore, and to report the same to the adjutant-general.

CAPTAIN G. YOUNG.—31st Regiment.

At a general court-martial, assembled at Umballa, on the 5th day of June, 1843, Captain George Dobson Young was arraigned on the following—

Charge.—For highly unbecoming conduct, on the 18th of April, 1843, at Khytul, in the following instances:—

1st. In having failed to report to the officer commanding in the fort of Khytul, or to the political authority in charge of the same, that he had received information of treasure being concealed in a tykhana, or place under ground, within the fort, and in having, without authority, proceeded thither with several officers and native servants to search for the treasure; and having dug through a wall in prosecution of his search, which led to portions of the treasure being unwarrantably abstracted from the said tykhana.

2d. In having proceeded into the said tykhana, as above mentioned, notwithstanding that two native sentries were posted there to prevent the ingress of any person.

3d. In having, though aware that his own servant and other persons possessed portions of the treasure abstracted, made no report to that effect, and taken no means to cause the restoration of the money, till he was informed that the existence of the treasure had been previously known to the political authority.

Finding.—The court are of opinion that the prisoner, Captain Young, is Not Guilty of the first part of the first instance, but

Guilty of the remaining portion, viz., "and in having, without authority, proceeded thither, with several other officers and native servants, to search for the treasure, and having dug through a wall in the prosecution of his search, which led to portions of the treasure being unwarrantably abstracted from the said tykhana." That he is Not Guilty of the 2d instance. That he is Not Guilty of the 3d instance of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—The court, having found the prisoner Not Guilty of the first part of the first instance, Not Guilty of the second instance, Not Guilty of the third instance of the charge, do honourably acquit him of the same; the court, having found the prisoner Guilty of so much of the first instance of the charge, beg to express their conviction that he was impelled to the search for treasure by no dishonourable or unworthy motives, and that his conduct in so doing can only be accounted as amounting to an error in judgment, to which they attach no criminality.

Finding only approved,

(Signed) J. NICOLLS,

General and Commander-in-Chief in India.

16th June, 1843.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

—The Commander-in-Chief cannot concur with the court in not attaching criminality to that portion of the 1st instance of which they have found Captain Young guilty. Were the verdict approved as it now stands, an officer with impunity might search for treasure in a fort under civil charge two days after its evacuation; might pass by sentries said to be posted to prevent such attempts in the lower orders, and, when the civil officer is hastily coming to look after the treasure, he might collect and restore what had been abstracted.

Captain Young gives a motive for his proceedings, not exactly in accordance with the court's opinion, that he merely erred in judgment; he looked for treasure in the hope of obtaining a percentage on what he discovered. His Excellency considers this an excuse unworthy of an old officer, unless he had been encouraged to search with that view by the civil authority, in whose care the fort and all it contained then was. Captain Young had no right to make such search; and his idea of percentage, already objected to, ought never to have been entertained in a case where the prize-money could not be claimed.

So much obloquy and misrepresentation attend generally such seizures of money, that the Commander-in-Chief recommends Captain Young and all other officers to abstain from searching for it without authority; some part of it may adhere, certainly, to those who find it, but envy, evil report, detraction, and censure, are sure to follow, and to adhere also.

Captain Young is to be released, and return to his duty.

LIEUTENANT C. MOUAT.—50th Regiment.

Head-Quarters, Simla, July 21.

At a general court-martial, re-assembled at Cawnpore, 26th of June, 1843, Lieutenant Charles Abney Mouat was arraigned on the following—

Charges.—1st. For conduct unbecoming of an officer and a gentleman, on the 11th of May, 1843, in having, at the billiard-room of the regiment, and in the presence of several officers of his own and of another corps, made use of highly provoking language to Assistant-Surgeon Joseph Burke, of the same regiment, whom he grossly insulted by an unwarrantable imputation of cowardice.

2d. In having, on the same night, sent a hostile message to the said Assistant-Surgeon Burke, challenging him to fight a duel, in breach of the articles of war.

3d. For highly unbecoming conduct, on the morning of the 12th of May, 1843, in having entered into a personal altercation with, and used insulting expressions towards, the said Assistant-Surgeon Burke, on the ground where they had met to fight a duel.

Finding.—The court are of opinion, upon the first charge, that the prisoner is Guilty of “conduct unbecoming an officer, at Cawnpore, on the evening of the 11th of May, 1843, in having, at the billiard-room of the regiment, and in the presence of several officers of his own and of another corps, made use of highly provoking language to Assistant-Surgeon Joseph Burke, of the same regiment, whom he insulted by an unwarrantable imputation of cowardice;” and that he is Not Guilty of the remainder of the charge, of which the court do acquit him. On the 2d and 3d charges that the prisoner is Not Guilty, and the court do acquit him thereof.

Sentence.—The Court do sentence the prisoner, Lieutenant Charles Abney Mouat, to be publicly and severely reprimanded in such manner as his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct.

Signed and confirmed.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.—The Commander-in-Chief has confirmed the finding and sentence on the first charge, though he does not wholly concur in the two omissions of the court. By rejecting the words “and a gentleman,” the court would separate that which the custom of the service generally unites, and would endeavour to draw a very injurious distinction between the terms. The parties were in a billiard-room, and the conversation even had no relation to duty or to military subjects. His Excellency is sorry that any court should thus affirm, that “insulting by an unwarrantable imputation of cowardice” was not unbecoming conduct in a gentleman. His Excellency does not agree in the propriety of the court’s omission of the term “grossly,” for a more gross insult can scarcely be imagined than the imputation above mentioned contained. The Commander-in-

Chief now conveys to Lieut. Mouat his decided disapprobation and censure of his conduct on the night of the 11th of May. The disgraceful altercation with Assistant-Surgeon Burke, commenced by Lieut. Mouat, and considering that some disagreement had existed between these parties but a few weeks before, which had called forth the opinions of the commanding officer and the senior officers of the 50th Regiment; Lieut. Mouat shewed, on this occasion, that he held their opinions very cheap when they were at variance with his own feelings of displeasure or resentment.

This reprimand is to be read to Lieut. Mouat in presence of the Major-General commanding the station of Cawnpore, and before the officers of her Majesty's 50th Regiment, assembled for that purpose; Lieut. Mouat is then to be released, and to return to his duty.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON J. BURKE.—50th *Regiment.*

Before the same general court-martial re-assembled at Cawnpore, on Saturday, 1st July, 1843, Assistant-Surgeon Joseph Burke, of her Majesty's 50th, or Queen's Own Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, at Cawnpore, in the following instances:—

1st. In having at the billiard-room of the regiment, on the 11th May, 1843, and in the presence of several officers of his own and of another corps, made use of highly provoking language towards, and given the lie to, Lieut. Charles Abney Mouat, of the same regiment. 2d. In having, the following morning, on the ground where he had met the said Lieut. Mouat to fight a duel, in consequence of the quarrel of the evening before, entered into a personal altercation with the said Lieut. Mouat, and used ungentlemanly and threatening language towards him. 3d. In having terminated the meeting alluded to by falsely stating that the expressions he had used on the previous evening, at the billiard-room, were used generally, without individual application, and without any intention to insult the said Lieut. Mouat, the same assertion being made in a document written by him (Assistant-Surgeon Burke), dated May 12th, 1843; that document likewise untruly purporting to be "a simple and correct recital of what occurred."

Finding.—The court, from the evidence before them, are of opinion that the prisoner is, on the first count, Guilty; on the second count, Guilty; on the third count, Guilty. And the court do find that the conduct of which they have found the prisoner guilty is unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Sentence.—The court do sentence the prisoner to be dismissed from her Majesty's service.

Recommendation by the Court.—The court having found the prisoner, Assistant-Surgeon Burke, guilty, as above, and taking into

consideration the very favourable testimony to his character from the prosecutor and the other officers of the regiment to which he belongs, as well as the peculiar nature of the evidence before them, do strongly recommend him to the mercy of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Confirmed, but the penalty is remitted.

(Signed), &c.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

—The Commander-in-Chief has been induced to remit the penalty in this instance for the following reasons:—

1st.—That in the altercation between Lieut. Mouat and Assistant-Surgeon Burke, on the night of the 11th May, the former was evidently the aggressor, and made use of offensive language and insinuations sufficient to rouse the indignation of Assistant-Surgeon Burke, and of all present.

2d.—The proof of the second charge rests wholly upon the evidence of his antagonist, Lieut. Mouat, and considering that Lieuts. Mullen and Smyth, who were present, declined to give evidence, because it might serve to criminate themselves, his Excellency thinks that the court should have received Lieut. Mouat's evidence with much caution and doubt, if at all; and he is glad to perceive that Lieut. Mouat was only called in after considerable hesitation and discussion.

In point of law Lieut. Mouat was an objectionable evidence; but it appears to the Commander-in-Chief, that the threatening terms should have been proved, if possible, by a third person, and not, under very delicate circumstances, by the individual to whom they were addressed, and by him only.

3d. The prosecutor, Lieut.-Col. Anderson, declined to call upon Lieut. Mouat, as it would have been "a departure from his sense of justice," and the prisoner also objected to it, because the silence of Lieuts. Mullen and Smyth deprived him of the power of disproving or weakening the evidence of Lieut. Mouat.

4th. The court would not permit two questions to be put to Lieut. Mullen by Assistant-Surgeon Burke, the object of which was to disprove the third charge.

5th. The strong recommendation of the court that Mr. Burke's case should be viewed with the eye of mercy.

The Commander-in-Chief desires Assistant-Surgeon Burke to reflect on the depth to which the rash use of one word was the means of sinking him, and he trusts that he will never again apply the offensive term to any gentleman.

Assistant-Surgeon Burke is to be called upon to hear the sentence and these remarks read, as before ordered, and then to be released, and to return to his duty.

LIEUT. H. J. HOUSTOUN.—2d European Regiment.

Head-Quarters, Simla, July 13.

At a general court-martial assembled at Meerut, on Wednesday, the 5th July, 1843, Lieut. H. J. Houston, 2d European Regiment, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For unofficerlike conduct at Meerut, in the following instances:—

1st. In having, on the 23d May, 1843, in disobedience of regimental orders of the 21st of that month, failed to attend at an inspection of necessaries by a regimental committee. 2d. In having, on the evening of 25th May, when subaltern of quarter-guard, absented himself from his guard, without leave, in disobedience of regimental standing orders. 3d. In having, on the 26th May, failed to send in a proper report, as relieved subaltern of the regimental guard, as directed in regimental standing orders. 4th. In having, on the morning of the 27th May, been absent without leave from inspection parade of the regiment. 5th. In having, on the 30th May, behaved in a highly disrespectful manner before a regimental court of inquiry assembled to investigate the acts alleged in the first three instances.

Finding.—The court, on the evidence before them, are of opinion that the prisoner, Lieut. H. J. Houston, of the 2d European Regiment, is Guilty of the whole of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—The court sentence the prisoner, Lieut. H. J. Houston, to lose a portion of his rank in his regiment, and accordingly adjudge him to be placed two steps lower in the list of lieutenants in the 2d European Regiment, to which he belongs.

Approved and confirmed,

J. NICOLLS, General, and Commander-in-Chief.

The name of Lieut. Houston is hereafter to be inserted next below Lieut. Tronson, 2d European Regiment. He is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

ENSIGN FREDERICK DACRE.

At a European general court-martial assembled at Poona, on 31st October, 1843, and of which Lieut.-Col. S. B. Boileau, of her Majesty's 22d Regiment, is president, Ensign Frederick Dacre, 1st Bombay European Regiment, was tried on the following charge, viz.—

For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, on or about the 28th April, 1843, when in his quarters in the lines of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, at Poona, suffered himself to be struck by Ensign R. MacLaine, of her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, without having sought that immediate and legitimate redress which so gross an insult required.

(Signed)

M. SOPPITT, Lieut.-Col.

1st. Bombay European Regiment.

Finding and Sentence.—The court is of opinion, that the prisoner, Ensign Dacre, is Guilty to the extent only of not seeking “that immediate and legitimate redress which so gross an insult required;” and does therefore adjudge him to be suspended from the rank and pay of an ensign for six months.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.—I have confirmed the above sentence. It is right to explain, that the former is borne out and supported by sanctioned precedents in the British army, of prisoners having been acquitted of the imputation charged against them, but found guilty of the act on which such was founded. It is matter of regret—and it appears to me to have been an error in judgment—that Ensign Dacre should have been permitted to do duty even under any urgency, or that his proposal to exchange into another regiment was for a moment listened to, while so serious a charge was pending over him. I feel further obliged to observe, that no reference on the part of the prosecutor to any former behaviour of the prisoner of a similar nature (although only intended to set aside the plea of inexperience by the latter, and not in aggravation of the present charge) should have been admitted by the court on the reply. I am much concerned to remark, that the trial of another officer must necessarily take place in connexion with the matter which has been now investigated.

THOMAS M‘MAHON, Lieut.-Gen.
and Commander-in-Chief.

LIEUTENANT AND PAYMASTER, H. ROUTH.—15th *Hussars*.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Allahabad, Oct. 10.

At a general court-martial held at Bangalore, 7th July, 1843, Paymaster Henry Routh, of her Majesty’s 15th (or the King’s) Regiment of Hussars, was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charges.—1st. For having at Bangalore, on the 31st March, 1843, embezzled or fraudulently misapplied the sum of 972 rupees, 3 annas, and 6 pies, being a balance of money due on the pay abstracts of her Majesty’s 15th Light Dragoons, for March of the same year, left in his hands and intrusted to his charge, as paymaster of the said regiment, for regimental purposes.

2d. For having at Bangalore, on the 31st March, 1843, embezzled or fraudulently misapplied the sum of 490 rupees, being the balance of 1000 rupees left in his hands on the 6th March of the same year, by private Robert Nicholls, and intrusted to his charge, as paymaster, for purchasing the discharge and paying for the passage to England of the said private Nicholls.

3d. For having at Bangalore, on the 31st March, 1843, embezzled or fraudulently misapplied the sum of 300 rupees, the property of private S. H. Woods, which had been deposited with him by the said private Woods, 7th February of the same year, and in-

trusted to his charge, as paymaster, for the purpose of purchasing his, the said private Wood's discharge.

4th. For having at Bangalore, on 31st of March, 1843, embezzled or fraudulently misapplied the sum of 50 rupees, the property of her Majesty, which had been lodged with him for her Majesty's use by private Charles Sweet, on the 11th October, 1842, and who was discharged on the 31st December of the same year.

5th. For having at Bangalore, on the 31st March, 1843, embezzled and fraudulently misapplied the sum of 29 rupees, 14 annas, and 10 pies, being the effects of deceased soldiers of her Majesty's 15th Light Dragoons, which had been intrusted to his charge as paymaster, on the 14th February of the same year, for the purpose of being paid into the East India Company's treasury at Madras.

6th. For scandalous and infamous behaviour, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—

1st. In having at Bangalore, on 30th of March, 1843, embezzled or fraudulently misapplied the sum of 13,330 rupees, 1 anna, being monies intrusted to his charge as paymaster, belonging to the regimental funds of her Majesty's 15th Light Dragoons, in the following proportions: namely, on account of the Saint George's fund, 718 rupees, 4 annas, and 9 pies; on account of the canteen fund, 4077 rupees, and 2 pies; on account of the mess funds, 7726 rupees, 4 annas, and 4 pies; and on account of the band fund, 808 rupees, 7 annas, and 10 pies.

2d. In having at the same place, on the 31st of March, 1843, fraudulently misapplied the sum of 367 rupees, being the amount of a subscription made for private William George, by officers and soldiers of the same regiment, and which had been received by him and intrusted to his charge, as paymaster, in December, 1842, on account of the said William George, discharged from the service in consequence of an accident.

3d. In having, at the same place, on the 31st of March, 1843, fraudulently misapplied the sum of 2500 rupees, being money intrusted to his charge, as paymaster, by H. Tarleton, on the following dates:—namely, 1000 rupees on the 15th April, 1000 rupees on the 15th October, and 500 rupees on the 16th November, 1842.

4th. In having, at the same place, on the 31st of March, 1843, fraudulently misapplied the sum of 800 rupees, being money intrusted to his charge, for the purchase of a silver tankard, by certain officers of her Majesty's 15th Light Dragoons, and which amount, he, as paymaster, stopped by instalments from the pay issued to those officers in the months of July, August, September, and October, 1842.

5th. In having, at the same place, on the 2d March, 1843, made a false and fraudulent entry as paymaster, in the private account-book of the mess of her Majesty's 15th Light Dragoons, to the effect that he had, on that date, paid to John Batho, Ser-

grant, the sum of 100 rupees, in terms of an order from Captain Richard Knox, of the same regiment, and president of the mess committee. No such money having been so paid, nor any such order given.

6th. In having, at the same place, on the 15th March, in the same year, made false and fraudulent entries in his public books, as paymaster, to the effect that he had, on that date, paid on account of Quartermaster W. Betson, of her Majesty's 15th Light Dragoons, the sum of 1000 rupees; no such money having been so paid.

7th. In having, at the same place, on the 16th March, in the same year, made a false and fraudulent charge in his account with Captain Richard Knox, of her Majesty's 15th Light Dragoons, the sum of 101 rupees and 8 annas, stated to have been paid by him, as paymaster, on account of the said Captain Richard Knox; no such sum having been so paid.

8th. In having, at the same place, on the 21st March, in the same year, received from Cornet Charles Bill, of her Majesty's 15th Light Dragoons, an order on John Innes Geddes, at Madras, for the sum of 250 rupees, on account of Captain John Bunco Pilgrim, of the same regiment, and which he fraudulently misapplied.

9th. In having, at the same place, on the 31st of March, in the same year, fraudulently misapplied the sum of 5018 rupees, and 9 annas, being a balance of pay left in his hand as paymaster, by the following officers of her Majesty's 15th Light Dragoons:—namely, by Major-General (Colonel) L. B. Lovell, 101 rupees, 7 annas, and 6 pies; by Captain Edward T. H. Chambers, 115 rupees, 4 annas, and 10 pies; by Captain C. H. T. Hecker, 652 rupees, and 8 pies; by Captain F. W. Horne, 325 rupees, and 10 pies; by Captain J. B. Pilgrim, 98 rupees, 8 annas, and 8 pies; by Lieutenant J. Brett, 25 rupees, 11 annas, and 3 pies; by Lieutenant T. B. Jackson, 137 rupees, 6 annas, and 1 pie; by Lieutenant H. Keown, 149 rupees, 13 annas, and 1 pie; by Lieutenant G. A. Ede, 201 rupees, 3 annas, and 2 pies; by Lieutenant H. Brett, 54 rupees, 11 annas, and 7 pies; by Lieutenant H. Norton, 344 rupees, and 6 annas; by Lieutenant B. M. Read, 190 rupees, and 4 pies; by Lieutenant Herbert Morgan, 203 rupees, 1 anna, and 7 pies; by Cornet C. Bill, 312 rupees, 10 annas, and 2 pies; by Surgeon J. Mouatt, 752 rupees, 8 annas, and 3 pies; by Veterinary Surgeon T. Hurford, 328 rupees, and 5 pies; and by Quartermaster W. Betson, 926 rupees, 11 annas, and 7 pies.

10th. In having, at the same place, on the 31st March, in the same year, fraudulently misapplied the sum of 50 rupees, the property of Major George William Key, of her Majesty's 15th Light Dragoons, which had been intrusted to his charge, as paymaster, for the use of the said Major Key.

11th. In having, at the same place, on the 31st March, in the said year, fraudulently misapplied the sum of 88 rupees, 12 annas, and 11 pies, being a balance of pay left in his hands, as paymaster,

by Assistant-Surgeon Francis William Innes, of her Majesty's 84th Regiment of Foot, doing duty with her Majesty's 15th Light Dragoons.

12th. In having, at the same place, on the 17th March, in the same year, fraudulently misapplied the sum of 215 rupees, the property of Captain O. S. Blachford, of her Majesty's 15th Light Dragoons; the same being a balance of pay intrusted to his charge as paymaster, for the purpose of his procuring for the said Captain Blachford an account general bill for the same sum; in lieu of which he, Paymaster Routh, gave a bill, dated the 21st of the said month, at ten days' sight, in his own name, in favour of the said Captain Blachford, on Messieurs Griffiths and Company, at Madras, for the same amount, which was returned dishonoured; he, Paymaster Routh, having made no provision to meet the same.

13th. In having, at the same place, on the 21st of March, in the same year, given to Veterinary-Surgeon Thomas Hurford, of her Majesty's 15th Regiment of Light Dragoons, on account of money due by him to the said Veterinary-Surgeon Hurford, a bill of the same date, at 15 days' sight, on Messieurs Griffiths and Company, at Madras, in favour of Messieurs Ashton, Richardson, and Company, or order, for 25 rupees, and 6 annas, which was returned dishonoured; he, Paymaster Routh, having made no provision to meet the same.

14th. In having, at the same place, on the 31st of March, in the same year, fraudulently misapplied the sum of 700 rupees, the property of Lieutenant John Surman, of her Majesty's 15th Light Dragoons, and which had been intrusted to his charge, as paymaster, for the purpose of the same being remitted, on the same Lieutenant Surman's account to the Argento, the Agra Bank, at Madras.

15th. In having, at the same place, on the 14th December, 1842, given to Captain John Bunce Pilgrim, of her Majesty's 15th Light Dragoons, on account of money due by him, Paymaster Routh, to that officer, two orders, under the aforesaid date, at 15 days' sight, for 500 rupees, each in favour of the said Captain Pilgrim, and made payable at Messieurs Hall, Bainbridge, and Company, at Madras; which orders were returned dishonoured, he, Paymaster Routh, having made no provision to meet the same.

The above being in breach of the articles of war.

(Signed)

L. LOVELL,

Major-General, Colonel, Commanding 15th Hussars.

Bangalore, May 3, 1843.

Finding.—The court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution on the charges, as well as what the prisoner, Paymaster Henry Routh, has urged in his defence, is of opinion, on the 1st charge, Guilty; on the 2d charge, Guilty; on the 3d charge, Guilty; on the 4th charge, Guilty; on the 5th charge, Guilty;

6th charge, finding on the 1st instance, Guilty ; on the 2d, Guilty ; on the 3d, Guilty ; on the 4th, Guilty ; on the 5th, Guilty ; on the 6th, Guilty ; on the 7th, Guilty ; on the 8th, Guilty ; on the 9th, Guilty, to the extent of fraudulently misapplying the sum of 4920 rupees, 5 annas, and 4 pies ; finding on the 10th instance, Guilty ; on the 11th, Guilty ; on the 12th, Guilty ; on the 13th, Guilty ; on the 14th, Guilty ; on the 15th, Guilty.

Sentence.—The court, having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, doth sentence him, the same Henry Routh, Paymaster of her Majesty's 15th Light Dragoons, or the King's Hussars, being born of European parents, to be transported beyond the seas, as a felon, for the term of seven years.

(Signed) WILLIAM SEWELL, Major-General, President.

L. MACQUEEN, Capt., Dep.-Judge-Advocate-Gen.

The finding is approved, with the exception of that on the 3d, 8th, 13th, 12th, 14th, and 15th instances of the 6th charge. The sentence is confirmed.

H. GOUGH,

General, Commander-in-Chief in India.

Head-Quarters, Allahabad, 9th October, 1843.

Remarks.—The Commander-in-Chief has disapproved of the finding in the instances specified, for the following reasons:—In regard to the 3d instance, it appears that the sums therein mentioned were not intrusted to Paymaster Routh as a deposit, but lent to him on interest by Serjeant-Major Tarleton, in behalf of his troop ; and though Mr. Routh is indebted in the amount stated, which is not forthcoming, he cannot be said to have “ fraudulently misapplied ” the money under such circumstances. On this instance the verdict should have been an acquittal. In regard to the 8th, 12th, and 14th instances, because the proof of these rested on letters, or extracts of letters, from agents at Madras, which were not evidence ; and in regard to the 13th and 15th instances, because no sufficiently formal proof of them was adduced.

His Excellency has observed that the date of deposit alleged in the 4th charge is not established ; and the evidence shews the total amount misapplied, alleged in the 9th instance of the 6th charge, to be 4810 rupees, 9 annas, and 5 pies.

Under the provision of the 8th section of the Mutiny Act, the total amount of loss or damage is directed to be ascertained by the court, in cases such as the present ; and the Commander-in-Chief is of opinion that that usage should not have been departed from in the present case.

It is with extreme reluctance, and only under the impulse of stern duty, that his Excellency feels himself called upon to allow the sentence of the court to be carried into effect. The name of Paymaster Routh will accordingly cease to be borne on the roll of her Majesty's 15th Hussars, from the date on which this order may be received at Bangalore ; and the necessary measures will be

taken to send Mr. Routh to the Presidency of Fort St. George, under the orders of the Most Noble the Marquess of Tweeddale, Commander-in-Chief at Madras.

ENSIGN R. MACLAINE.—78th Highlanders.

At a general court-martial, holden at Poona, on the 1st November, 1843, Ensign Richard Maclaine, her Majesty's 78th (Highland) Regiment of Foot, was arraigned upon the following charge, viz. :—

For disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at a party of officers in the cantonment of Poona, on or about the evening of the 28th April, 1843, assaulted and repeatedly struck Ensign Frederic Dacre, of the 1st Regiment of Bombay European Infantry.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision :—

Finding and Sentence.—The court is of opinion that the prisoner, Ensign Richard Maclaine, her Majesty's 78th Foot, is Guilty of the charge preferred against him, and does, therefore, adjudge him to be put down five (5) steps in his regiment, and to be publicly and severely reprimanded.

Confirmed,

T. M'MAHON,
Lieutenant-General, and Commander-in-Chief.

Head-Quarters, Poona, 9th November, 1843.

Remarks by the Court.—The court has been induced to award this lenient sentence in consequence of the very great contrition expressed by the prisoner, and the great and sudden provocation he received.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.—Although I cannot approve of the very lenient sentence passed on Ensign Maclaine, of her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, I have been induced to confirm it, in the hope that the contrition of the prisoner, noticed in the observations of the court, will produce a permanent beneficial effect in his conduct, and lead him to repair, by the strictest future self-control of temper, his late outrage on the established principles, not only of the British army, but of society in general; and, in conveying to that officer the public reprimand which forms part of the award of the court, I now place on record the expression of my marked censure on the highly culpable behaviour of which he has been found guilty.

THOMAS M'MAHON,
Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief.

Ensign R. Maclaine is to be released from arrest and to return to his duty.

By order of his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief.

COLLEGES, ACADEMIES, INSTITUTIONS, &c.

THIS branch of the Annual being of paramount importance to the efficiency of the British Army, we purpose, zealously and fearlessly, to advocate the necessity of more attention being paid to professional, theoretical, and practical science. For months, may we not add for years, have the military periodicals availed themselves of that noble privilege—the liberty of the press—in this momentous cause, one and all boldly laying bare our national defects, and patriotically striving to raise the tone of science throughout the Army.

Coinciding most fully with the editors and numerous contributors to these valuable works in the views they have taken of this subject, and deprecating the very slight encouragement generally held out to British officers to study their profession beyond the circumscribed bounds of a parade-ground, one of our principal objects will be to make known the merits and acquirements of men, who studiously imbibe science at the Military Educational Institutions, with the expectation that, by thus devoting their mental energies to the theory of warfare, they may hereafter be employed on the staff, or be placed in situations, the duties of which, by their talents, they had rendered themselves qualified to perform with credit to themselves and honour to their country. Alas! how often have the bright hopes of these military aspirants been blighted in the bud: after years of persevering study, they have quitted the Institution and joined their regiment, but to experience mortification with a profession that ungratefully turns its back on men, who, superior in intellect and science to many of their senior officers, are too often doomed to pass several tedious years in the performance of monotonous and subordinate duties.

With gratification and pride shall we record the names of those officers on whom Collegiate or Academical honours have been conferred; over their pathway to military fame will we anxiously watch, with a fervent hope that many, *very many*, may henceforward receive the meed to which, by their erudition and mental attainments, they are justly entitled.

We are but too well aware, that in the Army not only many an idler may be found, “*nunquam pertæsus ignaviam*

suam," but also men, who, though gallant in the battle-field, and strictly attentive to parade duties, ridicule the idea of "theoretical science and bookworm professional studies." To silence for ever these ignorant or prejudiced advocates of the antiquated and fast vanishing system of indolence and apathy, we will adduce *one overpowering example* for the guidance of the whole army—the transcendent warrior and statesman, the DUKE OF WELLINGTON. It would be an act of supererogation even briefly to glance at the literary portion of his life after he became known throughout the world as a pre-eminent Commander, and we will, therefore, merely confine our attention to the opening career of the *Student of Angers*.

The historian* states that "he allotted a portion of his time to the perusal of the best writers upon military art; thus early laying in a store of ideas for future reflection and observation, when circumstances should call for the application of his theoretical acquirements." During the voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, 1796, Colonel Wellesley "contrived to spend much time in his own cabin. He was employed in the perusal of the best military works upon India, and acquiring that information which might enable him to discharge the duties upon which he was about to enter with greater credit and satisfaction." Again, in 1798, when in command of the 33rd Regiment, we find that "by constant attention he had rendered it one of the finest corps in the Army; inured it to all the rules, and all the combined field-movements requisite for an Indian campaign; and at the same time improved the health and appearance of the men." "He had been equally attentive to what he considered his other duties; in extending his information, both military and political, and devoting the hours he could spare from society, and the exercise of his troops, to professional studies, and the perusal of history."

With the above brilliant and meritorious example to induce him to cultivate his mind, let not the zealous and reflective soldier be disheartened, or arrested in his literary career by the musty and indolent adage—

"ne sutor ultra crepidam."

In the military profession, as well as in every other, the lethargic and mildewed sentiment "*dolce far niente*" is being rapidly banished from civilised society; let the British officer, to whatever arm of the service he may have the honour to be

* Sir J. Alexander.

attached, remember he *may* live to command an army, or be selected to direct and govern some military department, the duties of which cannot be correctly executed by him, who has not studiously and attentively endeavoured to obtain a clear insight into each and every distinctive branch of his noble profession. “*Malheur à l’officier qui se renferme entièrement dans une spécialité : celui qui a le véritable amour de son métier, ce feu sacré qui seul conduit aux grandes choses, celui-là dis-je doit se familiariser avec toutes les armes ; car il peut, et doit espérer les avoir un jour toutes sous ses ordres.*”

Fully determined to exert our humble efforts for the advancement of science, we purpose, annually, to pass in review both the literary standard demanded from the candidates for admission into the College at Sandhurst, Academy at Woolwich, and Seminary at Addiscombe ; and also to give every publicity to the successful termination of the career of the various military students. Well would it be if the two former establishments held forth the same incentive to the development of high qualifications as the latter, the talented Cadets of which not only receive honorary certificates, but have likewise their names announced to the governments in India, and published in General Orders to the Army, as meriting particular notice.

REGULATIONS

RELATING TO THE STUDENTS AT THE SENIOR DEPARTMENT, SANDHURST.

A candidate for admission into the Senior Department of the College must be a commissioned officer in the Army, and must have completed the twenty-first year of his age. He must have actually served as a commissioned officer with his regiment three years abroad, or four years at home ; unless he should have been reduced to half-pay before the completion of such period, when his claim will be considered.

His application (addressed to the Governor of the College) must be supported by satisfactory testimonials of character and conduct ; as, likewise, of his being well grounded in the duties of the particular branch of service to which he belongs.

These testimonials must be from the officer commanding the regiment in which he is serving ; or, if he is on half-pay, from an officer of rank in the service.

It is recommended that every officer, previously to his admission, should make himself master of the elements of plane geometry ; and his thorough acquaintance with common arithmetic is, of course, presumed and expected.

The number of students in the Senior Department is now limited to fifteen.

The annual subscription of each officer to the funds of the College at present is thirty guineas ; and a contribution of two pounds to the College Library fund is also required on admission.

Quarters are provided at the College for the officers of the Senior Department ; and forage-money for one horse (under the authority of the Collegiate

Board) is allowed to such as have made sufficient progress in their studies to qualify them for sketching in the field.

Every officer studying at the Senior Department is required to wear his uniform with the same strictness as if on duty with his regiment.

The time prescribed for the course of education at the Senior Department is two years from the date of the admission of each officer; unless he has been educated at the Junior Department, in which case the period allowed is one year and a half only.

At the close of every half-year of residence, the student is required to undergo an examination in progressive portions of the course of instruction; when, if he is found not to have made the advancement required in the six months, he will be recommended to join his regiment, without waiting for the period allowed for the completion of the course.

Officers performing the required course of studies are, at the close of their residence, presented with certificates of their qualifications from the Commissioners of the College, according to the degree of proficiency and talent evinced at the public examination.

The following division of the course of studies shews the minimum in which students are required to pass a private examination at the close of each term:—

First Half-Year.—The first six books of Euclid; in permanent fortification, the drawing of the plans, and study of the construction and principles of the three systems of Vauban; and the pen and brush examples of military drawing, and plan of position.

Second Half-Year.—The remainder of Euclid; practical geometry on the ground, plane trigonometry, and mensuration; the remainder of the course of permanent, and first half of field-fortification (including the drawing, study, and tracing on the ground, of ten plates of the latter); and the sketch under the Professor.

Officers who have been educated at the Junior Department are required to perform the first two half-years' work in one.

Third Half-Year.—Algebra and spherical trigonometry; the last half of field fortification; and the private squad, and trial sketches.

Fourth Half-Year.—Conic sections, and practical astronomy; the attack and defence of fortresses; and the final sketch.

Periods of practical instruction in the tracing and shewing up of field-works, sapping, mining, &c., from the first days of March and September, to the commencement of the vacations in May and November.

COLLEGE REGULATIONS,

FOR THE GENTLEMEN CADETS AT SANDHURST.

Form of application for admission into the Junior Department of the Royal Military College.

SIR,—I have the honour to request that you will receive the name of my son (or ward), Mr. —, born on the — day of —, 18—, and of whose baptism I inclose a certificate,* as a candidate for admission into the Junior Department of the Royal Military College.

I beg to state that [Here, if the parent be an officer in the Royal Navy or Army, rank and services to be mentioned; if a professional or private gentleman, the fact to be stated.] I have the honour to be, &c., &c., &c.

To Major-General Sir George Scovell, &c., &c., &c.

Governor, Royal Military College, near Bagshot.

* If the candidate was born abroad, substitute the words, "and of the date of whose birth, it having taken place abroad, I inclose a declaration before a magistrate."

*Regulations.**

The following are the classes, and rates of subscription, upon which candidates are admitted into the Royal Military College:—

First Class.—The sons of all officers in the Army, under the rank of field-officers, including surgeons and paymasters, and the orphans of officers, of whatever rank in the Army, and of commanders and officers of rank superior thereto, of the Royal Navy, who have died in the service, and are proved to have left families in *pecuniary distress*, to pay 40*l.* per annum.

Second Class.—The sons of regimental field-officers and of captains, under three years' rank, and commanders of the Navy, 50*l.* per annum.

The sons of colonels and lieut.-colonels, having corps, and of captains of the Navy of three years' rank, 70*l.* per annum.

The sons of all flag and general officers, 80*l.* per annum.

Third Class.—The sons of private gentlemen and noblemen, 125*l.* per annum.

In these rates (besides education) board, washing, and medical attendance, are included.

The sons of officers who have voluntarily retired on half-pay, or received the difference in so doing, as well as of those who have sold their commissions, are not entitled to admission except on the last-mentioned class.

Two brothers cannot be received on any class together at the College, as long as there are other candidates waiting for admission.

The orphans of general and field-officers, and of admirals and captains of the Royal Navy, whose families and connexions are not proved to be in such straitened circumstances as fully to justify their admission on the lowest scale of contribution, must subscribe according to the rank held by the parent at the time of his decease.

PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLLEGE.

At £40 per annum	25
At £50 per annum	25
At £70 and £80 per annum	25
At £125 per annum	105

Total number 180

All applications for the admission of Gentlemen Cadets into the Royal Military College are to be addressed, by letter, to the Governor, at the Institution, stating the Christian and surname, and the exact age of the candidate, and the profession, or condition in life of his parents. But an application cannot be received for the registry of a candidate until he is ten years old.

No candidate can be admitted into the Junior Department of the Royal Military College under the full age of thirteen years, nor above that of fifteen. A baptismal certificate, under the hand of the clergyman of the parish where he was born, if in the United Kingdom, or, if the candidate was born abroad, such other proofs respecting his age as may be satisfactory to the Governor, must be transmitted with the application for admission.

Testimonials of conduct, in the following form, must be produced, within one month before the admission of a candidate, from every master under whose tuition he may have been during the three years immediately preceding:—

I do hereby certify that Mr. — was under my care and instruction, from the — day of —, 18—, to the day of —, 18—, and that during that period I had reason to be satisfied with his general conduct and application to his studies. And I declare, upon honour, that I never knew him to be guilty of any immoral or ungentlemanlike act; and that he was not removed from my care in consequence of any misconduct.

* Extracted from the List of the Royal Military College for 1842.

Each certificate, in this form, must also be attested and signed by the parent or guardian, as follows:—

I certify, upon honour, the correctness of the above testimonial.

No candidate can be admitted into the Royal Military College who labours under any difficulty in his articulation, or any other bodily or organic defect, which may appear to incapacitate him for her Majesty's Service.

Every Gentleman Cadet is, at first, admitted upon a probation of twelve months; and, if his conduct during any part of that period should be such as to make it obvious that his longer stay would be either hurtful to the institution or wholly unprofitable to himself, he will be sent back to his parent or guardian.

There are two examinations for admission; and parents or guardians are at liberty to choose that which is best adapted to the previous education of the candidate. The one examination comprehends the first four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound; and construing Cornelius Nepos or Cæsar in prose, and Virgil or Ovid in verse. The other comprehends arithmetic, as high as the rule of three, together with vulgar and decimal fractions. Writing, spelling, and the construction of an English sentence, form part of both examinations.

If a candidate is found deficient in any of these elementary parts of learning, his admission into the College must be deferred until he is better qualified.

In conformity to the Royal Warrant, dated the 27th of May, 1808, all Gentlemen Cadets at the Royal Military College are subject to the Articles of War, and to such other rules and regulations as are, or may be, from time to time established for the maintenance of good order and discipline at the establishment.

No Gentleman Cadet is allowed to be withdrawn from the College but by permission of the Commander-in-Chief, obtained through the Governor; and, when a parent or guardian wishes to remove a Gentleman Cadet from the institution at the end of a term, it is expected that at least six weeks' notice of such intention shall be given to the Governor.

Every Gentleman Cadet, on admission, must deposit the sum of eighteen pounds towards providing uniform coats, trousers, dress cap, boots, &c., for his first equipment, and clothing for the remainder of the year in which he enters; and a contribution towards the same purpose, regulated by the collegiate board, and usually amounting to about six pounds, will be required at the commencement of each new year during his residence.

Every Gentleman Cadet, on admission, must also come provided, at his own expense, with the following articles:—

A leathern portmanteau.
One foul clothes bag, made of ticken.
One small looking-glass.
One large and one small tooth comb.
One clothes-brush, one hair-brush, and tooth-brushes.
Two pairs of white Berlin gloves.
Eight day shirts.
Eight pairs of short cotton stockings.
Eight pairs of short worsted ditto.
Eight pocket handkerchiefs.
Four pairs of stocking-web drawers.

Four nightcaps.

Six towels.

(These articles of linen must be kept complete by the parent or guardian.)

Two cases of mathematical instruments, agreeably to pattern, which may be seen at Mr. Jones's, 62, Charing Cross, London.

Synopsis of Geography.

Levizac's French Dictionary.

Summary of French Grammar.

Bible and Prayer-book.

These books and instruments may be procured (if preferred by the parent or guardian) at the College, and must, in that case, be paid for on the admission of the candidate.

On the admission of a Gentleman Cadet, his parent, or guardian, is required to deposit, in the Paymaster's hands, the amount, in advance, of his subscription to the 30th of June, or 31st of December, next ensuing; as also two pounds for the support of the College Library, and the sum of twenty pounds for contingent expenses on account. Candidates, whose admission takes place in January or February, in July or August, must deposit the full subscription of the half-year; but those received in the other months of admission will be required to deposit

the subscription of one quarter only. These sums are to be paid at the College in Bank of England notes or gold. The regulated payment for each succeeding half-year must be made on the 1st of January and July; and, at the same time, the sum expended for the Gentleman Cadet, during the term, as will appear by an account rendered, is also to be paid, in order to complete the contingent deposit again to twenty pounds. The parent or guardian is to nominate an agent or banker in London, by whom these half-yearly payments are to be made at the Bank of England, to the account of the Commissioners of the College, at the end of each vacation, unless this regulation has been complied with on his behalf.

No Gentleman Cadet is to join the College with a greater sum of money than one guinea; and money must not be sent to him between one vacation and another. Any deviation from this rule will subject him to be dismissed from the College. A weekly allowance of pocket-money, at the discretion of the Lieut.-Governor, is allowed to be received; but it must not exceed, for a Gentleman Cadet who is an under-officer, three shillings and sixpence per week; for a Gentleman Cadet in the upper school, half-a-crown per week; and for a Gentleman Cadet in the lower school, two shillings per week.

The nature and discipline of the establishment require that these rules be strictly complied with, and it is further requested that parents or guardians will not pay any debts contracted by Gentlemen Cadets to tradesmen in the vicinity of the College, as such a practice would be highly prejudicial both to the young men themselves and to the institution.

The summer vacation commences on the 20th May, and ends on the 1st July; and the winter vacation commences on the 7th November, and ends on the 5th January.

The period allowed to complete a young gentleman's education at the Junior Department of the Royal Military College is four years. But, when a Gentleman Cadet has completed his eighteenth year, he can no longer remain at the College without a special permission to that effect.

With a view to the advantage of the service, and as an encouragement to young gentlemen educated at the Royal Military College, and a stimulus to their exertions, commissions in the Army are given to all those passing examinations before the Collegiate Boards, held twice a-year for that purpose, who are recommended by the board to the Commander-in-Chief. But although these commissions, given by the Crown as the reward of application, can be obtained only in the manner above stated, it is open, notwithstanding, to any young gentleman at the College to enter the Army in the usual manner, unless the Commander-in-Chief shall see cause to defer his admission into the service, in consequence of his conduct being represented unfavourably in the reports called for from the Governor of the College.

No candidate can be admitted into the Junior Department of the Royal Military College who is already a commissioned officer in her Majesty's service.

REGULATIONS

FOR THE ADMISSION OF GENTLEMEN CADETS INTO THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY AT WOOLWICH.

- .. No candidate will be nominated a Cadet who is under fifteen or above seventeen years of age; and no appeal for a longer period for preparation will be allowed after the nomination has been made: a certificate of his birth, taken from the parish register, and signed by the minister and churchwardens, must be transmitted to the Master-General's Secretary, at the Ordnance Office in Pall Mall, and also an address where he may be sent for on a vacancy. If the parish register cannot be resorted to, an affidavit from one of the parents, or from some person who can attest the fact, will be accepted. Each candidate will be expected to bring

with him, on appearing for examination, a certificate of good conduct from the masters of the schools at which he studied during the last three years. If a member of the Established Church, he will produce a certificate of having been confirmed; or, should he not have been confirmed, a certificate from the clergyman of the parish, or other clergymen of the establishment, stating that he is properly grounded in the knowledge of his religious duties. Candidates, not members of the Established Church, will be required to produce certificates from a priest or minister, stating that they have been well instructed in the principles of the Christian religion.

II. The following qualifications are required of every candidate:—

1. ENGLISH To write freely and legibly from dictation, and print the ordinary Roman character and Italics with neatness and facility.
2. { Arithmetic, including the rule of three, and compound proportions; vulgar and decimal fractions; duodecimals; involution; extraction of the square and cube roots; simple interest.
3. { Algebra: the principles and operations to the extent of evolution; the principles of solution, and solution of simple equations, containing one, and also two unknown quantities, with questions; arithmetical and geometrical progression.
4. {
5. { Geometry: a clear comprehension and knowledge of the first book of Euclid's Elements.
6. CLASSICS To translate Cæsar, with parsing.
7. FRENCH To read and translate any easy French author, with parsing.
8. GERMAN To read and write the written and printed characters, with competent knowledge of the declension of the articles and personal pronouns, and of the conjugation of the auxiliary, active, and passive verbs.
9. GEOGRAPHY A general knowledge of countries, their position, capitals, rivers, mountains and seas, &c.
10. HISTORY A competent knowledge of English history, and a general acquaintance with the leading points of ancient and modern history.
11. DRAWING Instruction in drawing to the extent of copying an easy outline.

III. The examination to the extent of the foregoing qualifications will be searching, and nothing beyond them will be required from candidates of the age of fifteen years; but, if the candidates exceed that age, the following proportionate advance in the mathematical course will be expected:—

- At 15 and 6 months.. *Geometry*.—The two first books of Euclid.
Algebra.—Quadratic equations without surds.
- At 16 *Geometry*.—The two first books of Euclid, and first seventeen propositions of third book.
Algebra.—The various operations on surd quantities, and quadratic equations involving surds.
- At 16 and 6 months.. *Geometry*.—The three first books of Euclid.
Algebra.—Quadratic equations, surds, the properties of equations in general, with the solution of numerical equations.

At 17 years *Geometry*.—Four books of Euclid.

Algebra.—To the extent of the properties of equations in general, with the solution of numerical equations by the method of Horner, without, however, the application of Sturm's Theorem. The method of indeterminate coefficients. The properties of logarithms, with their applications to arithmetical operations, and the principle of those applications.

In consequence of the many failures at the late examinations, the number of candidates brought forward will no longer, as hitherto, be restricted to four for three vacancies; and, if more than the number required should acquit themselves to the perfect satisfaction of the board, they will be admitted as vacancies occur; but it is to be understood, that, in order to entitle them to this, their qualifications must, in every respect, be such as is required by these regulations. No second examination will hereafter be permitted. Although the examination for admission will not be carried further than the specified qualification, any advance beyond it will, of course, be favourable to the candidate, as it will lighten his future studies, and facilitate his progress through the institution.

N.B.—The class-books at the institution are, Hind's Arithmetic, Young's Algebra, Simson's Euclid, Tarver's French Grammar and Exercises, and Tropeneger's German Grammar.

IV. The candidates will be examined by masters, nominated for that purpose, before a board, which will decide on their respective qualifications, and report to the master-general those who are qualified for admission.

V. He is also to be examined by a surgeon of the Ordnance Medical Department at Woolwich, and if it should appear that he has any difficulty in articulation, or any mental, organic, or bodily defect, which may disqualify him for military service, he will be referred to a medical board, whose opinion will be considered final.

VI. If he be found qualified, he will be admitted upon the principle of probation for twelve months, at the end of which period he will be examined as to his progress in his studies; and his conduct, in every respect, will also be strictly inquired into. Should the result of the inquiry as to his progress be unfavourable, he will be removed at once from the academy, unless it shall be shewn that sickness, exceeding a period of two months, interfered with his studies; in such cases, and under no other circumstances, a second trial will be granted. Should his general conduct be found irregular, he will be sent back to his friends. In case of decided idleness or incapacity, he will be liable to examination at any period, either previous or subsequent to the expiration of the twelve months, and should his progress or recollection of rules and principles fall palpably short of that fair proportion of any branch of study which ought to be attained in the time he has been at the institution, or if he should fail to qualify himself for a commission at the end of four years, he will be removed from the academy.

VII. Every candidate, on his admission, will be required to sign the following acknowledgement:

"The Master-General having been pleased to nominate me a Gentleman Cadet at the Royal Military Academy, I hereby admit that it has been fully explained to me that the instruction there carried on is intended for the purpose of qualifying Gentlemen Cadets to hold commissions in the Royal Regiment of Artillery and Corps of Royal Engineers, exclusively; and I hereby pledge myself not to quit the institution without a regular discharge from the Master-General of the Ordnance."

VIII. The following is the scale of payments to be made by the friends of Cadets:

	Per Annum.
Sons of noblemen and private gentlemen, not being officers in the Army or Navy	£125

	Per Annum.
Sons of admirals, and generals with regiments	£80
Sons of generals without regiments	70
Sons of captains and commanders of the Navy, and colonels and regimental field-officers of the Army	60
Sons of all officers of the Navy and Army under the above ranks	40
Sons of officers of the Army and Navy who have died in the service, and whose families are proved to be left in pecuniary distress	20

- IX. The sons of general officers, paid only on their commissions as field-officers, pay the subscription as field-officers.
- X. The sons of officers on full, and half-pay, pay alike; but the sons of officers who have voluntarily retired on half-pay, or received the difference, can only be admitted on the terms prescribed for the sons of private gentlemen.
- XI. The sons of officers of the Civil Departments of the Army and Ordnance are admissible to the Academy upon the terms prescribed for the sons of officers of the ranks with which they are respectively classed "in regard to choice of quarters," by the general regulations for the Army.
- XII. Only one of a family can be maintained at the same time at the Academy as an orphan.
- XIII. On the admission of a Cadet, his parent or guardian is required to deposit in the hands of the paymasters of the Royal Artillery (Messrs. Cox and Co. Craig's Court, Charing Cross), the amount, in advance, of his subscription, to the end of the current half-year, terminating 30th June, or 31st December; and, on his presenting himself to the lieutenant-governor, the receipts from the agents must be produced. Cadets admitted in February and August will be required to pay the full amount of their contribution for the current half-year; those admitted in May and November will pay one-third of the same. The regulated payment for each succeeding half-year must be made on or before the 30th June or 31st December, and an agent or banker in London is to be nominated by the parent or guardian, by whom these half-yearly payments will be made to the paymasters; nor will any Cadet be re-admitted into the Academy at the end of a vacation unless this regulation has been complied with. The parent, guardian, or some other person duly authorised, must accompany the Cadet on his admission, in order to enter into these pecuniary arrangements, and must also give the address of some relation or friend in London, to whom the Cadet can be sent, in the event of illness or other cause making his removal necessary.
- XIV. In case of any change being occasioned in the situation of the parent of a Cadet, as an officer in the service, either by his promotion, or by his retiring from the service, he is to give immediate notice thereof to the lieutenant-governor, in order that the subscription paid to the Academy on account of the son may be regulated accordingly.
- XV. Every Cadet, on joining the Academy, will be required to produce the following articles, and they must be afterwards kept up at the expense of his friends. The articles of linen, &c. to be marked with his name at full-length:—
- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 9 White Shirts | 2 Combs and Brush |
| 4 Flannel Waistcoats | 1 Prayer Book |
| 9 Pairs Stockings | 1 Bible |
| 6 Pairs Drawers | 1 Looking-glass |
| 9 Pocket-handkerchiefs | 1 Portmanteau, or Hair Trunk, |
| 6 Towels | not exceeding in length 2 |
| 4 Night-caps | feet 4 inches, in width 1 foot |
| 1 Clothes-brush | 3 inches, in depth 11 inches. |
| 1 Hat-brush | |
- XVI. His friends will also be required to lodge, in the hands of the second captain (being the paymaster) of the Cadet Company, the sum of

22l. 10s., in order to provide regimental necessaries, books, &c. A further sum of 10l. is always to be kept up in the hands of the agents, to defray travelling expenses, &c., in case of sudden removal.

- XVII. No Cadet, on his first admission, shall have more than two sovereigns in his possession; neither shall he have a larger sum on his return after any vacation, unless he be an under officer or corporal, in which case he may possess three sovereigns; nor is he to receive from his friends between the vacations any supply of money, on any pretence whatever, unless the same be transmitted through the second captain. The weekly allowance of pocket-money, to be paid to each Cadet by his friends, is fixed at the following rates, viz:—The under officer of the practical class, 3s. 6d.; the practical class, 3s. Under officers of the theoretical class, 2s. 6d.; corporals, 2s. Heads of rooms and Cadets wearing the badge, 1s. 6d. All others, 1s.

The nature and discipline of the establishment require that this rule be strictly complied with; and it is further requested, that parents or guardians will not pay any debts contracted by Gentlemen Cadets with tradesmen in the vicinity of the Academy, as such a practice would be highly prejudicial both to the young men themselves and to the institution.

- XVIII. When Cadets are removed from the Academy for want of qualification, from ill health, or with a view to entering on another profession, their friends are entitled to receive back a proportion of their half-yearly contribution equal to the period between their discharge and the end of the half-year; but, in cases of removal for misconduct, no repayment whatever is to take place.

MILITARY SEMINARY,

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SERVICE, ADDISCOMBE.

Terms of Admission. — Conditions and Qualifications for a Candidate.

1. No candidate can be admitted under the age of fourteen, or above the age of eighteen years.

2. No person can be admitted who has been dismissed, or obliged to retire from the Army, or Navy, the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, or from any other public institution.

3. Every candidate must produce a certificate of his birth, taken from the parish register, and signed by the minister, and countersigned by the churchwardens; or, if born in Scotland, by the session's clerk and two elders, accompanied by a declaration from his father, mother, or nearest of kin, the forms of which may be had in the military department. In the event of there being no register of his birth or baptism, the candidate will be furnished with the form of a declaration to be taken by him previously to his being appointed.

4. No candidate will be admitted without a certificate that he has had the small-pox, or has been vaccinated, nor without a certificate in the prescribed form, to be given by two practising surgeons, that he has no mental or bodily defect whatever to disqualify him for military service.

5. Every candidate must produce a certificate of good conduct from the master under whom he has last studied.

6. Every candidate must deliver the names and addresses of two persons residing in London, or its vicinity, who engage to receive him if he shall be dismissed from the seminary, or removed from sickness, or any other cause.

7. It is an indispensable qualification that the candidate write a good legible hand. He will be required to write down a sentence from dictation by the head master, and, if he should be found deficient in his hand-writing or in his orthography, his reception into the institution will be deferred for such length of time as the head master shall report to be necessary.

8. No candidate will be admitted who cannot read and construe Cæsar's Commentaries.

9. No candidate will be admitted who shall not be found to possess a correct knowledge of all the rules of arithmetic usually taught in schools, especially the rule of three, compound proportion, practice, interest, vulgar and decimal fractions, and the extraction of the square root.

10. Every Cadet, upon his admission, is considered a *probationary* pupil for the first six months, at the end of which period the public examiner will be required to report to the military committee on the probability of the Cadet being able to pass for the Artillery or Infantry in the required period of four terms. Should this appear improbable, either from want of talent or diligence, the Cadet will then be returned to his friends.

The preceding test (Articles 7, 8, and 9,) is all that is absolutely requisite for the admission of a Cadet into the Military Seminary. Parents and guardians are, however, informed that it will be of great advantage to a Cadet, in his future studies at this establishment, if, before being admitted, he make himself well acquainted with the following portions of Cape's Course of Mathematics, in the order in which they are given below, viz.—

1. The remainder of arithmetic, omitting pages 76, 77.
2. The use of logarithms.
3. The first three sections in geometry, and the theory of proportion.
4. First part of algebra, omitting the propositions of the greatest common measure, and the least common multiple.
5. Fourth and fifth sections in geometry, and geometrical problems.

It is also very desirable that a Cadet on joining the Seminary be able to draw with facility in pencil, and shade with Indian ink.

PAYMENTS, &c.

1. The parents or guardians of the Gentleman Cadet are required to pay 50*l.* per term, towards defraying the expense of his board, lodging, and education; also an entrance subscription of 2*l.* 2*s.* to the public library; which payments include every charge except for uniform clothes, books, and pocket-money, as hereafter specified.

2. Such articles of uniform dress (viz. jackets, waistcoats, stocks, foraging-caps, trousers, shoes, gloves, together with a proportionate share of the expense of any other periodical supplies, and the repairs of the same: the average cost is 6*l.* 6*s.* per term) as may be considered by the military committee to be necessary, shall be provided at the cost of the Cadet. The amount of pocket-money issued to him at the rates fixed by the rules of the Seminary (viz. 2*s.* 6*d.* a-week, with 1*s.* additional to censors, and 2*s.* 6*d.* additional to corporals) is also to be defrayed by his parents or guardians.

3. The following class-books will be provided at the public expense, the mutilations or destruction of which to be chargeable to the Cadets, viz.—

Hindustani Dictionary

Latin Dictionary

Woodhouse's Spherical Trigonometry |

Inman's Nautical Astronomy

Do. Nautical Tables.

4. The Cadets will, on their first joining Addiscombe, be supplied with the following books, the cost of which will be charged to their parents or guardians,

Cape's Mathematics

Straith's Treatise on Fortification

Shakspeare's Hindustani Grammar

Hindu Selections—First Volume

Fielding's Perspective

French Grammar

French Dictionary

De la Voye's French Instructions

Cæsar's Commentaries

Daniel's Chemical Philosophy.

Any books not included in the above enumeration, or which may be hereafter required at the Seminary, to be paid for by the Cadets.

5. A Cadet entering in a term, at whatever part of it, must pay the regulated sum for the whole term in which he enters, which will count as one of the four terms of his residence; and no return of any portion of the advance will be made in the event of a Cadet's quitting the Seminary.

6. Previous to the Cadet's admission, his parents or guardians shall furnish him with the following articles, viz.—

Twelve shirts (including 3 night-shirts), 8 pairs of cotton stockings, 6 pairs of worsted, ditto, 6 towels, 6 night-caps, 8 pocket-handkerchiefs, 1 pair of white trousers, 2 combs and a brush, a tooth-brush, a Bible and Prayer-Book, a case of mathematical instruments, of an approved pattern, to be seen at Messrs. Troughton and Simms, 136 Fleet Street, Mr. Jones, 62 Charing Cross, Mr. Gilbert, Optician, 148 Fenchurch Street, and at Messrs. Reeves and Sons, 150 Cheapside.

7. The payment of the fixed charges for each term is to be made in advance, and the payment for clothes, pocket-money, and books, for the preceding term is to be made previous to the Cadet's return to the Seminary.

PROHIBITION.

The Cadet must not join the Seminary with a greater sum in his possession than one guinea, and a further supply from any of his relations during the term may subject him to dismissal from the Seminary.

VACATIONS.

Midsummer commences about the middle of June, ends 31st July.

Christmas commences about the middle of December, ends 31st January.

At the close of every vacation, the Cadet must apply at the Cadet Department, Military Office, East India House, for an order for his re-admission, and all sums then due to the Company must be paid up. This order will express that he is only to be re-admitted upon his retaining with the same number of books and instruments which he took home with him, that his linen is put into proper repair, and that he is in a fit state of health to renew his studies.

MEMORANDA.

The Gentlemen Cadets educated at the Military Seminary are eligible for the corps of Engineers, Artillery, and Infantry. Admission to the two first of these branches, viz. the Engineers and Artillery, is only to be obtained by these Cadets, none other being eligible. Those who are most distinguished are selected for the Engineers, according to the vacancies in that branch. Those immediately following in order of succession are promoted to the corps of Horse and Foot Artillery. Those Cadets for whom there is no room in the Engineers, but who are reported to have attained to a high degree of qualification, receive honorary certificates, and their names are announced to the Governments in India, and published in general orders to the Army, as meriting particular notice. They have the privilege of choosing the Presidency in India to which they shall be stationed. The Cadets not appointed to the Engineers or Artillery are, when reported qualified, posted to the Infantry, and rank together according to the rank which they obtained at the Seminary.

The Gentlemen Cadets may pass through the Seminary as rapidly as their attainments and qualifications will enable them to pass after a year's residence, provided that they are of the age of sixteen years on or before the day of their final examination. Their stay at the institution is limited to four years.

The Cadets educated at this institution take rank in the Army above all other Cadets who are appointed from the commencement of three months previously to the date of the Seminary Cadets being reported qualified, and all the time passed by them at the institution, after they attain the age of sixteen, counts as so much time passed in India, in calculating their period of service for retiring pensions on full-pay.

Having shewn the acquirements demanded from those who are desirous of becoming military students, we will next examine the progress made in the various branches of study at the different institutions: and to exemplify the utility of these establishments, as well as to give deserved

publicity to the merits of those Candidates for commissions who specially distinguished themselves, we shall consecutively record the result of each of the examinations.

HALF-YEARLY PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS AT SANDHURST.

The usual half-yearly public examinations at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, were held on May 18th, 19th, and 20th, before Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and a Board of Commissioners, at which there were present General Sir William H. Clinton, G.C.B., and Major-General Sir George Scovell, K.C.B. the Governor, and Major-General George Brown, C.B. and K.H., the Deputy-Adjutant-General, and Colonel Thomas W. Taylor, C.B., the Lieutenant-Governor of the institution.

His Royal Highness, on arriving at the college on the morning of the 18th, was received by the battalion of Gentlemen Cadets under arms, and by a royal salute of twenty-one guns from the flagstaff redoubt. After the military inspection his Royal Highness and the Commissioners proceeded to the Board Room to hear the examinations.

The public examinations of the Gentlemen Cadets occupied, as usual, the whole of the first two days. In mathematics, Gentleman Cadet Alexander H. Cobbe passed a most distinguished examination in Poisson's "*Mécanique*." The subjects selected were, first, the equation of the trajectory, with the application of Kepler's Laws to the motions of the planets, of comets, and of the double stars; afterwards, the theory of refracted and reflected light, double refraction, dispersion, &c., in both which he acquitted himself much to the satisfaction of the Commissioners. Gentleman Cadet Roger Barnston was prepared in the whole of Bouchardat's *Mechanics*, and gave clear elucidations, first of the subject of the pendulum, shewing how to find the length of a pendulum vibrating seconds, and the application of the instrument to determine the intensity of gravity at different parts of the earth's surface; secondly, the mode of measuring the height of mountains by means of the barometer. Both these gentlemen went far beyond any former pupil of the junior department of the establishment, and shewed a remarkable facility and familiarity with the calculus, together with great neatness and conciseness in the attendant operations. In analytical geometry of two dimensions and the differential calculus, Gentlemen Cadets Lindsay Farrington, William Faussett, Henry N. Greenwell, John G. D. Marshall, William F. Scott, and Robert B. Kennedy. In plane and solid geometry, trigonometry, and mensuration of planes and solids, Gentlemen Cadets Alfred C. Cure, Bryan Thornhill, George H. Hawes, Arthur Smith, Edmund Y. Peel, George P. E. Morison, John H. King, Raymond Inglis, William J. Colvillo, Richard C. M'Crea, Neville H. Shute, Francis Kennedy, and Henry J. Haviland. Finally, in the six books of Euclid, Gentlemen Cadets John F. Cust, Michael M'Craigh, Thomas W. J. Lloyd, Warner W. Carden, William Milnes, Archibald Robertson, Stewart A. Korshaw, James S. Richards, William Meynell, Benjamin Rising, Arthur E. Johnson, George F. Hotham, Francis Dawson, Henry C. Scott, James M. Buchanan, Lionel Fraser, and Fiennes A. Quartly.

Among other drawings performed during the term in the fortification department, and now laid before the commissioners, was a plan of Columbo, by Gentleman Cadet George F. C. Bray. The military drawings were few in number, but good. One by Gentleman Cadet Henry W. Meredith possessed very great merit, and was much noticed by the Commissioners. The work generally of this department, as well as of the landscape drawing, continues to maintain the high character of the professors who conduct them.

The prizes of the term were awarded as follows:—

General Merit and Good Conduct.—Gentleman Cadet Roger Barnston.

Mathematics. Senior Class.—Gentleman Cadet Alexander H. Cobbe. *Junior Classes.*—Gentlemen Cadets James Daubeny and Arthur E. V. Ponsonby.

Fortification Senior Class.—Gentleman Cadet Liindsay Farrington. *Junior Class.*—Gentleman Cadet William Bellairs.

Military Surveying and Drawing, Senior Class.—Gentleman Cadet Liindsay Farrington. *Penwork.*—Gentleman Cadet Arthur Smith. *Brushwork.*—Gentleman Cadet Richard C. M'Crea.

Landscape-drawing.—Gentleman Cadet Liindsay Farrington.

French, Senior Class.—Gentleman Cadet William Rutson. *Junior Classes.*—Gentlemen Cadets Edmund Y. Peel and Samuel G. Carter.

German.—Gentleman Cadet Fiennes A. Quartly.

Latin, Senior Class.—Gentleman Cadet Robert G. S. Mason. *Junior Class.*—Gentleman Cadet Henry J. Maclean.

History.—Gentleman Cadet Hector Monro.

Religious Instruction.—Gentleman Cadet James Carnegie.

In the course of the second day's examination, the Gentlemen Cadets formed their pontoon bridge, as usual, in presence of the Commissioners. The bridge of 120 feet, was thrown from the shore of the lake to an island.

At the close of the examinations the following Gentlemen Cadets were declared to have completed their qualifications for commissions, and were accordingly recommended by the Commissioners to his Grace the Commander-in-Chief, in the order of their acquirements and merit, to receive ensigncies in the line, without purchase :—

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Alexander H. Cobbe | 7. John G. D. Marshall |
| 2. Robert B. Kennedy | 8. William F. Scott |
| 3. Henry N. Greenwell | 9. Richard C. M'Crea |
| 4. Liindsay Farrington | 10. William Rutson |
| 5. Roger Barnston | 11. Welbore W. O. St. John. |
| 6. William Faussett | |

The first seven on the list having, moreover, each passed examinations beyond the required course for commissions, were rewarded with the usual certificates of approbation; and to Gentlemen Cadets Alexander H. Cobbe and Roger Barnston, it was announced in particular, by the Governor, that, "having also acquitted themselves very creditably in the higher branches of mathematical science, far beyond the limits prescribed for students at the junior department of the college, the Board had directed that their sense of their superior merits should be recorded on their certificates, by a special addition to the usual form."

The whole number of Gentlemen Cadets brought forward for public examination on this occasion, in the different branches of the college course of instruction, was, in mathematics, 33; in fortification, including the actual construction in the field of saps, mines, intrenchments, gabions, fascines, &c. 25; in military surveying, 13; in the Latin, French, and German languages, 31; and in general history, ancient and modern, 9; making a total of 116 examinations.

The only officer studying at the senior department, who was examined on this occasion, was Lieutenant T. J. Kearney, of the 69th Regiment, who acquitted himself very creditably in the prescribed course of mathematics and fortification, and exhibited a beautiful survey of the Malvern Hills and neighbourhood, including an area of forty square miles, which, together with the masterly original sketch made by that officer, was universally admired. Among the subjects which, on being proposed by the Board, this officer investigated immediately, were the following: To prove the equality of the rectangle contained by the two perpendiculars let fall from the foci of an ellipse on a tangent to the curve, to the square of the semiconjugate axis. To prove that the semitransverse axis of an ellipse or hyperbola is a mean proportional between the distance, on that axis, from the centre of the curve to the intersection of the tangent with the axis. To prove the equality of the spaces between the hyperbola, an asymptote, and any ordinates parallel to the other asymptote: those ordinates, and the corresponding abscissæ being in geometrical progression. Lieutenant Kearney also investigated formulæ for determining the latitude of a station, or of a ship, by two altitudes of a celestial body with the interval, in time, between the observations.

The examination relating to the study of fortification consisted in giving explanations of the principles of construction both of permanent and field-works, and of the processes employed in the attack and defence. The details of the

formation of field-works was exhibited by tracing on the ground, with ropes and pickets, the magistral lines of a star fort, and of an intrenchment *en cre-maillère*, and setting up profiles, in wood, of the full dimensions at the angles of the works.

The public examinations having closed, Lieutenant Kearney was presented with the usual certificate provided for those officers who have completed the ordinary course of studies; to which was added a notice of his high qualifications in military surveying.

Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

The usual half-yearly public examination of the Officers and Gentlemen Cadets studying at the Royal Military College took place on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 6th, 7th, and 8th of November. At the close of the examinations the following Officers were presented with the usual certificates of qualifications: Captain J. W. Reynolds, 11th Hussars; Captain G. H. Elliott, 4th Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant T. H. Colville, 71st Regiment; Lieutenant A. C. Robertson, 34th Regiment. In consequence of the proficiency of Lieutenant Robertson, and the superior talents and acquirements displayed by Captain Reynolds and Lieutenant Colville in the highest branches of mathematical science, special honorary additions were made to their certificates; and the high qualifications in military surveying of Captain Reynolds and Lieutenant Robertson were also particularly noticed; and the following Gentlemen Cadets, who had completed the qualifications for commissions, were recommended to his Grace the Commander-in-Chief, for appointment to ensigncies in the line, without purchase: 1, Raymond Inglis; 2, William J. Colville; 3, Cutbert G. Ellison; 4, George H. Hawes; 5, Arthur Smith; 6, Henry E. Bader; 7, Lionel Fraser; 8, Fiennes A. Quartley; 9, Charles F. Tyler. By the result of the examinations, above 50 other young gentlemen were declared to have made various steps towards qualifying themselves for commissions in those branches of mathematics which are applicable to military purposes, in permanent and field fortifications, and the attack and defence of fortresses, in Latin and general history, and in the modern languages; and 16 had also, during the half-year, completed the course of professional education in military surveying, and 26 in the actual construction of intrenchments and saps in the field, pontooning, &c.

Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

The half-yearly examination of the Gentlemen Cadets took place on Friday, May 16th. At 10 o'clock, A.M., Lieut.-General Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B. and G.C.H., Lieut.-General Sir T. W. Mulcaster, K.C.H., Royal Engineers, Inspector-General of Fortifications; Major-General Sir G. Whitmore, K.C.H., Royal Engineers, Lieutenant-Governor of the Institution; Major-General Sir Hew D. Ross, K.C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General to the Royal Artillery, with a number of the officers of the garrison, assembled in front of the institution, where the Gentlemen Cadets, under the command of Captain Burnaby, were drawn up under arms to receive them. On the near approach of his lordship the Commandant, the Gentlemen Cadets presented arms. After marching past at slow and quick time, headed by the band of the Royal Artillery, the Gentlemen Cadets went through the manual and platoon exercises in a most satisfactory manner; and, after again saluting, entered the hall for the purpose of being examined.

The following eighteen gentlemen passed for commissions, and have since been gazetted as lieutenants in the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery, viz.:—

Royal Engineers.—Herbert Newton Penrice, William Lawrie Morrison, Anthony Charles Cooke, Thomas Inglis, and Ben J. Martindale.

Royal Artillery.—Stapylton Robinson, Michael Shrapnel Biddulph, Henry Arthur Vernon, Charles Manners Raynes, Gustavus Hamilton Lockwood Milman, the Honourable William Kennedy, Walter Ferguson Lock, John Fraser Lodington Baddely, James Anderson Norig, George Lee Chandler, George John Power, Charles George Arbuthnot, Charles Richard Ogden Evans, Guy Rotton, Francis William Hastings.

Twenty-two Gentlemen Cadets have also passed, as being qualified to form the practical class, and will commence their studies in the Royal Arsenal after the present vacation, with the view of obtaining commissions in the Ordnance Corps at Christmas next.

His Lordship the Commandant paid a high compliment to Mr. Martindale, on presenting him with the sword,—the highest prize for competition; and also complimented several other young gentlemen on the proficiency they had attained in their studies during the short time they have been at the institution.

Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

The half-yearly examination of the Gentlemen Cadets at this institution took place to-day, December 19, in the large room of the Royal Military Academy, in the presence of Lieut.-General Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B. and G.C.H., commandant of the Garrison; Lieut.-General Sir F. W. Mulcaster, K.C.H., Inspector-General of Fortifications; Major-General Sir G. Whitmore, K.C.H., Lieut.-Governor of the Institution; Major-General Sir H. D. Röss, K.C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General to the Royal Artillery; Colonel Lacy, of the Royal Artillery; Colonel Sir G. Hoste, C.B., Commandant of the Woolwich Department of the Royal Engineers, and a number of officers of the garrison. Lord Bloomfield arrived at the Royal Military Academy at precisely 10 o'clock A.M., and was received by Captain Burnaby and the whole of the Gentlemen Cadets, who were drawn up in line; and, after his lordship had passed along in front and in rear, they marched into the establishment to commence their examination, which occupied until a late hour in the afternoon.

The following Gentlemen Cadets belonging to the practical class were passed for commissions, and their names will be forwarded to the Master-General to be laid before her Majesty, and it is expected they will shortly be appointed, the first four to the Royal Engineers, and the others to the Royal Artillery:—

Charles S. Hutchison, Charles Pasley, Henry Wray, John Stokes, Paul W. Phillips, Frederick H. Chancellor, Henry S. Eliot, Charles W. Grey, Edward Moubay, Charles Waller, Francis A. Vansittart, Leopold G. Paget, Walter R. G. Hickey, Richard H. Carlyon, Henry Mercer, Edward Palmer, Richard K. Freeth, Richard Phelps, Henry A. Smith, Henry A. R. Fitzgerald, Otho H. Gilbert, Francis M. M. Ommanney.

The following were also passed as qualified for the practical class, and will commence their studies at the Royal Arsenal on the opening of the Academy after the Christmas vacation:—Andrew Clarke, Francis Du Cane, Robert D. Kerr, John Y. Moggridge, Francis Koe, George Colclough, Thomas W. Milward, Henry L. Chermiside, Alexander T. Blakely, Robert E. F. Crauford, Frederick W. C. Ord, William C. L. Blossie, Walter Hughes, Matthew B. Ford, William T. Barnett, Archibald E. H. Anson, Samuel E. Gordon, William G. Stubbs, John G. Boothby, Charles N. Lovell.

It affords us much gratification to give further publicity to the merit of the under-mentioned zealous and scientific students, who have received honourable testimonials for their praiseworthy attainments and exemplary conduct.

The sword was awarded to Gentleman Cadet Stokes for good conduct during two years and a half at the institution.

Gentleman Cadet Smythe received the prize for		Practical Artillery.
Wray		Surveying.
Hutchinson		Chemistry.
Clarke		Fortification.
Colclough		German.
Ord		Landscape Drawing.
,,		Mathematics.
,,		History.
Ducane		Geography.

High commendation was bestowed on Gentleman Cadet Clarke for his acquirements in mathematics, surveying, plan-drawing, history, and geography; on

Gentleman Cadet Moggridge, for his knowledge of French, history, and geography; on Gentleman Cadet Bloss, for his studies in fortification; and Gentleman Cadet Elliott was deservedly complimented by Lord Bloomfield for the firm, upright, and gentlemanly manner in which he had executed his duties as under-officer of the practical class of Gentlemen Cadets.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MILITARY SEMINARY, ADDISCOMBE.

A public examination of the Gentlemen Cadets educated at this institution was held on Friday, the 9th of June, in the presence of the Chairman, John Cotton, Esq., the Deputy-Chairman, John Shepherd, Esq., several members of the Honourable Court of Directors, visitors, distinguished military officers, &c. &c.

The number of Cadets brought forward on this occasion consisted of thirty-two, of whom seven were selected for the Engineers, viz.—

D. G. Robinson, C. W. Hutchinson, C. Scott, O. W. S. Chambers, G. W. W. Fulton, A. Taylor, G. Sim.

Nine for the Artillery, viz.—

H. M. Boddam, J. Robison, A. Aytoun, H. Wallace, G. Rennie, G. L. Parish, C. Desborough, H. P. B. Berthon, J. A. Angelo.

The remainder being allotted to the Infantry, viz.—

A. C. Gordon, L. Nicholson, F. O. Salusbury, P. Moxon, D. Mocatta, C. O'B. Palmer, James Campbell, J. J. Eckford, F. S. Hewett, O. M. Jackson, J. Smith, C. Fullarton, E. Cookson, F. L'Estrange, T. J. Geddart, G. W. Fraser.

The distribution of prizes was as follows:—

First Class.—D. G. Robinson—1st Mathematical; 2d Fortification; French. C. W. Hutchinson—1st Fortification; Military Drawing; Military Surveying; 2d Hindustani; 1st Good Conduct. Charles Scott—2d Mathematics; Civil Drawing; 2d Good Conduct. George Sim—Latin; 1st Hindustani.

Second Class.—Charles Paton—Hindustani. Alex. Fraser—Military Surveying; Civil Drawing; French; 3d Good Conduct. Joseph H. Dyers—Fortification. Henry Drummond—Military Drawing; Latin. P. P. L. O'Connell—Mathematical.

Third Class.—Henry Hyde—4th Good Conduct.

Mathematics.—The first part of the mathematical examination was occupied in the elementary parts of Algebra and Geometry, which appeared to be explained by the junior part of the class with great clearness and distinctness. General Pasley then proceeded to examine several others in Analytical Trigonometry and Conic Sections, who answered the questions in a very satisfactory manner. The Public Examiner afterwards required the senior Cadets to prove a number of useful propositions on the mechanical powers, the centre of gravity, projectiles, floating bodies, and other parts of mechanics and hydrostatics. These were demonstrated by Mr. D. Robinson, Mr. Scott, Mr. Hutchinson, and others, extremely well; and we were gratified to find that a much greater portion of their time than usual was devoted to this very important branch of their mathematical studies.

In the Fortification and Artillery Department.—General Pasley examined the candidates for commissions, *visà voce*, on permanent fortification—the attack of fortresses, and in their course of artillery. The models executed by the Cadets during this term were deservedly admired. They are as follows: the model of a fortress situated on a river, begun by Lieutenant Chapman, of the Bengal Engineers, now at Chatham, and finished by Cadets Hill Wallace, and Alexander Taylor, aided by Serjeant Bulman; the scale is small, being seventy-two yards to one inch. It is executed in wood, and embraces the country around the fortress to an extent of two miles, on which the investment of the place is shown. The execution of the whole, especially of the neighbouring undulating country, does great credit to the gentlemen named above. This model has been expressly made to be a fellow to one on a larger scale, executed by Ensign Augustus Allen, of the 55th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, while a Cadet at Addiscombe. In the Octagonal Redoubt there was a beautiful exhibition of large models

executed in moist sand. The first is one of "The Crown work of Lodi," at Alessandria, in Italy, as it was actually constructed, by order of Napoleon, under Chasseloup-de-Laubat, and completed in 1810, with other similar formidable independent works at the same place. This splendid model is on a scale of a quarter of an inch to a foot. It has been traced and executed by Cadets Charles Hutchinson, Fulton, Alexander Taylor, Daniel Robinson, Salusbury, John Robison, Chambers, and Aytoun, assisted by Private Cook. Its position and properties were explained in a very masterly manner by Cadets Charles Hutchinson and George Fulton. In the same redoubt, and close to the model of the Crown work of Lodi, stands the model of a parallel on a large scale, viz. two inches to one foot; connected with the parallel, and beyond it, is an elevated battery for three guns and two mortars, with a splinter-proof traverse, and a rectangular field powder-magazine, shewing the various species of field revetments in gabions, fascines, and sand-bags. A double sap, according to Major Jebb's method, is also driven out from the parallel, on this large scale. These models of parallel, battery and sap, have been traced and executed by Cadets Scott, Boddam, Sim, and Parish, assisted by Private Cook.

The block-house was found entirely occupied by highly finished models in the finest moist white sand. One front, of Carnot's system, with his mortar-casemates, loop-holed detached walls and counter-sloping glacis, on a scale of a quarter of an inch to a foot, could scarcely be excelled in beauty. It has been traced and executed by Cadets Hyde, A. McNeill, Penson, Fitzgerald, Glover, Sinclair, G. Hutchinson, and W. Stewart, assisted by Gunner Daniels; and the properties of this method were clearly and fully explained by Gentlemen Cadets Daniel Robinson and John Robison.

Two other models, in moist sand, on a quarter of an inch to a foot, stood on large tables, shewing the mode of deflading closed and open field-works from the effects of commanding hills, these hills being marked on the pillars and sides of the block-house. They were traced and executed by some squads of Cadets, under the direction of Cadets Alexander Fraser and Paton, and their properties well explained by Cadets Charles Scott and Hill Wallace.

In the bridging department, the Cadets had formed three bridges; one, capable of bearing light artillery, of rafts, pontoons, and casks combined; one of small piles for infantry, and a rope suspension-bridge for infantry. The second class were employed in bridging, under the directions of Cadets Alexander Fraser and Joseph Dyas. They exhibited a very neat and pretty mode of passing troops across a moderately sized river, when materials can only be had for two rafts; in many cases this contrivance would be superior to a flying bridge, and much more rapid.

The drawings in every branch of the department of fortification and artillery shew the scientific and military taste that these zealous military students have imbibed.

First Class. Military Drawings.—Mr. Hutchinson Fulton, ground near Guarda (Prize); Wallace, Vittoria; Scott, lines in front of Lisbon; Taylor, Cape of Good Hope; Chambers, part of the lines; Sim, Nivolle; Nicholson, Redinha; D. Robinson, Fuentes d'Onorè; Robison, Roliça; Moxon, Talavera de la Reyna; Aytoun, Fuentes d'Onorè; Renio, Roliça; Salusbury, Sangerhausen; Palmer, Vimiero; Mocutta, Pass of Maya; Desborough, Mequinenza; Boddam, Tarragona; Eckford, Pombal.

Second Class. Military Drawings.—Mr. Drummond, part of the lines (Prize); Paton, Peninsular (in pen-work beautifully executed); Dyas, Passage of the Douro; Harris, Condeixa; A. Fraser, Redinha; Watson, general plan Graundenz; Morton, Tarbes (and also a neatly drawn plan, the hills shaded in pencil, of ground surveyed near Addiscombe); Oldfield, Coira; Tullah, Castalla; N. Campbell, Santarem; Dunn, Caesar's camp and ground adjoining; Bunney, Alba; Hankin, coast of Portugal and Lisbon; O'Connell, Roliça; Russell, plan of Tortosa; Jefferies, Subugal; Gilmore, Condeixa; Jackson, retreat Pombal; Newall, Seyonte; with many good productions of sketches of ground from models and plans in the various methods executed by the junior classes.

In the Military Surveying Department, the trigonometrical surveys, military reconnaissance, sketches, &c. &c., evinced much talent and considerable appli-

cation on the part of the Gentlemen Cadets. Those of Messrs. Hutchinson, Robinson, Scott, Chambers, Fulton, Taylor, Sim, Robison, Boddam, Aytoun, Wallace, Rennie, and Parish, were particularly deserving of commendation.

Landscape Department. First Class.—Of the following three drawings we can speak with much praise, viz.—A view on Loch Katrine, by Cadet C. Scott, to which the first prize was awarded; a waterfall on the river Skelwith, near Ambleside, by Cadet D. Robinson; and a view in Bavaria (an extensive landscape), by Cadet G. Fulton. These drawings are of the largest size usual in water-colours, and in harmony, clearness, force of colouring, effect, as well as in the minor details, there is a completeness that well marks the precision and certainty with which they have been wrought out. A large drawing by Cadet C. Hutchinson, a view near Lewes, in which a brilliant evening sky is seen through a rich mass of autumnal-coloured trees, and reflected in a pool of still water, with wild fowl on it, much pleased us by the tranquil and perfectly natural effect of the whole. A large sea-coast scene, by Cadet H. Wallace; a view of Bolton Abbey, in Yorkshire, by Cadet O. Chambers; and another large drawing of rocks at Undercliff, Isle of Wight, by Cadet G. Rennie, are all exceedingly well-executed drawings. Many others, by Cadets G. Sim, A. Taylor, P. Moxon, H. Boddam, &c. &c. were admirable for their clearness and careful finish.

Second Class.—The prize was given to Cadet A. Frazer for a view of Bolton Abbey, a beautiful subject, and executed in a manner that reflects credit on Mr. Frazer. A cattle-piece by Cadet G. Crump, and others by Cadets J. Harris, J. Gilmore, G. Russell, &c. &c. deserve much praise, nor must we omit particularly to notice the work of the latter gentleman, a view of the interior of Beauvais Cathedral, in which the perspective and neatness of drawing, both in the architecture and figures, are made out with a truth seldom exceeded.

In the Lithographic Department we found several admirably executed specimens, particularly a whole-length portrait of Buonaparte, large size, by Cadet C. Hutchinson, of the first class, and a Mameluke on horseback, by Cadet C. Crump, of the second class. In the remaining classes we noticed much rising talent.

The East India Company's Military Seminary.

The half-yearly public examination of the Gentlemen Cadets of the first class was held at this institution, the 8th December, in the presence of the chairman, J. Cotton, Esq., the deputy-chairman, J. Shepherd, Esq., several members of the honourable Court of Directors, and various visitors.

The class brought forward consisted of thirty Cadets, six of whom were selected for the Engineers, viz.: J. H. Dyas, A. Fraser, C. S. Paton, H. Drummond, J. C. Harris, and P. P. L. O'Connell. Twelve for the Artillery, viz.—D. J. F. Newall, J. F. Gilmore, J. E. Watson, R. Morton, C. W. Crump, A. Bunny, W. M. Gowan, J. Jefferies, W. J. Gray, J. S. Tulloh, N. G. Campbell, and J. Oldfield; and the remainder were allotted to the Infantry, viz.—E. W. Dun, L. Paxton, G. E. Hankin, L. Turquand, H. F. Waddington, J. O. Penson, A. C. McNeil, G. H. Thompson, P. Bourchier, J. Sinclair, H. T. Walker, and J. C. Douglas.

The distribution of prizes was as follows, viz.—Gentleman Cadet A. Fraser, second fortification, military surveying, civil drawing, and first good conduct; Gentleman Cadet J. H. Dyas, second mathematical, first fortification, and second good conduct; H. Drummond, Latin; C. Paton, military drawing, first Hindustani; P. L. O'Connell, first mathematical; W. M. Gowan, French; W. Gray, second Hindustani. Second Class: H. Hyde, fortification, military surveying, and third good conduct; Ralph Young, mathematics, French, and Hindustani; George Hutchinson, military drawing; Wm. Miller, civil drawing; T. Haydon, Latin. Third Class: C. F. Boddam, 4th good conduct.

The report of the public examiner, Major-General Pasley, C.B., alluded to the superior acquirements of the class in mathematics, and stated that in fortification and other branches, including Hindustani, the Cadets had not fallen short; that of the Lieut.-Governor, Major-General Sir E. Stannus, C.B., was, as usual, most satisfactory as to the maintenance of discipline in all ranks and classes of the institution.

Having thus clearly manifested that in very many instances the seeds of learning have been judiciously sown, and that a good foundation has been laid for professional and scientific attainments, we grieve to add, that very rarely have talented and well-educated officers been encouraged in their praiseworthy exertions in the acquirement of knowledge. Can we then be surprised that this disheartening neglect of those, whose meritorious conduct has entitled them to distinction above their less zealous comrades, should not only have damped the energy, but, in most cases, have totally blighted the future exertions of these officers?—Can we be surprised at the editors of the military periodicals, and their numerous correspondents,* animadverting too justly on the deficiency of military science throughout the greater portion of the service?—And, finally, can we be surprised that even foreigners should depict our glaring defects, contrasting with our apathy and indolence the scientific pursuits of their own officers?

Admitting, as candid soldiers, our lamentable imperfections in this instance, we must now advert to the literary institutions, &c., which, too limited as they are, might still produce most beneficial effects were they more generally known and appreciated, and were officers more frequently to avail themselves of even these partial assistances to study and reflection.

We will commence with the Royal Artillery Institution, which, however, having been established only during the last few years, can as yet have had but little effect in fostering and diffusing professional knowledge. Happily, zeal is not deficient in many of the members, and we sanguinely anticipate that, in a few brief years, the British Artillery officers will, *collectively*,† become as renowned for their theoretical attainments as they have ever been for their courage and ability in the fields of war. The following “Series of Questions relative to a variety of topics,” with extracts from the “Report of the Royal Artillery Institution,” will in some measure suffice to make known the rising value of this nucleus for professional and general science.

* Vide “United Service Magazine,” No. 158, p. 31; No. 169, p. 589; No. 172, p. 380, 381; No. 173, p. 558, 559, 604; No. 174, p. 22; No. 175, p. 231. Vide “Naval and Military Gazette,” Dec. 10, 1842, May 6, 1843; Letter in a succeeding No. signed Δσ; Letter by Ricochet, p. 653. Vide “United Service Gazette,” August 20, 1842, notice of “Hints to Young Marine Officers.”

† With pride do we instance some officers of the present day, whose scientific acquirements are too well known to need our humble tribute to their praise, viz. Sir Howard Douglas, Lieut.-Col. Sabine, Colonel Chesney, Captain Chapman, the officers employed on the magnetic observations, &c. &c.

*Report of the Royal Artillery Institution for the Year 1841.**Extract.*

"The Committee have also to state, that, in accordance with the wishes expressed at the last general meeting, arrangements have been made for the communication and discussion of subjects of professional and general interest.

"As, however, the number and advantages of such verbal communications must necessarily be limited, the Committee are desirous to recommend that the members of the institution should contribute reports and other written communications on subjects of professional and scientific interest, to be read at the meeting of the institution. In addition to the present interest attending their perusal, and the discussions to which they would lead, such papers would form a valuable collection for future reference, and be the means of distributing much useful information throughout the regiment.

"The Committee have prepared a list, specifying a few of the subjects on which it would be desirable to receive reports, a copy of which will be furnished to every member.

"They cannot, however, omit to point out the number and interest of the contributions which the officers of the regiment at head-quarters might readily furnish by communicating descriptions of the experiments at which they may happen to be present. The officers in charge of the several departments having expressed their readiness to carry out the wishes of the Master-General by affording every assistance in their power to officers desirous of procuring professional information, the details required for the completion of such reports could be procured without difficulty, where no objection existed to their being made public.

"The Committee would also invite the attention of officers on foreign stations to the preparation of statistical reports on the state of the colony in which they are quartered, or of the adjoining countries; such reports would possess great professional interest.

"Resolutions relative to the communication and printing of papers on scientific and professional subjects, offered by the Committee, proposed by the president and carried unanimously :—

"1st. That the members of the Royal Artillery Institution be invited to contribute papers on subjects of scientific and professional interest.

"2d. That these papers be addressed to the secretary, and, after being examined by the Committee, shall be read at the next general meeting of the institution, or as soon as convenient.

"3d. That no papers shall be read without the sanction of the Committee.

"4th. That the Committee shall have power to select annually, from those that have been read, such papers as they consider it desirable to have printed at the expense of the institution.

"5th. That one copy of the papers so printed be supplied to each member."

*Report of the Royal Artillery Institution, 12th September, 1843.**Extract.*

"The Committee have great pleasure in being able to report the continued satisfactory progress of the institution. The number of members has continued to increase, and the list now includes nearly every officer in the regiment. The Committee have received donations in money from Major-General Sir J. Cairncross, Major-General G. Crawford, Captain Francklyn, and Lieut. Elwyn; a large donation of books from Captain Chapman; and several additions to their collection of interesting objects of natural history from Colonel W. Power, Captain F. Wilmot, and Lieut. J. Lefroy.

"The state of the accounts is also highly satisfactory."

ROYAL ARTILLERY INSTITUTION.

The Committee of the Royal Artillery Institution, established at Woolwich among the officers of the Regiment of Royal Artillery, in the year 1838, under the immediate sanction of the Right Honourable Sir R. H. Vivian, Bart., Master-General of the Ordnance, fully convinced that the benefits of the institution will be extended and perpetuated by the readiness with which their brother officers at remote stations, at home or abroad, shall devote their attention to objects of interest, curiosity, or public or professional utility, have, in concurrence with this feeling, decided to circulate a series of questions relative to a variety of topics. The Committee, without meaning to dictate in the slightest degree, cannot but conclude, that if these officers to whom these inquiries are addressed will direct their attention to them, or such others as they may suggest, in consecutive or detached portions, or throughout, as may suit their tastes, pursuits, and opportunities of collecting information, and will forward them to the secretary of the institution at appropriate periods, they will, in a very short time, furnish a body of valuable information, of general, public, or professional importance, which may either be preserved in the archives of the institution, for the consultation and use of all the officers of the regiment, or, may, indeed, supply matter for occasional selections, to be printed and circulated from time to time, under the direction of the Master-General of the Ordnance, and the Deputy Adjutant-General.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the name of the place at which you are stationed ?
2. What are its latitude, its longitude, its height (near or estimated), above the sea, and its nearest navigable or itinerary distance from the sea ?
3. What is the estimated population of the town ? and, if in an island, what are its magnitude, population, main products, and principal characteristics ?
4. Is there any port, bay, river, embouchure, or cove, near, or at which, an army could be landed through the medium of shipping ?
5. And, with a view to the times when this would be practicable, can you ascertain the average height of spring and neap tides ? At what intervals they occur after new and full moons, and the first and third quarters ? and at what intervals, through the whole of a moon's period, the full tide or high water follows the moon's southing ?
(This kind of information, which is very easily obtained, was of great use, a few years ago, with regard to fixing the specific time of landing troops and stores at St. Sebastian, and, in like manner, with regard to the time fixed for the siege of Algiers.)
6. With regard to the town or district at which you are stationed,—what, so far as it may be proper to state them, are the municipal, or national regulations ? What the character of the government ?
7. What are the nature, extent, management, discipline, and success of the colleges, schools, and other seminaries for education, whether ordinary, scientific, or for improvement in the arts of design ?
8. What is the character of the district, as to freedom of opinion, toleration, enlargement of mind, &c. ?
9. What is the state of things with regard to literature, science, authors, authorship, the proportional numbers of clergy, their persuasion, character, zeal for the propagation of general knowledge, or of religious truth, according to their own views, &c. ?
10. What are the principal materials, character, &c. of the dwellings, or of the public buildings ? What is the state of civil architecture generally ?

11. What is the character of the military architecture? what the age, duration, order, systems, and main characteristics of the military structures, fortifications, &c.?
12. How many troops will they permanently and conveniently receive?
13. What is the quantity of water that can be permanently supplied? and what are the principal modes of raising, preserving, and purifying water? any tanks, and of what magnitude? Is a filtering process applied to them?
14. What are the inventions and discoveries in arts, civil or military, in manufactures, &c., most deserving of notice?
15. Is there any dock-yard, public, commercial, or private? What is its extent, number of labourers, efficacy?
16. Is there any arsenal, naval or military? Its magnitude, value, &c.? What are the extent and character of the appropriate works?
17. What are the relative proportions of soldiers, sailors, officers, their pay, and the proportionate longevity of each class?—See this question generalised, question 35.
18. What proportions of the inhabitants are devoted to commerce, agriculture, trade, menial employments, &c.?
19. What is their diversified character as to information, sobriety, industry, &c.? What the result, as to longevity, and as to property?
20. Have any experiments or observations been made as to the productive results, with regard to labour, of the several classes; or, with regard to the labour of Europeans, blacks, men of colour, men devoted to civil and military pursuits respectively, freemen, slaves, &c.?
21. If there be any mines, has any limitation been traced as to the depth at which the temperature will allow men to work?

(In Cornwall, where the depth of some of the mines is 1900 feet, it is found that the constant temperature is from 95° to 98°, or 100° Fahrenheit; such is altogether the injury to health, that a healthy man taken on these works at 21, is usually dead before he attains to 45; and the mining proprietors are, in consequence, now devising means of transferring down cool air, to enable the men to work; the Master-General here adds, “A very difficult thing to do; and the desire also “to devise some means by which the men can descend and ascend “other than by ladders, as at present, which is, in some of our mines, “the labour of half-an-hour, is most fatiguing, and, no doubt, occasions “very often disease and death. II. V.”)

22. What is the principal fuel?
23. If it be coals, what are the extent, capacity, and distance of the mines, and what the mode of traffic and conveyance?
24. What is the main character, extent, and benefit, of the sea, river, or other navigation? Are the main rivers tidal, fresh water, constantly or only occasionally navigable?
25. Are there any canals or railroads? what their extent? what the peculiarities of their construction? other roads, and what their state?—See also question 57.
26. Are they maintained by means of tolls, or other imposts?
27. Is there much coasting navigation, and of what character; as well as to what countries, nations, or districts?
28. Is the sea-coast flat, or high and precipitous?
29. Is the sea gaining upon the shore (as in some parts of Kent, as the Reculvers, Kingsgate, the Goodwin Sands, near Sandwich, or of Suffolk, &c.), or losing (as on much of the Lincolnshire coast, where many thousand acres have been gained)? If so, at about what rate, so far as can be ascertained?
30. Are the measures of length, surface, weight and capacity, adopted, the same as ours? if not, what are the proportions?
31. The same as to coins, &c.?
32. The rate of exchange? Is it fluctuating or fixed?
33. Is there any diversity between the legal and customary measures? (as between the metre, and the aune, or arpent in France).

34. Are there castes or distinctions in society, except those growing out of the orders of the state, or of an established church (if there be one), or those marking the productive class, the mechanical or operative class, the commercial, the class of public functionaries, civil, military, and naval, the class of menials or mercenaries, &c.?
35. What is nearly the numerical proportion of these classes? what in point of opulence, influence, happiness, &c.?—See question 17.
36. What are the principal resources of the state? are they mainly derivable from taxes, commerce, the value of land, industry, manufactures, or what?
37. What is the proportion of population to the extent of territory?
38. What the relation between the revenues and the debts of the state?
39. In the case of a colony, is the legislature dependent or independent of our country? or in *any* respect dependent?
40. Are there any savage tribes in the colony? if so, what is their state? and what the attempts to civilise them?
41. If the present population of the colony consists partly of aborigines, partly of the inhabitants of different European nations, what efforts are made to soften down and destroy prejudices, and make them one in interests, and, so far as possible, in habits of thought?
42. Are any attempts made to improve the growth of corn, to naturalise (so far as possible) the most valuable exotics suitable to the climate, to improve the dress, or the food, or the tools, to ameliorate the habits of the people (especially the fondness among all savages under partial civilisation for inebriating drinks), to elevate and humanise their customs, laws, and knowledge? to ascertain how much springs from climate, from the characteristics of insular nations, from the influence of partial civilisation?
43. In investigating these and analogous matters, is any attempt made to estimate how *comparatively* small (great though it *really* was, and richly repaying the most attentive and philosophic search) were the means of civilisation, while it mainly skirted the shores of the Mediterranean compared with what it has become since the time of Behem and Columbus, and the invention of the mariner's compass, whence navigation has given to us a new and rival *Western* Europe, in arts and arms, in laws and commerce; when the Atlantic next became what the Mediterranean had previously been, the highway of nations; and what is still farther rising before us in India and the East, in Terra Australis, and in the rich and fertile regions, most of them tributary to Britain, which now constitute the *fifth* quarter of the terrestrial surface, animated and constantly augmenting and improving as the dwelling-place and thriving place of human beings. And in tracing the small scope of the Phœnician and Greek navigators, and contrasting it with the noble marine road-way now daily traversed by Englishmen, let it be remembered, as springing immediately from such a series of inquiries as is here suggested, how much of the extent and magnitude of ever-growing civilisation (connected, as it intimately is, with the prosperity of the state) is referred to the enterprise and the practical wisdom of British soldiers?

(The more marked geographical features and peculiarities of climate or atmosphere may still open some inquiries, which, though they may be miscellaneous, may lead to interesting and important results.)

44. Does the vicinity of your station furnish any instructive example of the way in which men improve or injure a climate, or augment or diminish some valuable natural products? (As in the case of one of the Cape de Verd islands, which used to furnish the East India ships with a copious supply of water, but now scarcely yields water enough for its own inhabitants, because they have, in ignorance of what would be the consequence, cleared the island of trees, and thus prevented the supply that arose from evaporation.)
45. Did you notice during your passage out, or have you observed, or learned, since your arrival at your present station, any thing remarkable, or valuable to know, relative to currents at sea? Any thing, as to their depth, their fixed or variable direction, their velocity, their advantages or dis-

advantages in reference to coasting, or to the passage from home or homeward?

46. Do they, for example, yield facilities, or present hindrances or delays in the transmission of the mail, either way?
47. Are you aware of any corresponding advantages or disadvantages, arising from trade-winds, monsoons, or other winds; and at what seasons of the year?—See also question 77.
48. Have you any facts with respect to the bearing, the velocity, and the depth of the gulf stream, and its operation on the tides, their height, rapidity, force, &c., in the vicinity of Halifax, Nova Scotia, or the Bay of Fundy? or have you learned any important facts as to the great violence and danger of the sea in the Straits of Magellan, or in the vicinity of some of the Orkney and Shetland islands? or upon our own immediate coasts?
49. These questions also embrace the consideration as to the set, the velocity and the deposit of *shingle*, of which our own coasts, from Plymouth to Dover, present some various and instructive examples.
50. Have you learned any thing relative to the strong current in the strait which separates New Holland from Van Dieman's Land, and which presented so many and such serious obstacles to Captain Flinders?
51. Are you aware that in the sea round the Antilles there are some places where a vessel may moor itself in the midst of a current, by dropping to a certain known depth a cable, to which is attached a sufficiently heavy sounding lead? (Such a fact as this indicates *counter currents* analogous to that discovered by Dr. Halley in the Straits of Gibraltar; and to the strong counter currents in the Kattegat, in the Straits of Dover, and many other places; which, however, should all be carefully noted and recorded by military as well naval men. The offing between the North and South Foreland, where it runs tide and half tide, decidedly indicates also an upper and under current in that part of the Kentish coast. It was noticed long ago by Dr. Smith (Phil. Trans. No. 158), and presented many difficulties to Smeaton and his successors, to the present time, at Ramsgate harbour. Such currents and counter currents are also intimately connected with the phenomena adverted to in question 29.)
52. Is the sea deep or shallow immediately upon the neighbouring coast? Is the depth ascertained immediately on the shore? At the distance of a quarter of a mile, half a mile, a mile, five miles, ten miles?
53. Is the coast well or sparingly provided with light-houses? Do they constitute a regular system, and with what kind of lights, as to colour, revolution, &c., are they furnished?
54. Are any of the nations, or other inhabitants near you, fishers? Is fishing a mere matter of private support? or have the fisheries become an article of commerce? If so, to what extent? to what countries? are the modes of curing valuable and curious, or of a kind susceptible of amendment? of what materials are the nets made, and rudely, or with comparative skill, worth describing?
55. Do any well-ascertained experiments or facts, enable you to speak of the comparative or proportional *saltiness* of the sea, on the coast or seas near you?

(This inquiry is important as connected with the manufacture of salt, and with numerous well-known facts.

Of its Weight.

Thus, near the coast of Norway, the sea contains salt from $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$	
In the Kattegat, near Warberg	$\frac{1}{6}$
In the Baltic Sea	$\frac{1}{30}$
In the Gulf of Bothnia	$\frac{1}{40}$
In the North Sea, near Northumberland.....	$\frac{1}{30}$
———— near the Thames	$\frac{1}{20}$
———— near the coast of Holland	$\frac{1}{30}$
In the Irish Sea, near Cumberland	$\frac{1}{30}$
In the Atlantic, Spanish coast	$\frac{1}{40}$
In the Mediterranean, near Malta.....	$\frac{1}{30}$

The sea is also less salt at the surface than at the bottom. In the Mediterranean it is as 29 to 32, near Constantinople, as 52 to 72.)

56. Is your port, or the nearest port, or any neighbouring port, a place of rendezvous for shipping? If so, what are the main ports they quit? Whence do they proceed? How often in a year? What is the principal merchandise or lading? What is the mode of transit, by sailing or by steam-vessels? What is the ordinary rapidity, and the time of a voyage? Are the voyages tolerably certain? And do they furnish a steady and regular communication with home?
57. With reference to inland communication, in addition to the inquiry, No. 25, are the rivers wide, and rapid, and deep or otherwise? If wide, rapid, &c., are the *bridges* numerous, well built, stable, &c., furnishing ready and safe transit to an army? Or could you readily select practicable *fords* at suitable distances? Or could you, without much difficulty, hazard, or loss of time, find materials and workmen (either military or otherwise) to accomplish and ensure an adequate and safe communication?
58. With a view to the preceding inquiry, have you procured good maps of the country, roads, rivers, bridges, &c.? and have you carefully collected all requisite typographical information, and duly arranged it for immediate reference?
59. Are the rains, at or near your station, periodical or uncertain? If the former, at what seasons? Are they heavy and long continued, or otherwise? What is their influence on the health of your men? If deleterious, can it be ameliorated by any temporary changes of clothing, or of diet, or of hours of rest? If so, what are they? What are the corresponding or anticipatory indications of the barometer, thermometer, or hygrometer?
60. Have you heavy and frequent falls of snow or of hail; is the latter accompanied with thunder, or otherwise?
61. Is any regular account taken of the *depth* of rain fallen in certain fixed intervals, and at stated times of the year? If so, what is the character and structure of the rain-gauge employed? At what height above the earth's surface is it fixed, as that is known to modify the result?
62. Are the rains usually, or often, precoded by calms, or storms, or hurricanes? If so, at what intervals, &c.?
63. What are the precise times of rising and setting of the sun, at the summer and winter solstices? (June 21 and December 21.)
64. What are the lengths of morning and evening twilight, on March 23, June 21, September, 23, and December 21?
65. At what hours of the *day* are they hottest and coldest? What are the hottest and coldest *seasons of the year*?
(The answers to these inquiries obviously bear upon the best times for drills, exercises, or marching.)
66. Does the wind set in towards the coast at certain hours of the morning or evening? and does it in like manner bear *from* the coast at certain hours or certain seasons?
67. Are these changes salubrious, and are they so regular that you can avail yourselves of them for periodical military exercises of the men?
68. Have you barracks, or how are the troops accommodated? If there are barracks, are they spacious, well built, well ventilated, well lighted, situated in a good and duly elevated locality? How many men are they capable of suitably receiving?
69. The same question will apply to an hospital. Can you suggest any improvements in either? If so, what would be the probable expense? and what says the medical officer? as, indeed, to several of these inquiries.
70. Are the mineral or vegetable products, most celebrated or most sought after in your vicinity, prized on account of their medical qualities? or for what else?
71. Is any of the timber known to be valuable in civil, military, or naval architecture?
72. If so, have adequate experiments been made to test their durability, brittleness, transverse strength, facility, and expense of acquisition, their free-

dom from tendency to dry-rot, their specific gravity, &c., in comparison with the kinds of timber usually employed at home ?

73. What is the reputation as to medical science, or to surgical skill, of the physicians and surgeons in your vicinity (if any such there be), compared with that of individuals of the same professions in Britain or in France ?

74. Have you adequate means to make and record correctly the principal magnetic phenomena ? for example,—

- (a) The variation or deviation from the north, or from the astronomical meridian.
- (b) The inclination or dip.
- (c) The intensity of the magnetic force, and in what measure, if any, it depends upon temperature, or upon the position of the sun.
- (d) The influence of the aurora borealis upon any or all of these phenomena.

75. (1) Can you ascertain whether either the variation or the dip has nearly or quite attained its limit ? Whether the diurnal oscillations are considerable ?

(Celsius observed a variation of twelve minutes in an hour in Sweden ; and according to the experiments of Cassini at Paris, from eight o'clock in the morning until two in the afternoon, the direction of the needle approached the meridian ; but it afterwards deviated until nine in the evening, remaining stationary during the night. Similar diversities have been noticed by other observers.)

- (2) Have you had an opportunity of noticing and measuring a greater dip than that of Captain Phipps, which was 82° in the north latitude of $79^{\circ} 44'$. So great, for instance, as Captain Ross's of 89° ?

- (3) Are there near your station, or have you heard of or noticed, any volcanic or magnetic islands, or mountains, or rocks, or tracts of table land, which occasion considerable diversities in the variation, the dip, or the intensity ?

(Some of the Shetland Islands mark these phenomena in various localities.)

76. Can you collect and supply any valuable, interesting, or curious information relative to

- (a) Physiology.
- (b) Zoology. (Animals wild and tame, their size compared with ours.)
- (c) Ornithology. (Birds wild and domestic, relative size, &c.)
- (d) Entomology.
- (e) Geology.
- (f) Mineralogy.
- (g) Fossils.
- (h) Shells. (On the sea, or on the shore.)
- (i) Fishes.
- (k) Trees, Plants, Corn, &c. ?

Can you, without great trouble or expense, obtain, arrange, and send home for the Museum of the Institution, curious and instructive specimens, that may serve to increase our real knowledge of any of these classes ; or of other departments of natural or professional knowledge, not here adverted to ? Especially making a decided reference to the uses of vegetable, animal, or mineral products in whatever is connected with guns, gun-carriages, &c.

77. Have you any thing important to relate with respect to the time of day, year, or moon, the geographical position, and the circumstances, of any tornado, violent gale, or hurricane, which occurred during your passage out ? —See question 47.

78. Have you any records of water-spouts?
 79. Have you noticed, or traversed, any extensive portions of an ocean where you find almost perpetual calms and suffocating heat? (These, for example, commonly prevail near the ordinary limits of trade-winds.)
 80. Have you ever met with any double, or counter, simultaneous winds, analogous to the counter currents noticed by Dr. Halley? If so, where and when?

81. Have you any record of the effect of *aspects* (easterly, westerly, &c.) as to the salubrity of a structure (questions 68, 69), or the fruitfulness of fields, gardens, vineyards, plantations?

Remark Connected with questions 68, 69, 81.—Sir J. Wyllie informed Dr. Reid, at St. Petersburg, that the cases of disease on the dark side of a barrack were in the proportion of three to one to those on the side exposed to strong light, and this uniformly so for many years. Dr. Reid also says, "In recovering from the effect of various oppressive atmospheres of unwholesome air, I always recovered more quickly, and felt in a short time more thoroughly refreshed, if I were exposed, not only to a fresh and free atmosphere, but also to a brilliant light."

Since these Questions have been printed, a work has been published in numbers, "The Shores and Islands of the Mediterranean," in the first number of which is some curious information on the currents of the Mediterranean.

82. Any thing analogous, as to the vicinity of mountains, forests, extensive flats, sea-coasts, from the neighbouring soil, from the aspect of the sky as to the sun and clouds, from the effects of judicious or injudicious husbandry, or from skilful or unskilful drainage?
 83. Have you been struck with any advantages accruing from a now prevailing arrangement of climates into *hot and dry, hot and humid, cold and dry, cold and humid*? (The *first*, for example, that of Sahara and Arabia; the *second*, that of Bengal and Panama; the *third*, much of Europe and Asia; the *fourth*, that of Siberia, Canada, &c.) or should you still prefer the old geographical distribution?
 84. Have you any record of facts, either at sea or land, which would lead you to pronounce whether or not the general temperature of the globe changes?
 85. Have you any records of subterraneous or submarine forests, as those of Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, Morlaix, the Isle of Man, &c.? Has the timber been employed, or can it be, in permanent or temporary erections?
 86. Have you noticed and recorded any extensive instances of lakes formed by subsidings, or the slidings of rocks or hills (as between Luccombe and Niton, in the Isle of Wight), of the complete drying up of lakes (as of those bordering on the Cuspidan), of changes like that which caused the Pontine Marshes to cover part of the Appian Way, &c. Is it safe to build on a recent land-slip or subsidency?
 87. In confirmation of some such changes, have you had opportunities of comparing the best maps of the middle ages with recent maps?
 88. Have you had means of inquiring beyond what limits of elevation above the sea, or of latitude, north or south, the most useful trees, or vegetables, or the fittest grains for food, never attain entire maturity, perfection, and ripeness?
 89. Any analogous information as to the geographical distribution of animals, reptiles, insects, birds, fishes?
 90. Have you collected any thing curious or useful, as to the migration of quadrupeds, birds, insects, fishes? and have you learned, for example, how men, in different parts of the world, have converted the knowledge of the seasons, extent, certainty, &c. of such migrations to their own profit?

(Such questions as the preceding might be almost indefinitely extended, but the object here has been simply to present such a selection as should mark and designate points of utility with reference to matters of theoretical, practical, and professional science.)

Before we take leave of this distinguished corps, let us add, that already are the good effects of deep study beginning to develope themselves (witness the officers selected for the magnetic observatories in all quarters of the globe); and let us hope that this employment may be but the prelude to the nomination of artillery officers to other appointments, the duties of which, by their zeal, education, and ability, they are fully qualified to perform.

To those of our readers who are desirous to obtain valuable information, in a brief compass, on physics and meteorology, geology and mineralogy, botany and vegetable physiology, zoology and animal physiology, instructions for making meteorological observations, we beg to recommend the "Report of the President and Council of the Royal Society, on the Instructions to be prepared for the Scientific Expedition to the Antarctic Regions."

Turn we now to the other ordnance corps; which, noted as it has ever been for the erudition and pre-eminent services of its officers, until the last few years was also without any medium or publication through which its zealous members could communicate, and acquire theoretical and practical knowledge relative to the various duties of their noble profession. Feeling assured we cannot add one iota to enhance the intrinsic value of the work now alluded to, we shall merely extract such portions of the Preface of the first volume as will manifest the practical utility of its contents, and demonstrate the capability of the editor for the honourable task he has undertaken, thereby also giving further publicity to the scientific periodical, entitled,—

PAPERS

ON SUBJECTS CONNECTED WITH THE DUTIES OF THE CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.

PREFACE.—1837.

Extract.

The duties, both military and civil, which are imposed upon officers of engineers, are so various in their character, and require so extensive an acquaintance with both practice and theory, that any individual officer can hardly be expected, during the course of his service, to make himself completely master of all the details of the subjects which may be brought under his notice. He must, of necessity, refer to the experience of others; and it is one of the advantages of the corps of Royal Engineers, and of other bodies similarly circumstanced, that no jarring interests, or professional jealousies, can interfere to prevent one officer giving to another, when required, every advice and assistance in his power. It may, and indeed does, however, often happen that an officer, when called upon for his opinion and advice, or ordered to execute some new work, may not have it in his power to refer to the experience of others for assistance; occasions of this kind have frequently given rise to suggestions for the publication of a professional work, in which should be embodied the experience

of individuals, and which, being circulated among the officers of the corps at large, would serve, in some measure, to remedy the inconveniences which arise from the mode in which they are scattered over the world, and which puts a stop to that freedom of intercourse, and interchange of information, which would otherwise take place amongst them.

INTRODUCTION.—1837.

In laying before my brother officers this volume, the first-fruit of our joint labours, I trust I shall not be thought to overstep the limits of my duty as editor, if I prefix the few following introductory remarks.

The object of the present work is to collect, methodise, and arrange, the large mass of professional information which is at present disseminated among the individuals of the corps of Engineers, and to combine it with that derived from other sources; thus enabling every officer to avail himself not only of the experience of his fellows, but also, in some measure, of that of all those whose occupations and duties are similar to his own. A work of this nature has long been a desideratum in the corps of Engineers; several attempts have been made, at different times, to establish something of the kind, but from various causes these attempts have hitherto failed.

Those who are aware how much has been done in many departments of science by a well-digested system of co-operation can best appreciate the advantages we should derive from the adoption of a similar system. The number and variety of the duties upon which we are employed, while they present many obstacles to the attainment of an accurate knowledge of our profession, seem, at the same time, to point out a system of co-operation as the surest mode of overcoming them. If every individual would communicate the results of his experience, however trifling, and throw his quota of information into the general stock, he might, in return, draw from that stock rules and examples for his guidance under all circumstances, deduced from the collective experience of his brother officers. But to accumulate this experience, and to make it applicable to the various duties which we have to perform, the talents and industry of numbers must be brought into action, and each individual should avail himself of every opportunity of acquiring information, as well for his own particular benefit as for that of the corps at large. Unless this be the case, we may, indeed, prolong the existence of our work for a few years, by drawing upon the stores that have been already laid up; but these must soon be exhausted, and the common routine duties of the corps will hardly afford materials for an annual volume. Where, then, it may be asked, are these materials to be found? I answer, in the detail of the numerous experiments to which every branch of the service should give rise; in the investigation of various subjects intimately connected with both the military and civil branches of our profession; and, finally, in the study and application of sciences, which, although not directly professional, have much in common with our duties, and which, while useful and interesting in themselves, will serve to draw closer those bonds which unite us with other scientific bodies in this country. To these points, therefore, our attention should be drawn; and I hope and trust that many among the junior branches of the corps, who are now just commencing their professional career, will omit no opportunity of cultivating that knowledge, without which their services will be comparatively valueless, and which, they may rest assured, will amply repay them for any exertion they may make in the pursuit.

There is pleasure in the mere exercise of the intellectual faculties, there is pleasure in the acquisition of knowledge for its own sake; but when knowledge is combined with utility, when it is available for the benefit of others, the pleasure is infinitely increased. I press these remarks with the more earnestness upon my brother officers, from the knowledge I have of the state of education at the military academies in this country. It cannot be concealed that, when compared with similar institutions in other countries, these, as places of scientific instruction, are grievously defective; and it therefore behoves those who, after passing the ordeal of a nominal examination, have received their commissions, not to delude themselves with the idea that they possess all the elementary knowledge which

their profession requires. Far from it; labour and study will be requisite to enable them to perform satisfactorily their ordinary duties; and this should be their first consideration. But this labour and study brings with it its own reward, not only as it enables them to perform their duties efficiently, but as it is the stepping-stone to the cultivation of those sciences which open a wider range to the intellect, extend their sphere of usefulness, and which, by occupying the mind, and improving the faculties, tend eventually to make them better officers and better men.

W. DENISON, Lieutenant Royal Engineers.

Our limited space will not permit us even to allude to the various subjects published in the fifth volume; but we cannot listlessly quit this branch of the Annual without briefly making known to military students a portion of the contents of the work (especially interesting to Infantry officers), viz. "Description of the Machinery in Operation at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for the Manufacture of Lead Bullets by Compression;" nor must we pass, unnoticed, "Remarks and Experiments on various Woods;" "On Drawbridges;" "On Copying Maps and Plans." Volume VI. (lately published) will be found very interesting to every studious and reflective soldier: and, cordially wishing that all arms of the British service may derive instruction from the perusal of this valuable publication, we shall, in conclusion, now make known the articles contained in the last volume.

VOL. VI.—ENGINEER PROFESSIONAL PAPERS.

CONTENTS.

1. Notes on the field-equipment of the engineer department with the Bengal portion of the Army of the Indus.
2. Notes on defensive works in Jellalabad, prepared by order of Major-General R. Sale, K.C.B.
3. Notes on Acre, and some of the coast-defences of Syria, with plates, &c. by Lieutenant-Colonel Alderson, R.E.
4. Report of experiments in blowing in gates, made at Quebec on the 11th and 13th July, 1840, by order of Lieutenant-Colonel Oldfield, commanding Royal Engineers in the Canadas.
5. Memoranda relating to the re-construction of certain portions of the Admiralty sea-wall at Hasler Beach, Portsmouth. Lieutenant Beatson, R.E.
6. Practical essay on the strength of cast-iron beams, girders, and columns, in which the principles of calculation are exhibited in a plain and popular manner. William Turnbull. Hydraulic press for proving girders.
7. Description of saw-mill, and machinery for raising timber in Chatham dockyard, by Mr. Dempsey. Description of a saw-mill used in America.
8. Description of a wooden swing-bridge erected over the Grenville Canal, Canada.
9. On the system of combining mechanical ventilation with warming by steam-heat, as adapted to public buildings. Mr. Spencer.
10. The patent American steam pile-driving machines. By Mr. G. Spencer. The American railroads formed on a foundation of piles.

11. Description to accompany the plans of the method of raising buildings by screws, in Canada and the United States. J. Hounslow, F.W.R.E.D.

12. Account of the demolition and removal, by blasting, of a portion of the Round-down Cliff, near Dover, in January 1843. Lieutenant Hutchinson, R.E.

13. Reports of experiments made with a shot-furnace at Malta.

14. Description of some iron roofs erected at different places within the last few years. Captain Dennison, R.E.

15. On the use of fascines in forming foundations to buildings. Colonel Lewis, R.E.

Detail of experiments carried on in her Majesty's dockyard, Woolwich, for the purpose of ascertaining the resistance of brickwork under various conditions.

The attention and patronage of our readers must next be directed to "THE UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION," an establishment that ought to be encouraged by every officer in her Majesty's service, containing, as it does, not only a rapidly increasing Museum and extensive Library, but also enabling members to acquire much valuable information, by attending the lectures on chemistry and other interesting subjects.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

Extract.

LAWS.

SECT. I.—*Design.*

The United Service Institution is founded as a central repository for objects of professional art, science, and natural history, and for books and documents relating to those studies, or of general information. The delivery of lectures on appropriate subjects is included in the design of the institution.

SECT. II.—*Composition.*

The members shall consist of princes of the blood-royal; officers of the Navy (including passed midshipmen and assistant-surgeons), Army, Marines, Regular and Local Militia, East India Company's land and sea services; lords-lieutenants and deputy-lieutenants of counties, and governors of counties in Ireland; yeomanry; all persons who may have retired from any of the above services or capacities; civil functionaries, who are or have been attached to the naval and military departments; and navy and army agents.

SECT. IV.—*Candidates liable to be balloted for.*

1. Retired officers, and civil functionaries, referred to in Section II., and navy and army agents, shall be submitted for election to the council of management specially assembled.

2. A list of such candidates, signed by the director or assistant-director, shall be put up in the library fourteen days previous to the ballot.

SECT. V.—*Honorary Members.*

1. Foreigners of distinction may be admitted honorary and corresponding members.

2. Eminent individuals and benefactors to the institution, not otherwise eligible, may be admitted honorary members at the discretion of the council on specific grounds.

3. The corps diplomatique shall be invited to become honorary members, and shall be privileged to submit the names of foreign noblemen and gentlemen, resident in England, to the council, in order that the same courtesy may be extended to them for the space of three months. This privilege to be renewed to such strangers, if desired, on the written application of their respective ambassadors, or at the recommendation of some member, to whom they may be personally known.

4. Foreign naval and military officers may be admitted corresponding members.

5. Ladies, who contribute to the institution, may be admitted honorary members at the discretion of the council.

SECT. VI.—*Subscriptions.*

1. The annual subscription shall be 10s. due on the 1st of January.

2. The payment of the sum of 6*l.* shall constitute a member for life.

3. Any member, failing to pay his annual subscription for two successive years, shall cease to be a member, unless the council should see reason to decide otherwise.

4. Members withdrawing from the institution, are re-admissible only on payment of arrears; unless the council should see reason to decide otherwise.

SECT. XIII.—*Contributions.*

The name of each contributor shall be recorded, with a specification of the gift.

SECT. XIV.—*Hours of Reception—Visitors.*

1. The rooms of the institution shall be open daily (Sunday excepted) from eleven o'clock in the morning until five in summer, and four in winter; and the library alone shall be opened for the use of members from seven till ten in the evening during the whole year.

2. Members to have the privilege of introducing visitors to all the rooms, except the library, first inscribing the names of such visitors in a book to be kept for that purpose.

SECT. XV.—*Expulsion.*

1. Any officer who may quit the service, from causes affecting his character as a gentleman, shall cease to belong to the institution.

2. Any member who shall wilfully and pertinaciously contravene the regulations, or who shall advisedly do any thing to the injury or dishonour of the institution, shall be liable to expulsion.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

Extract.

At a general meeting of the members of the United Service Institution, held at the rooms of the institution, at 2 P.M., Saturday, 4th March, 1843, being the twelfth anniversary meeting, Lieutenant-General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. G.C.B. G.C.M.G. vice-president, in the chair.

The chairman, before opening the general business, addressed the meeting, and, after adverting to the loss sustained by the institution, in the death of Lord Vivian, proceeded to observe, that, whilst the list in which so many deaths appeared was, in itself, an afflicting record, it became still more unsatisfactory to perceive that the accession of new members did not fill up the gaps which the common enemy was making in our lines—the breaches which time was making in the ranks of our institution.

“It cannot be,” said the gallant general, “that the rising and active generations of the profession are beginning to lose, in a long season of peace, any of that desire to prosecute professional pursuits which led their predecessors to create this institution—it cannot be, that the younger members of the services

are becoming in any degree insensible to the obligation which they owe to their predecessors, to cherish and extend this institution; but it was a painful prospect for those who, like himself, were in the evening of their days, devoting themselves to such modes and means as these to encourage professional pursuits, and all sciences and arts connected with the military profession, by which this institution may become at once the means of imparting knowledge, and, at the same time, of being the channel of amusement, recreation, and instruction, to those who, whilst actively engaged in their professions, may have contributed towards its efficiency: it was a painful reflection that, from whatever cause, the institution, so far from extending its sphere and its means by increasing the number of its members, and augmenting its finances, had not, in the last year, advanced. This, the gallant chairman thought, was a truth which should be disclosed to the profession; and he hoped that he might be permitted to state this frankly, and far from reproachfully, but beseechingly; but let it go forth as a friendly appeal from him to the younger and more active members of both professions, to afford to this institution the only means by which its utility can be extended, viz. that of increase of numbers and of additional pecuniary resources. Never," concluded the gallant general, "was there a sphere so extensive, so universal, so prolific, so virgin in many respects, and so inviting to all those investigations of every description which this institution inculcates, as that which the naval and military possessions of the British empire present; and nowhere can be found agents more able than those which the two professions, in all their branches, send forth to distant regions in the discharge of their professional duties. And he could not repress the hope, that this frank and friendly appeal may have some effect in attracting, directing, and quickening, towards the objects of the institution, the zeal and the talents and capacities of those who abound throughout those regions in the Army and Navy; and who have, and must have, large portions of time at their disposal, which may be applied by them in a manner to instruct and improve themselves, to contribute the results and the effects of their own investigations to the improvement of others; and to make this institution, as he was sure it might become, the depository of so vast a collection of learning, and objects of professional science and general interest, as to reflect credit upon the country, produce advantage to the public, and do honour to the members of our noble and honourable professions."

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- 1st. The proceedings of the last meeting were read.
 - 2d. The general abstract of the accounts for the year 1842, as audited on the 18th February, 1843, was read.
 - 3d. The director's estimate of the probable expenditure for the year 1843 was read.
 - 4th. The annual report of the council was read, as follows:—

Twelfth Annual Report of the Council.

The council have the pleasure of laying before the meeting their twelfth annual report, which, though it does not shew increase of members, attests the prosperity and stability of the institution.

The council submit to the meeting the following analysis of the state of the institution in several of its branches since its foundation; they beg also to call the attention of the members to the progressive accumulation of funded capital, and the annually increased value of the property in general, and of the library in particular.

Tabular View of the State of the Institution during the Twelve Years of its Existence.

Year 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	10s. Annual Subscriptions received.	6l. Life Subscriptions received.	Total Subscriptions received.	Stock purchased, 3 per cent Consols.	Invested in the purchase of Books, &c.	No. of Mem- bers.	No. of Visitors.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£		
1831	654 11 0	1194 0 0	1,848 11 0	.. ..	..	1900	
1832	1,146 6 0	973 0 0	2,119 6 0	.. ..	..	3020	
1833	1,405 11 0	692 0 0	2,097 11 0	.. ..	..	3750	
1834	1,500 11 0	583 0 0	2,083 11 0	1100 8 3	..	3977	13,376
1835	1,482 2 0	365 10 0	1,847 12 0	1329 19 3	40	4193	8,537
1836	1,571 12 0	332 10 0	1,904 2 0	1317 8 9	45	4087	8,521
1837	1,502 2 0	225 0 0	1,727 2 0	1000 0 0	180	4212	10,907
1838	1,464 2 0	229 10 0	1,693 12 0	752 3 9	246	4222	15,788
1839	1,400 12 0	164 10 0	1,565 2 0	.. ..	292	4233	16,248
1840	1,365 2 0	197 0 0	1,562 2 0	.. ..	446	4302	17,120
1841	1,457 12 0	192 10 0	1,650 2 0	500 0 0	243	4285	19,421
1842	1,377 2 0	143 10 0	1,520 12 0	400 0 0	373	4142	21,552
Totals.	16,327 5 0	5292 0 0	21,619 5 0	6400 0 0	£1865		

The number of visitors has steadily increased. The total number during the year has been 21,552, giving an average of 1796 per month.

The probable expenditure, as shewn by the directors' estimate, including the payment of eighty guineas for a bust of his late Majesty, alluded to hereafter, is 1330*l.*

The council have expended the sum of 373*l.* in the purchase of valuable standard works, and they take this opportunity of laying before the meeting an outline of the rules they have laid down for their guidance in the selection of the books purchased; viz.

1st. That the library should contain *all works of character*, relating immediately to naval or military science and history.

2d. That beyond these subjects, which are specially connected with the institution, they are of opinion that the money expended should be applied chiefly to the acquisition of works on the following subjects; viz.

History, Biography, Antiquities, Diplomacy, Statistics.

Geography, Hydrography, Voyages and Travels, Ethnography.

Mathematics, Astronomy, Mechanics, Optics.

Natural Philosophy, Chemistry. Natural History, Useful Arts.

3d. That there are other branches of knowledge in which it is desirable the collection should contain a *few chosen works*, such as,

Theology, Natural Theology, and Commentaries on Scripture. Medicine.

Law, the Law of the Land, but particularly the Law of Nations. Political Economy, the Fine Arts.

Amongst the donations received during the past year, the council beg especially to refer to a valuable collection of provincial maps of the United States of America, presented by Captain the Right Honourable Lord Prudhoe. R.N.; and to a complete collection of maps of the inland survey of India, together with the maritime charts published by authority of the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company, and presented to the institution by Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Sykes, of the Bombay Army, F.R.S. &c. These, together with the complete collection of the Admiralty Charts, presented by the Lords Commissioners

of the Admiralty; the Ordnance Surveys of England and Ireland, presented respectively by the Master-General of the Ordnance, and his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, and other valuable maps and plans, form a copious fund of geographical and hydrographical information, the value of which the council have reason to believe is not yet fully known to the members; they are, therefore, anxious to call attention to this important point.

The members are, also, much indebted to Major T. H. Shadwell Clerke, K.H. F.R.S. for his donation of Kaussler's valuable collection of plates of ancient and modern battles and sieges, with letterpress illustrations.

The Collection of Army-Lists, complete from the year 1755 (excepting the lists for 1756 and 1762), has been enriched by two volumes, the one in manuscript, the other printed, comprising a complete succession of field-officers, captains, and regimental-staff, from the year 1779 to 1839. This valuable addition has been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea.

The Lists of Sea-Officers are complete from the year 1777, excepting those for 1779 and 1780.

The council have also great satisfaction in announcing the very valuable and appropriate gift presented by Edward Jekyll, Esq., late of the Grenadier Guards, of his collection of models of fortifications, exhibiting the systems of several of the most distinguished military engineers, and which were executed under the direction and superintendence of the donor.

The council have the pleasure to notice, amongst many interesting donations lately received, a valuable collection of Chinese arms, flags, and other articles, taken during the late war. For these they are indebted chiefly to Captain Sir Edward Belcher, R.N. C.B., and to the officers in command at Chusan, to J. W. Crawford, Esq. Surgeon of the Honourable Company's steam vessel, *Queen*; to J. G. Frith, Esq.; and to John Gilman, Esq.

A collection of arms, &c. from Affghanistan has also been appropriately added to the museum by Colonel Charles Carmichael, C.B. 3d Bengal Cavalry.

In compliance with a wish expressed by several members at the last anniversary meeting, the council have extended the time during which the library is kept open; and they hope this arrangement will give satisfaction.

The library now closes at the following hours in the afternoon (reopening again at 7 P.M. and finally closing at ten at night):—

From April to September, inclusive	at 6 P.M.
During the month of October	at 5
From November to February, inclusive	at 4
During the month of March	at 5

Lectures during the Season of 1843, at Three o'clock.

Electro-Magnetism, by Robert Addams, Esq.

Tuesdays, 4th, 11th, 18th, and 25th April, and 2d and 9th May.—On the chemistry of combustible elements, by Robert Addams, Esq.

Tuesdays, 16th, 23d, and 30th May.—On gunpowder and explosive compounds, by D. B. Reid, M.D. F.R.S.

Tuesdays, 6th, 16th, 20th, and 27th June.—Familiar applications of chemistry to naval and military life, by D. B. Reid, M.D. F.R.S. &c.

Members have the privilege of introducing their friends, ladies and gentlemen.

Government transports have received directions to convey contributions from abroad, to the institution, free of expense.

Contributions, &c. to be addressed to Com. H. Downes, R.N. the director. And, if from abroad, to the care of the secretary of the local committee where the ship bringing them touches at, unless bound to the River.

Those who are eligible and feel disposed to become members of the institution, are requested to send their names to the accountant and collector, at the institution.

(Life subscription, 6*l*.—Annual subscription, 1*s*.)

MEMORANDUM.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council at Madras has been pleased to direct arrangements to be made for conveying to England, free of expense, contributions from that presidency.

Being desirous to render "THE MILITARY ANNUAL" both interesting and useful to officers in every part of her Majesty's dominions, we shall give further publicity to such portions of "THE MADRAS ARTILLERY RECORDS," as may profitably be brought under more general notice. In doing so, however, we shall be obliged, retrospectively, to allude to transactions of several months' date, and thus, in some instances, we must unavoidably exceed the annual bounds of the present publication.

The last number to which we have had access, contains, *inter alia*, "Memoranda connected with Manufacture of Gunpowder at Ishapore Powder Works, by Major T. Timbrell;" "Method of obtaining Pyroligneous Tar and Acid in the Bombay Powder Mills, by Major Jacob;" with "Plates of Parke's Apparatus for condensing pyroligneous tar and acid from the smoke of charcoal cylinders," &c. &c.

Having now progressed through the whole of the institutions connected with military education, science, and literature, we will bring to a close this portion of the Annual, which we anticipate will prove interesting to a very large proportion of our readers; some of whom have, perhaps, sons about to enter into the honourable career of arms to whom our exposition will be specially useful; others have themselves devoted hour after hour to professional studies, too often but to experience the bitter sting of disappointment at finding their talents and acquirements unnoticed and unrewarded; others, by perusing our remarks, may possibly be induced to turn their thoughts inward, and, feeling their own deficiencies, strive to become wiser and better soldiers: to each and all of these classes we emphatically exclaim, "STUDY YOUR PROFESSION, culling your knowledge, not only in the field, but also from works of science and history; and may your praiseworthy course eventually contribute to your own advancement in the service, and act as an incentive to the emulation, and zealous exertion of your comrades:

"Semper honos, nomenque tuum, laudesque, manebunt."

SCIENTIFIC OPERATIONS, INVENTIONS, &c.

Marine Glue.

Instructions of the Inventor.—In applying the glue, heat a quantity of it in an iron pot, over a slow fire (charcoal or coke), and, as soon as the glue is dissolved and just on the boiling point, cover the surfaces with a stiff brush, giving a uniform thickness to each surface. One piece may then be *canted* over on the other, and the *sets* immediately applied; the *sets* may be removed on the following day, and the hoops driven. The operation of gluing should be performed in a room, or building, in which the atmosphere is rarefied to about 120° Fahr.; but should circumstances not allow of this, and the timbers to be joined are in the open air, or in a cold situation, the glue which has been spread on the surfaces will be found to have cooled, and become rather too stiff for joining. Heated pieces of iron, held at a short distance, or charcoal braziers, must then be used, in order to liquefy the glue again, previous to one piece of timber being canted over on the other.

It is desirable here to state, that in every case where the glue is applied to masts, beams, and heavy timbers of any kind, that the gravity of the timbers should be taken off by hoops, or some slight fastenings. The elasticity of the glue always accommodating itself to circumstances, from heavy straining seas, or sudden concussion, is one of its most valuable properties; and if any *non-elastic* substance be used in joining the timbers, or for paying the seams, the ship (in cold climates) will always be subject to what the sailors term "*chewing her pitch*," and suffering from leakage. This great evil is now overcome by the combination of elastic with non-elastic substances, which are *insoluble* in water.

The operation of paying the seams, when used for deck planking, is precisely the same as with pitch. Heat the glue in an iron pot over a slow fire, and as soon as the glue is dissolved, and just on the boiling point, run the seams with *hot* ladles. The following day, the seams may be cleaned off and the deck planed; or it may remain in that state (should circumstances require it), and be cleaned off at any future period. If these instructions be strictly adhered to, the owner of the ship will have great reason to be pleased with the results. The edges of the planks be well bevelled, and not forced open by the caulking-iron, as is usually done. The elasticity of the glue will allow the plank to shrink considerably without risk of leakage.

Experiments were carried on, January 4th and 5th, at Chatham, in the presence of Captain W. H. Sheriff, superintendent, and

Mr. John Fincham master-shipwright, at the dockyard, with the marine glue, invented by Mr. Jeffrey. The experiments which were carried on last year at Woolwich, with the view of proving its immense adhesive power, and that it would be more difficult to separate the joinings made with it than it would be to tear the solid wood in pieces by shots from the large guns of the ordnance, and the result of the trials so convinced the master-shipwrights then assembled, to consider improvements which might be brought forward for the benefit of the Royal Navy, that they recommended its adoption, and its application to naval purposes was approved of by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the mainmasts of the following vessels have been joined with it under the instructions of Mr. Jeffrey:—The mainmast of the *Eagle*, 50-gun ship, was first fitted with it, and it now stands exposed to all the changes of our variable atmosphere. The mainmast of the *Trafalgar*, 120-gun ship built at Woolwich, but at present in dock, at Chatham, getting ready for sea, has been joined with marine glue, and appears to be finished in a most substantial manner; and some idea may be formed of the number of joinings, when it is stated that the mast is 125 feet in length, with a diameter of 40 inches.

Experiments.—Eight pieces of wood, 12 feet long and 6 inches in diameter at one end, and 5 inches at the other, were each cut lengthways into four pieces, and joined with the marine glue, two of the pieces with a new sample of the composition, and the others in the usual manner, only varying the proportions of shell lac of $\frac{6}{12}$ and $\frac{9}{12}$. These pieces of wood were alternately attached, by strong bolts, to the floor of the mould-loft, and an iron collar and chain having been placed in the centre, the following weights were placed on a balance to shew the deflection or strain:—

No. 1, with the new sample, with a strain of 25 cwt. bent 3 inches exactly, and, on the withdrawal of the power, returned to its former position with the greatest elasticity.

No. 2, with a strain of 27 cwt., only yielded $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

No. 3, with a strain of 27 cwt., bent $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

No. 4, with a strain of 27 cwt., yielded $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, having been joined by the new sample.

No. 5, with a strain of 27 cwt., shewed a deflection of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

No. 6, with a strain of 27 cwt., only yielded 2 inches.

No. 7, with a strain of 27 cwt., bent $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches, with 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches, with 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

It was then attempted to break this model-mast, and additional weights were put on, until it amounted to 45 cwt., when the strain made it yield $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and fractured the upper part of the wood, but did not separate the joinings or thoroughly break the wood, and afforded those present an opportunity of satisfying themselves that the joined pieces were far stronger in every respect than solid wood of the same dimensions.

No. 8 was tested in a similar manner, and with a strain of

45 cwt. yielded $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and at one end the joining opened a little in one direction, which will afford the inventor an opportunity of judging of the best degree of mixture of the various substances of which it is composed. The experiments were carried on at a temperature of 40 degrees, and that was the height of the thermometer in the mould-loft at the time they were completed, 4 o'clock, P.M. on the 5th, it being only 8 degrees above freezing-point. The value of the materials and invention has now been completely established, and its importance to her Majesty's Navy will be very great, as it has hitherto been found very difficult to obtain trees of sufficient length and diameter, about 22 or 23 inches for maintop-masts for first-rates, but they may now be made from any number of pieces, and from the nature of the marine glue they will never be subject to the dry-rot.

Another experiment was made, by joining two pieces of wood, 9 inches square by 20 inches long, and placed in such a position that 21 cwt. of iron, forming a pile 6 feet high, about 7 inches broad, and 20 inches long, and it bore the whole weight without yielding at the time. On the second day, the wood gave way under the immense pressure, shewing that the cement was more powerful and secure than the solid timbers.

Further Experiments to test the Adhesive Properties of the Glue.—The first experiment consisted in charging an 8-inch mortar with 4 ounces of powder, and afterwards adding a ball of hard wood, weighing about $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. formed of two solid pieces, which were joined together in the form of a globe by means of the marine glue. On the mortar being fired at an angle of 45 degrees of elevation, the wooden ball was projected into the air, and fell to the ground with great force at a distance of 260 yards, rebounding to a considerable height, without the least symptom, on its being closely examined, of having yielded or shewing a tendency to separate by the violence of the concussion.

The second shot was fired with a charge of 8 ounces of powder, and reached a much greater altitude than the first, and having fallen to the ground at a distance of 518 yards, rebounded several times, and, on being examined, did not appear to have yielded in the slightest degree.

The third shot was fired with a charge of 15 ounces of powder, and attained a still greater altitude than the former, falling to the ground, with tremendous force, at a distance of 760 yards, but it did not rebound so much as the two first, owing to the depth it entered the ground when it fell. On examining the wooden ball it appeared quite sound, and had not yielded in the least in the joining, although the wood appeared shaken in one or two places.

The fourth shot was fired with 15 ounces of powder the same as the third, but the two halves of the wooden ball, in this instance, were joined together with the composition on the spot before all the parties. The operation was quite simple, merely

bringing the marine glue, used the same as common glue, through the medium of boiling water, or, as in this instance, by direct application to a fire lighted in the mortar-battery for the purpose. The wooden ball was immediately afterwards immersed in a bucket of water, where it remained about 15 minutes, and in exactly 16 minutes from the time of it being joined, was fired from the mortar, and fell to the ground at a distance of 750 yards, without the slightest appearance of the joining having given way, although so recently formed.

The first four shots were fired with the solid end of the wooden balls next the powder; but, in order still further to test the powers of the marine glue, the mortar was again charged with 20 lb. weight of powder, and the first-fired wooden ball placed with the joined parts next the powder, and the mortar elevated from 45 to 75 degrees, as, in the event of the parts of the wooden balls not being separated by that severe test, it would prove invaluable. On being fired, the wooden ball went such a height as to be invisible, although its course could be traced until it appeared not larger than a marble, and it fell at a considerable distance on the common, about 900 yards from the spot whence it was projected.

At the conclusion of these experiments, a charge of $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of powder was made, and the wooden ball fired in the usual manner, when it struck the ground at about 200 yards' distance, and rebounded several times over a farther distance of nearly 500 yards without any effect whatever being produced upon it. The same wooden ball was fired a second time from the howitzer with a similar result.

A powerful sledge-hammer was afterwards applied to one of the wooden balls for some time, to endeavour to separate the parts, but without any visible effect, the solid wood being alone shattered.

The results of these experiments appear to have been altogether so satisfactory as to render it probable that no others will be made, unless the marine glue is found useful for other purposes not yet contemplated.

Cartridges for Guns with Percussion Locks.

Colonel Pascal, of the 2d Regiment of Marines, quartered at Brest, has made an improvement in the formation of cartridges for percussion guns, whereby the capsule is attached to the charge; so that the soldier, when he receives the order to load, has to carry his hand once only, instead of twice, to his cartouche-box, and thus saves time in firing. It has been adopted in all the ports.

Blasts of the Cliffs at Dover.

The Rounddown Cliff overhung the sea, close to the one whose fearful height is so graphically described in "King Lear," and commonly known by the classic name of "Shakspeare's Cliff." The

original intention of the South-Eastern Railway Company was to carry a tunnel through the portion of the height blown down, as they have through the bowels of the Shakspeare Cliff; but from the circumstances of tremendous falls having taken place on either side during the progress of the works, and from the falls having affected the stability of the cliff, the expedient of blasting it was very judiciously resolved on. A mine, consisting of three cells, was accordingly planned and formed by Mr. Cubitt, the engineer of the company, in the base of the cliff, into which the enormous quantity of powder was placed; and the ignition of the charges by the voltaic battery was performed by Lieutenant Hutchinson, of the Royal Engineers, who was employed lately by Major-General Pasley in operating against the wreck of the Royal George. Punctual to their arrangement, the miners communicated the electric spark to the gunpowder by their connecting wires on the signal being given—the earth trembled—a stifled report, not loud, but deep, was heard—the base of the cliff, extending, on either hand, to upwards of 500 feet, was shot as from a cannon from under the superincumbent mass of chalk seaward, and in a few seconds, not less, we should say, than 1,000,000 tons of chalk were dislodged by the fearful shock, and fell gently down into the sea below, till it occupied the expanse of many acres, and extended outwards on its ocean-bed to a distance of perhaps 1000 or 2000 feet. Tremendous cheers followed the blast, and a royal salute was fired. The sight was, indeed, truly magnificent. Such was the precision of the engineers and the calculations of Mr. Cubitt, that it would appear just so much of the cliff has been removed as was wanted to make way for the sea-wall; and it is reckoned the blast will save the company one thousand pounds' worth of hand-labour.

Gratified, as they could not fail to be, by the splendid results of an operation that probably did not save less than 7000*l.*, the chairman and directors of the South-Eastern Railway Company addressed a letter of thanks to the Master-General and Board of Ordnance, on the 16th of February, “for having allowed Lieutenant Hutchinson, of the Royal Engineers, assisted by Lance-Corporal Rae and Private Smith, to make the arrangements for, and superintend the firing of, the great mines of Dover, on the 26th of January, by which the entire removal of Rounddown Cliff was completely effected;” and further observing, “that the important operation referred to having been accomplished by the voltaic battery with a degree of skill as gratifying to the directors of the company as creditable to the talents of Lieutenant Hutchinson, and those acting under his directions, they solicited the permission of the Master-General and Board, that Lieutenant Hutchinson might be allowed to receive from the company a piece of plate, which the directors were desirous of presenting him with, in token of the high estimation in which his valuable services on the memorable occasion referred to were held by them.”

This proposition having been acceded to by the Master-

General and Board, "as a special case;" as soon as this was communicated to them through Mr. Byham, the sum of fifty guineas was expended by the chairman and directors of the South-Eastern Railway Company, in testimony of their gratitude to Lieutenant Hutchinson.

Dover, March 2.—This afternoon, about half-past four o'clock, another great blast took place at the South-Eastern Railway Works, a little beyond the Rounddown Cliff. This blast, as compared with that of the Rounddown (when 18,500 lb. of gunpowder were instantaneously ignited), was comparatively insignificant; but when we mention that 7000 lb. were fired at the present explosion, it will be seen that this insignificance was only comparative. The present operations, like the great blast on the 26th of January, were conducted by Mr. Cubitt, the engineer-in-chief to the South-Eastern Railway, who, along with Lieutenant Hutchinson and a number of the directors of the company, were present to-day witnessing the blast. The effect of this blast has been quite as successful as that which effected the destruction of Rounddown. About 50,000 yards of chalk have been dislodged. The operations were conducted exactly similar to the former, ignition being communicated by the voltaic battery. Nine chambers were formed in the cliff, about 90 feet from its top, the object being to blow away the crown of the cliff to render it safe for the railway-carriages to pass on the sea-wall under it. Like the explosion on the 26th of January, the present was effected with very little noise and smoke. The instant ignition was communicated, the cliffs around trembled, and the immense mass of chalk burst out with a low booming noise, and the ruins were gently, though majestically, thrown down on the beach below; but, instead of like those of the Rounddown, which shot out into the sea about 1000 feet, they scarcely, we should say, extended 200 feet in any direction, after reaching the base of the cliff.

Large Bar of Iron.

The largest bar of iron ever made was rolled at the Cyfarthfa Ironworks, near Merthyr Tydvil. It is a cable bolt 25 feet in length, and 6 inches in diameter, and weighs about 2400lb. The pile from which it was rolled was about 7 feet long, by 12 inches square, and weighed upwards of 2600lb. The pile was taken from the heating furnace, and put at once into the rolls, just in the same manner as they roll bars of an ordinary size. It was rolled under the able superintendence of Mr. Robert Crawshaw.

The Nelson Monument.

The whole of the leaves, roses, and parts of the Corinthian capital, to be placed on the monument, Trafalgar Square, have now been cast at the foundry in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, with the exception of four volutes. The latter ornaments are most elabo-

rate in their detail; and some idea of the difficulty of making a casting in one piece may be formed, when it is stated that the mould, before it is put together, has to be arranged from about 300 distinct parts, and great doubts are entertained of the artist, Mr. Clark, being able to cast the requisite quantity of metal in the peculiar form of this beautiful and graceful ornament. He was to make the attempt yesterday, and anticipated being able to complete the undertaking with from 10 to 13 cwt. of brass. Had the usual mode been adopted, the casting could not have been effected with less than about 40 cwt. of metal.

New Gun.

Some experiments were made before a numerous assemblage of officers of the army and navy, at Copenhagen, with a new description of gun, discovered by a Mr. Rasmussen, of Rudkyoberg, on Langeland. Mr. Rasmussen has, by a series of experiments, during a course of thirteen years, sought to prove the greatest possible number of shots that can be discharged from the same gun during the shortest possible time. The experiments in question excited the greatest astonishment, Mr. Rasmussen discharging with a smaller-sized gun about 30, and with a larger about 25 to 26 shots in a minute, and with such accuracy, that the one ball lodged close by the other at a distance of 80 paces; and even this celerity can be increased, 16 shots having been discharged in 20 seconds. The gun is very simple, and the discovery seems of such importance to sportsman, scattered infantry, stationary batteries, ships, &c, that there is no doubt it will obtain general attention.

New Carbine for Cavalry.

Monsieur Delvigne, already so celebrated on the Continent for his important improvements in fire-arms, has lately invented a carbine, which differs chiefly from his former improvements in them, that, with a much shorter barrel (averaging 14 inches in length), and a proportionately very small charge of powder ($3\frac{1}{2}$ grammes to a ball of 32), it attains, with certainty, at great distances. The form of the ball is *conic-cylindrical*.

In experiments made at Versailles with these carbines, it was ascertained that the ball struck the target at a distance of 400 metres (500 yards), not only with *full force*, but invariably with the *apex*, and fell from it to the ground perfectly flattened.

It may not be out of place to allude here to the principle of M. Delvigne's former important improvement,—one whose results are, as yet, incalculable. These pieces of his construction, although of peculiar lightness, are of immense power of range, and the general principle of their construction consists, that in them the tightly-fitting ball, on being rammed home in the grooved barrel, assumes its place therein, *without touching the powder*, forming

thereby a hollow charge, by means of which ignition of the powder ensues more rapidly and equally, whereby a much greater impetus is developed. These guns, which combine yet other advantages, attain a distance of from 500 to 600 yards, with great certainty; and their introduction into the French army is now the subject of consideration.

Brobdignagian Mortar.

On the 7th April, a large mortar, cast at the foundry of Messrs. Walker and Co., for Mehemet Ali, and weighing 13 tons, was proved at the butt of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. The diameter of the bore of this monster mortar is 20 inches, and the charge of powder was 80lb. weight. The ball fired on this occasion weighed 1010lb., and required a number of men, with a powerful pinion lever, to move it into the mortar. On being fired, the ball entered into the butt, throwing the earth to a great height, and the piece of ordnance itself, notwithstanding its immense weight, recoiled from about 18 to 20 feet. On examining the mortar, after it was fired, it appeared quite perfect.

Mi-type Printing.

Amongst the fanciful novelties of the day, in Paris, is a patent, which has been taken out for a mode of printing, called *mi-type*, by means of which the expenses of printing, paper, and binding, would, according to the patentee, be diminished by half. The *mi-type* may be thus obtained. Take a flat rule and place it on a line of print, so as to cover the lower half of the letter, and the line may be read with ease. The reason is, says the inventor, that we never look at the lower half of printed letters, but always the upper part. This, however, is not the case, if we cover the upper part. The patentee, therefore, proposes to have a type composed of the upper half of the letters. This whimsical absurdity will be an amusing puzzle to its readers, but serious utility is out of the question.

Invention for Drawing Metallic Masses from the Bottom of the Sea.

RUSSIA.—Lieutenant Ramstett, of the Imperial Navy, has made a most important invention. By means of an electro-galvanic apparatus, from which two platina wire conductors descend to the bottom, Lieutenant Ramstett draws metallic masses of any weight from the bottom of the sea; and, by means of the same conductors, the spot is at the same time indicated where metal has been sunk. He lately tried his apparatus in presence of the Admiralty, and brought up into his boat, in less than twenty minutes, an anchor and chain-cable, upwards of one and a half tons in weight, in seven fathoms water. The emperor has granted him a patent for ten years.

Royal Artillery Field-gun, invented by Captain Grant.

Captain Grant's gun is different from the other nine-pounders at present in use, the bore being only 4 inches and $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch in diameter, which gives less windage, and enables the piece, with 2lb. 6oz. of powder, to carry the shot to an equal distance, and with equal effect, as was demonstrated, in the most satisfactory manner, to-day, as the shot discharged by 3lb. of powder from another nine-pounder field piece, cast in 1811. When Captain Grant submitted his plan, it was naturally imagined that his piece, being only 10 cwt. 1 quarter, and 8 lb., while the other nine-pounders weigh $13\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., on the average, would recoil to too great an extent, especially as it was mounted on a carriage half a hundredweight lighter than the other nine-pounders; but it appears to be well proportioned, and it is evident, that, on the average, if not always, it will recoil less than the others of the same nature of ordnance. The following is the recoil of both guns in twenty-one rounds fired:—

CAPTAIN GRANT'S GUN.

GUN CAST IN 1811.

1st round 9 feet 1 inch.	4th round 9 feet 10 inch.
2d " 8 " 9 "	5th " 10 " 0 "
3d " 9 " 9 "	6th " 9 " 6 "
7th " 7 " 0 "	10th " 10 " 2 "
8th " 9 " 0 "	11th " 10 " 2 "
9th " 8 " 4 "	12th " 9 " 6 "
13th " 9 " 5 "	16th " 9 " 0 "
14th " 9 " 4 "	17th " 11 " 0 "
15th " 8 " 6 "	18th " 10 " 2 "
19th " 8 " 11 "	
20th " 8 " 6 "	
21st " 8 " 9 "	

The firing was excellent; one shot entered the target, and several fell in the direct line two or three yards in front, or a few feet elevated above it. Others, in trying the different elevations and extent the guns would carry, went over the butt and a long way across the back marshes, and into the river; and the practice altogether was admirably carried on, the river being fortunately very clear, with only a few minutes' exception, during the whole time. The distance of the range was 1000 yards, and the result was looked to with great interest, as there will be a difference of nearly 4cwt. less weight in favour of Captain Grant's gun and appendages, in the event of its being found, in every way, applicable for field-service, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. nearly on the gun, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. on the carriage and timber, and 34lb. weight less powder when supplied with 48 rounds of shot and ammunition. This saving of weight would not only be a great relief to the draught of the horses, but would also effect a considerable saving in the amount of metal, the value of

the material used for field-battery guns, being about 183*l*. per ton : the saving in the charges of powder would also be of some consideration.

At half-past one o'clock on Friday, May 26, Lieutenant-General Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B. and G.C.H., with a number of officers of the Royal Artillery, and all the Gentlemen Cadets belonging to the first or practical class studying at the Royal Arsenal, attended in the Marshes to witness further experiments with the light nine-pounder gun, invented by Captain Grant, compared with another nine-pounder, cast in 1811.

The weather was very unfavourable, but not so bad as to prevent the experiments being carried on, and the result was decidedly satisfactory and in favour of Captain Grant's lighter gun and carriage. The following data give the result of the twelve rounds fired to-day, six from each gun, three each on hard ground, and three each on marshy ground.

CAPT. GRANT'S GUN ON HARD GROUND.				THE GUN OF 1811 ON HARD GROUND.			
No. 1 recoiled 8 feet 4 inches.				No. 4 recoiled 9 feet 0 inches.			
2	8	3	”	5	9	6	”
3	”	8	” 0	6	”	8	” 5
CAPT. GRANT'S GUN ON MARSHY GROUND.				THE GUN OF 1811 ON MARSHY GROUND.			
No. 7 recoiled 6 feet 0 inches.				No. 10 recoiled 7 feet 9 inches.			
8	”	6	” 3	11	”	8	” 0
9	”	7	” 9	12	”	8	” 6

Of the first three shots fired from Captain Grant's gun, the distance being 1200 yards range, or 200 yards greater than when fired on Monday last, and the elevation three degrees, one shot went over the mound, and to a considerable distance on the other side ; the other two were within about one yard, in the one instance, and about three yards, in the other, from the target. The three shots fired from Captain Grant's gun, on the marshy or soft ground, in every instance, went over the mound, and nearly into the river, although the charge was only 2*lb*. 6*oz*. of powder. Of the three shots fired from the gun of 1811, with 3*lb*. of powder each round, only one went over the mound, the other two falling short of the target. The practice to-day has afforded sufficient evidence that Captain Grant's gun possesses great advantages over the other in being considerably lighter, and capable of propelling a 9*lb*. shot to a greater distance, and with less recoil, with 2*lb*. 6*oz*. of powder, than another nine-pounder gun, charged with 3*lb*. of powder. It is expected further experiments will still be made with these guns before the select committee report upon them.

June 2. — At twelve o'clock, P.M., General Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B., and other officers, and all the Gentlemen Cadets of the

first or practical class, studying at the Royal Arsenal, assembled in the Marshes to witness experiments with a 9-pounder gun, invented by Captain Grant, and another 9-pounder gun, for the same branch of the service, cast in 1811. The first twelve rounds fired on this occasion were discharged at a distance of 600 yards, six rounds from each gun, and five out of the twelve shot entered the target, and the others were in a direct line, but fell short in three successive instances when fired from the gun cast in 1811, and from Captain Grant's gun only once, with the same elevation, the other entering the target, and the third about a foot distant on the left side, when these six rounds were fired from the same degree of elevation; shewing that Captain Grant's gun, on account of the principle on which it has been constructed, possesses the quality of propelling a shot of 9 lb. weight with only 2 lb. 6 oz. of powder, so as to give it a higher range than could be obtained by the shot propelled from the gun cast in 1811, when fired with 3 lb. of powder.

The recoil of the twelve rounds fired at 600 yards' range were as follows:—

GUN CAST IN 1811.				CAPTAIN GRANT'S GUN.			
1st round	10 feet	0 inch		4th round	8 feet	0 inch.	
2d	9	6	”	5th	8	1	”
3d	9	3	”	6th	8	0	”
7th	7	10	”	10th	7	3	”
8th	8	6	”	11th	7	3	”
9th	7	6	”	12th	6	6	”

The guns were then removed to a range of 1200 yards, and at that distance five rounds were fired from the gun cast in 1811, and only three rounds from Captain Grant's gun, the experiments having evidently been sufficiently made to satisfy the members of the select committee; but their decision will not be known until their report is given in to the Master-General and approved of. Of the five rounds fired from the gun cast in 1811, one fell about 300 yards short, and the others entered the mound. Of the three rounds fired from Captain Grant's gun, at the same elevation, two went over the mound, and the other struck near the top. The recoil of the eight rounds fired at 1200 yards' distance were as follows:—

GUN CAST IN 1811.				CAPTAIN GRANT'S GUN.			
13th round	8 feet	9 inches.		18th round	8 feet	0 inches.	
14th	8	9	”	19th	8	2	”
15th	8	4	”	20th	7	6	”
16th	9	0	”				
17th	9	0	”				

The Range of Large Guns.

The practice-ground in the Marshes at Woolwich having been considered too limited for carrying on some experiments with large guns at long ranges, which had been ordered to be made by the Master-General and Board of Ordnance, the sands on the sea-shore near Deal were selected as being in every respect eligible for that purpose. The first experiments were carried on at Deal in the year 1839 by a detachment of the Royal Artillery, with a 56-pounder gun, cast on a principle suggested by Mr. Monk, of the Arsenal Department, weighing 97 cwt., 11 feet in length, the weight of the shot 56lb., and the charge of powder 16 lb. 12 oz. each round. The highest ranges obtained during the experiments in 1839 were as follow: At an elevation of 2 degrees above point-blank range, 1394 yards; at 4 degrees, 1986 yards, or 1 mile and 226 yards; at 8 degrees, 3078 yards, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile, with the exception of 2 yards; at 12 degrees, 3465 yards, or within 55 yards of 2 miles; at 15 degrees, the highest range during the year, 4151 yards, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles and 190 yards.

In the year 1841, the experiments were again carried on at Deal with two large guns; one a 56-pounder, on Mr. Monk's principle, weighing 85 cwt., 10 feet long, the weight of the shot 56 lb., and the charge of powder 14 lb. 10 oz. each round; and the other a 68-pounder, on a principle suggested by Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas, C.B., of the Royal Artillery and Arsenal Department, weighing 110 cwt., 10 feet 6 inches long, the weight of the shot 68 lb., and the charge of powder 18 lb. 10 oz. each round. The highest ranges obtained by Mr. Monk's 56-pounder gun in 1841 were as follow: At an elevation of 2 degrees, 1310 yards, or 84 yards less than was obtained with the gun used in 1839; at 4 degrees, 1948 yards, or 38 yards less; at 8 degrees, 2585 yards, or 493 yards less; at 12 degrees, 3273 yards, or 192 yards less; at 15 degrees, 3825, or 326 yards less than on the former occasions. This considerable difference in the result may be accounted for by comparing the weight of the guns; the one used in 1839 being 97 cwt., and the charge of powder 16 lb. 12 oz.; and the gun used in 1841 being only 86 cwt., and the charge of powder 14 lb. 10 oz., the weight of the shot or projectile being the same (56 lb.) in both instances. The highest ranges obtained by Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas' 68-pounder gun in 1841 were as follow: At an elevation of 2 degrees, 1315 yards, or 5 yards more than by Mr. Monk's 56-pounder; at 4 degrees, 1926 yards, or 22 yards less; at 8 degrees, 2719 yards, or 134 yards more; at 12 degrees, 3422 yards, or 149 yards more; at 15 degrees, 3826 yards, or 1 yard more than Mr. Monk's pattern.

In the year 1842 the experiments were resumed a third time at Deal. On this occasion three large guns were used; one a 56-pounder on Mr. Monk's principle, weighing 97 cwt., 11 feet long, the weight

of the shot 56 lb., and the charge of powder 16 lb. 12 oz.; one a 68-pounder, on Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas's principle, weighing 112 cwt., 10 feet 10 inches long, the weight of the shot 68 lb., and the charge of powder 20 lb. 10 oz.; and the other an 130-pounder, cast by Messrs. Walker and Co. for Mehemet Ali, pacha of Egypt, weighing 11 tons, 12 feet 6 inches long, weight of the shot 130 lb., and the charges of powder varying from 26 lb. and 29 lb. to 32 lb. each round. The highest ranges obtained in 1842 were as follow: By Mr. Monk's 56-pounder gun, at an elevation of 5 degrees, 2237 yards, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile and 37 yards; at 10 degrees, 3016 yards, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile and 376 yards; at 15 degrees, 3893 yards, or 2 miles and 373 yards; at 20 degrees, the highest elevation attempted, 4323 yards, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles and 363 yards. By Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas' 68-pounder gun, at 5 degrees, 2224 yards, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile and 24 yards; at 10 degrees, 3134 yards, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile and 54 yards; at 15 degrees, 3750 yards, or 2 miles and 230 yards; at 20 degrees, 4263 yards, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles and 303 yards. By Mehemet Ali's 130-pounder gun, at point-blank range, 558 yards; at 5 degrees, 2151 yards, or 1 mile and 391 yards; at 10 degrees, 3258 yards, or $1\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile and 178 yards; at 15 degrees, 4040 yards, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles and 80 yards; at 20 degrees, 4669 yards, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles and 269 yards. From the above results it has been ascertained that Mr. Monk's gun, at an elevation of 20 degrees, could carry a projectile weighing 56 lb. $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles and 363 yards; and Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas' gun a projectile of 68 lb. weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles and 303 yards, or in both instances nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and that Mehemet Ali's gun, a projectile weighing 130 lb. upwards of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, before any of them touched the ground, and consequently the force with which they fell caused them to rebound to a considerable distance, although not stated, the object of the experiments being to ascertain the highest range that could be obtained on the improved principles on which the guns were constructed, and the extent to which they could be made available for sea service. It was originally intended to make experiments with a still larger gun than either of the above, cast by Messrs. Walker and Co. for Mehemet Ali, weighing 18 tons, 13 feet long, with a bore of 15 inches in diameter, capable of receiving a hollow shell of 330 lb. weight, or a solid shot of 460 lb. weight, but its wondrous weight and the inconvenience of sending it to Deal, in addition to Mehemet Ali's anxiety to have it stationed in Egypt, caused it to be forwarded to its destination immediately after it was proved at the butt of the Royal Arsenal with a hollow shell of 330 lb. weight and a charge of 65 lb. of powder; and a second time with a solid shot of 460 lb. weight, and a charge of 45 lb. of powder. Two rounds have, however, been fired from this immense gun at Alexandria from the ground, and at nearly 10 degrees' range, with a solid shot of 460 lb. weight, and a charge of 42 lb. of powder, and it carried that immensely weighty projectile nearly 3000 yards, or upwards

of 1½ mile in both instances. Further experiments will be made at Alexandria with this large gun when it is placed on its carriage, to ascertain its greatest power.

Concussion Shells.

Captain Norton has made application to the Master-General and Board of Ordnance to be permitted to adapt his concussion shell to field artillery, believing that such shells may be used with good effect against an enemy posted in block-houses, farm-houses, mills, &c. These shells have been already tested from the 8 and 10-inch guns, otherwise called the 68 and 130-pounders, and the select committee of artillery officers, at Woolwich, in their official report to the Master-General, have pronounced them "simple, safe, and efficacious."

Percussion Shells.

Woolwich, May 9.

At one o'clock to-day Major-General Sir T. Downman, and other officers, assembled in the Marshes to witness experiments with percussion shells, invented by Mr. Reece, and rockets on a principle submitted by Mr. Gurney, the inventor of the Bude light, and others by Mr. Reece, and a few of the usual construction for comparison.

The experiments commenced by firing four 32-pounder percussion shells, the invention of Mr. Reece, at about 400 yards distant from the target, or point-blank range. No. 1 entered the butt without striking the target, and exploded after it had entered the earth, and created a large opening upwards. No. 2 struck the target, and entered the butt without exploding. No. 3 burst about 100 yards before it reached the butt, and the fragments of the shell went over it. No. 4 went through the target, and entered the butt without bursting.

The last time Mr. Reece made experiments with percussion shells, he imagined the cause of several bursting at the mouth of the gun arose from the metal of the shell coming in contact with the metal of the gun, and, in order to obviate this, the shells experimented with to-day were covered with felt, which gave less windage, and whether it was owing to that application, or any other cause, none burst at the mouth of the gun, and consequently less danger might be apprehended from the use of percussion shells; but until it can be shewn that they will not only be safe to the parties firing and effective in the majority of instances, in bursting at the time of striking the object aimed at, or immediately afterwards, it would not be judicious to adopt them for war service.

After the shells were fired Mr. Gurney's two 6-pounder rockets were fired, but both burst their cases without progressing an inch, and the second bent the iron rod considerably from which it was to be discharged. The main object of Mr. Gurney's experiment

appeared to be to shew that by three pieces of sheet-iron fixed at a small distance from the discharging end of the rocket, and formed on a principle similar to a propelling screw, it would so act upon the air as to guide the rocket, with unerring aim, to the object against which it might be directed. A singular part of Mr. Gurney's rockets appeared in their having a hollow tube passing lengthways through the centre, and they were placed by its means on an iron rod, from which they were to be discharged. It was evident, however, before they were fixed, that the rod was too elastic, and would bend, as it did, in the action of firing. The construction of the tail-piece of the rocket would not admit of its being fired from a tube, but it might have been discharged with perfectly correct aim from a frame made like a gutter.

Mr. Recce's rockets, three 6-pounders, were fired from tubes, and the object of his experiment appeared to be to attain a regular and correct flight of the rocket, when aimed at an object. With this view he had the rockets of the usual construction, rolled from the igniting end to near the top with a burning composition, which, on being ignited at the moment of discharge, was expected to cause the rocket to revolve longitudinally during the time it progressed forwards, and the result appeared to confirm the impression that this mode would have the desired effect. Several experienced officers remarked that it would be next to impossible to apply the invention, even if it succeeded, to actual warfare, as the composition being exposed, rendered it peculiarly liable to injury, and, from friction, it might not only prove imperfect when required for use, but also dangerous. Tin cases were suggested, but even with these protectors the objection to a material of such a nature on the outside of a rocket could not be satisfactorily removed. At the same time with Mr. Recce's rockets, others made in the Royal Arsenal on the common construction were used, and made the usual flights, varying very little when compared with Mr. Recce's, which were of a very good description, one of them striking the base of the target.

Several other rockets made in the Arsenal were fired to try the effect of different compositions, but no decided result was obtained on this occasion. Grooved tubes have been tried on former occasions, and with very good effect in giving correctness of aim.

Improved Fuzes.

Woolwich.

It has hitherto been usual in the British artillery service to use three different kinds of fuzes for igniting the three respective sizes of 8, 10, and 13-inch shells, and in order to ascertain if one kind could be made so as to be of universal use, and available for each description of shell, as they might be required, experiments were carried on at the mortar-battery with 13-inch shells, and 5½-inch fuzes, and the result was very satisfactory, affording proof that the

object in view will be attained. Three rounds only were fired on this occasion, at an early hour of the day, in consequence of the races taking place in the afternoon. The shells were fired from a mortar with a charge of 6 lbs. of powder, and some idea may be formed of the immense height they were projected, when some of them entered the hard ground about nine feet deep, on falling at a distance of 1200 yards from the mortar-battery. The mortar was fired at an elevation of 75 degrees.

Experiments in the Marshes.

July 26.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, General the Right Hon. Sir George Murray, G.C.B. and G.C.H., Master-General of the Ordnance, accompanied by Captain Boldero, Clerk of the Ordnance, with Lieutenant-General Lord Bloomfield, and a great number of officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, assembled in the Marshes to witness experiments with rockets, invented by Lieutenant-Colonel Pictet, a Swiss officer. The experiments were of the most exclusive nature, and the secret of the manufacture of the rockets was also so exclusive, that Lieutenant-Colonel Pictet, with the assistance of another Swiss officer, manipulated the whole of the ingredients used in their composition by their own personal labour, and locked the door of the building in which the work was carried on, taking the key with them when they left the Arsenal on any occasion. These precautions may have been taken partly on account of the dangerous nature of the composition of which the foreign rockets were composed, and their liability to burst on being roughly handled, as two out of the fifteen fired by the Swiss officers burst with loud reports at the moment of their discharge from the trough or gutter on which they were supported. The experiments commenced at a range of 800 yards, and the first rocket fired being a foreign one, shewed that the whole of the composition contained in it was entirely consumed before the rocket itself had been projected from 50 to 100 yards, and that its motion gradually lessened in rapidity, until it fell to the ground almost powerless of inflicting any very severe injury to the troops amongst whom it might alight in actual warfare. This was more fully illustrated on a future occasion, by one striking the target but making very little impression upon it. The Congreve rockets used in the British service, fired alternately, and, in some instances, oftener than the Swiss rockets, evidently proved the decided superiority of the former, as, when discharged from Lieutenant Boxer's tubes, they not only made good practice, but shewed that they acquired additional velocity the farther they were projected, owing to the continued burning of the composition of which they were composed, and tore up the earth around them when they entered the mound, proving that they would be very destructive amongst cavalry, as, in addition to injury to troops, they would spread terror amongst the horses, and by that means cause great confusion in the ranks. The first fourteen

rockets were discharged at 800 yards' range; the second fourteen rockets at 600 yards' range; and the last sixteen rockets at a range of 400 yards. The last five rockets were fired in quick succession, from Lieutenant Boxer's tube, and were all made on Congreve's principle, to shew their safety to those employed in discharging them, and the rapidity with which they might be thrown amongst an enemy's forces, or into a besieged town or fortification. The number of rockets fired during the experiments was forty-four; fifteen by the Swiss officers, and twenty-nine by the British Royal Artillery.

Blasting at the Dover Cliffs by a New Machine.

During the past few weeks several interesting experiments have been tried with a new invention for exploding gunpowder. The apparatus used, although merely a model or small machine, for shewing the principle of the invention, is capable of exploding several charges simultaneously, at distances from 100 to 200 feet. The agent employed in this plan is common electricity, collected in Leyden jars. It will occur to those who know any thing of electricity, that it cannot be produced save in very dry weather. The inventor, Mr. R. W. Thomson, a young Scotch engineer, has overcome this difficulty by a truly ingenious discovery. He surrounds the battery and cylinder by an atmosphere kept dry by art: in other words, he encloses the apparatus in an air-tight box. The provision for drying, and keeping dry, the air in this box, is extremely simple—a small vessel, containing some dried chloride of calcium, being placed inside, is all that is required. So great an affinity has this substance for water, that it absorbs all the moisture from the air in the box, and quickly renders it perfectly dry. The box being air-tight, the air contained in it of course remains dry, notwithstanding the dampness of the atmosphere. The wires being previously arranged, the electricity is discharged through the bursting cartridges, one of these being placed in each bore or mine. In this plan of blasting, unlike the galvanic method, the whole of the electricity goes through each bursting cartridge, the conducting wires being cut, and the ends placed a little apart. Of course a spark takes place, and explodes the substance of which these cartridges are made. The expense and inconvenience of working galvanic batteries have altogether prevented their general introduction; and although by their means the advantages of simultaneous blasting have been clearly established, yet they have proved too complicated to be used in this way in ordinary excavating or quarrying operations. Mr. Thomson's electrical exploding machine is certainly on a much more convenient and simple plan, and will quickly recommend itself to those who are engaged in excavating or quarrying works. Nor can his beautiful invention for improving the electrical machine, by placing it in an artificial atmosphere, fail to be appreciated by those who have occasion to use electricity, either in the lecture-room or laboratory.

Machine for Excavating Railroads.

A trial of an immense machine for cutting railroads, named by the inventor, Mr. Cochrane, a native of the United States, "The Railway Excavator," was made in the premises of Messrs. Varrall and Co., the engine and machine-makers, in the Avenue Trudaine. A large heap of earth and stones was placed at one extremity of the yard, and the machine having been set to work by means of a steam-engine of twenty horse power, forming part of it, the greater part was cut through, and the rubbish thrown aside in a few minutes. Several scientific gentlemen who were present expressed their surprise at the tremendous power of the machine. Mr. Cochrane stated that the heap of earth was not of a sufficiently firm nature to afford proper resistance to the cutting part of the instrument. When the opposing body was weighty and strong, the powers of the machine were, he remarked, infinitely better tested. One of these machines is, we understand, now in use on the Eastern Counties' Railroad.

Experimental Platforms of Guns, &c.

An experiment of a novel character is now in progress on the King's Bastion, Portsmouth, in which materials of very opposite natures will be tested, both as regards utility and economy, under circumstances precisely similar. By direction of the Ordnance Department, a gun-platform, about 120 feet long and about 20 feet wide, has been divided into four equal compartments, on the first of which is laid a thick and apparently firm sheet of Bastienne asphaltum; on the second, a superstratum of well-seasoned Purbeck stone, newly faced and fitted; on the third, a specimen of wood-paving, patented by Mr. John Perring; and, on the fourth, a solid flag-pavement of granite. Excepting their singular juxtaposition, in such a place, there is nothing peculiar in the construction of three out of these four competitive platforms; but in the other, the specimen of wood-paving, there is something new, and, it is assumed, peculiarly applicable for the purpose intended. This wood-paving has been laid down under the inspection of the superintendant to the London Wood-Paving Company, and is formed of blocks six inches deep, with surfaces six inches by three, so cut that all of them incline towards the parapet, and present the vertical grain of the wood to the recoil of the gun. The blocks are dowelled together in an entire mass, upon the most perfect bonding principle, and are made of Scotch fir, which, after having been cut to the requisite form, has been saturated with chloride of zinc, as a preservative, according to the system patented by Sir William Burnett, and now so extensively used in the royal dockyards. The figures and proportions of the blocks, as well as the mode of connecting them, differ very materially from the Count de Lisle's wood-paving, and the surface is quite uniform.

A Fire-proof Powder Magazine.

On Wednesday, August 10th, a very interesting experiment took place at Paine's Wharf, Cannon Row, Westminster, in the presence of several distinguished naval and military officers and other scientific gentlemen, for the purpose of testing the capabilities of a magazine to contain powder in ships of war, recently patented by Mr. J. A. Holdsworth, of Dartmouth, as being impervious to fire, though subjected on all sides to the greatest possible degree of heat. Rear-Admiral Sir J. A. Gordon, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, Captain Meynell, A'Court, Smythe, Henderson, Doran, the Hon. H. T. L. Corrie, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and Captain Pringle of the Royal Engineers, were among those present to witness the experiment. A model of a magazine, about nine feet square, was placed on the wharf, within a few feet of the water's edge. This model is formed of a double set of thin iron plates, riveted together at about two inches and a half asunder, the hollow being filled with water, supplied from a vat placed somewhat above the level of the magazine, and entering it through a pipe inserted in the lower part of the model. A channel of communication exists through every side, as well as the top and bottom, and from the upper surface a second pipe conveys the stream of water back to the vat from which it is supplied. The door of the magazine is hung on hinges, made hollow, and guarded from leaking by stuffing-boxes, so that the water flows into the door through one hinge and out through the other. This appears to be the principle of its construction, and it is alleged that it will be as impervious to fire as an iron kettle containing water. The more violently the fire impinges against its side, the more rapidly the water within the hollow circulates; but it cannot flow more rapidly out of the upper pipe, through the action of the fire, than it will be refilled below, if the supply of water be properly arranged, and so long as the hollows contain water, the metal plates cannot become red-hot. The patentee having explained this much of his invention, placed a quantity of combustible matter within the model, over which some gunpowder was laid on a sheet of paper. A regulating thermometer having been placed inside, the door was closed, and a stack of dried timber deposited on every side of the model, which, on being ignited, burnt with the greatest rapidity. The fire was kept up more than half-an-hour, and the water rose to very nearly boiling heat, continually passing in a stream through the upper pipe into the reservoir containing cold water. On the door being opened, the combustible matter and powder were found to be perfectly uninjured, and the highest point to which the mercury had risen within the model was marked at 100 degrees of Fahrenheit. Great satisfaction was expressed by the gentlemen present at the successful result of the trial, and the inventor explained to those present, that the position of the pipes in the side of a ship of

war might be varied in any way to suit the convenience of the ship, care being taken that each was below the surface of the sea, or so arranged that the top of the magazine, when exposed to a fire, might be always filled with water.

The Self-Priming Gun.

Messrs. Needham, the gun-makers, of 26 Piccadilly, have recently obtained a patent for an important and very useful improvement in percussion locks, by which the caps are, by the motion of the lock, placed at once, and without the trouble of putting them on the nipple, as in common percussion locks, with the fingers, in a small cavity beneath where the nipple generally is, and there held fast till exploded on pulling the trigger. The contrivance further provides, that directly one cap is exploded it is forced from its cavity, and another cap instantly takes its place. The caps are contained in a hollow groove along the side of the stock, which groove is covered with a small plate of brass, which does not increase the bulk, or render the stock unsightly. The groove holds sixty caps, which lie in such a way that it is an impossibility for them to stick in or block up the passage to the lock; and there is a small and simple instrument to feed or replenish the groove or reservoir when empty. From the description, it would appear that the contrivance is complex; but such is not the case: the whole is simple, and is effected by a small lever placed in the lock, upon which the cock works. It has these advantages over the method now in use: additional power, from the cap or priming being brought immediately upon the charge, without the intervention of a nipple; the impossibility of the caps falling off or being lost; the protection of them from wet; the total avoidance of danger from the caps flying to pieces, so as to injure the shooter; and the increased expedition in firing, in the proportion of five times to three. This invention in guns used by the military is very obviously an improvement of the greatest importance. The soldier will never miss fire, and will fire with a rapidity hitherto never calculated upon; and the cavalry soldier will be able to trust to his pistol or carbine with the confidence arising from the certainty that the cap has not slipped off; a certainty on which he cannot now rely, because a very little experience will shew that it is not a very easy matter for a horseman in action to fit a cap to the nipple of a percussion lock.

Coast Mortars.

Experiments have lately been making on the glaciis, adjoining the Austerlitz Gate, at Strasburg, with mortars invented by Colonel Ducherien, inspector of the French foundries. These mortars, which were previously submitted for the approval of the minister of war, have a bore of twenty-seven centimetres (nearly eleven inches) internal diameter. The bore is pear-shaped, and contains

eleven kilogrammes of powder. The pieces weigh sixty-four kilogrammes; their range extends to between 3000 and 4000 metres. They have been cast in the foundry at Strasburg.

Wind Barometer.

Successful experiments have been made at Rochefort with an instrument of this description, which, when placed upon a table, and covered over with a bell-glass, indicates in a few seconds the prevailing direction of the wind, and gives notice a quarter of an hour, and frequently half an hour, beforehand, of a coming change of wind. The instrument is composed of a thin piece of wood, three or four inches in length, suspended over the needle of a compass by a steel spring, which is attached to a hemisphere of agate, set in the wood. A cavity is bored in the piece of wood about one-third of its length, and into this cavity are introduced three or four magnets, about half an inch distant from each other. The magnets are of light make, and set upon watch-springs. They are placed perpendicularly to the horizon, and thus made independent of polarization, for their south pole rests above their north pole, below the piece of wood.

New Traversing Platform.

Woolwich, November 4.

At ten o'clock A.M., to-day, Colonel Lacy, Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas, C.B., and Major Hardinge, K.H., and heads of the gun and carriage departments in the Royal Arsenal, Colonel Sir G. Hoste, C.B., and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. M. F. Smith, K.H., of the Royal Engineers, with several other officers, assembled in the Marshes, to witness experiments with a new traversing platform, on which a 32-pounder gun and carriage had been mounted, and to compare the effect produced by the invention when used in actual service with the effect of a 32-pounder gun and carriage on the platforms at present in use in fortifications. The new traversing platform has been constructed on such simple yet powerful principles, that two men can move it with the heavy gun and carriage placed upon it from one side of the embrasure to the other, embracing a compass of thirty degrees, in far less space of time than six men could move the pieces of ordnance with their carriages on the present platform, and bring the gun to her proper range with far greater ease and certainty. The new platform is raised to a height of about four feet two inches upon four wheels, the two nearest the embrasure describing a very small part of a circle, and the other two, about eight feet distant, describing an arc of about thirty degrees. The platform is firmly attached to the embrasure, which is built of brickwork, by an iron bolt, and moves upon its centre in the same manner and on the same principle as the flukes of Porter's anchors upon their shanks, being the strongest

and most effective that could have been adopted. When the pieces of ordnance used in the experiments to-day were fired, the value of the new platform was clearly demonstrated by two men running the gun upon it to its original position with the greatest ease, when it required six to effect the same movement with a similar gun on the usual platform. The recoil was also found by the experiments to be as near as possible, on the new platform, the distance required, about seven feet; that space answering admirably to afford the gunners ample room to reload before bringing the gun up to its proper position. The result of the experiments to-day were of a favourable nature, and the introduction of a platform possessing so many valuable qualities, and yet so simply and easily worked, cannot fail to be hailed with great satisfaction by the artillery service.

HISTORICAL MEMOIRS OF REGIMENTS, REGIMENTAL TRANSACTIONS, ANECDOTES.

WE are desirous that this branch of the "Military Annual" should rescue from undeserved oblivion many unrecorded actions of individual prowess, courage, patient endurance of hardship, nay, even ebullitions of mirth and wit when surrounded by dangers at which a timid heart would quail; each and all which have ever been so strongly developed by the British soldier.

Would that our anxious and searching scrutiny through past campaigns could render this portion of the work as interesting and valuable as it merits to be; but fruitless must our exertions become, unaided by the honourable band who have themselves fought the good fight, and who, for the gratification and instruction of their junior comrades, may be disposed to return

"Once more unto the field,"

and, grasping the pen instead of the sword,

"Portray the fleeting shadows ere they pass."

Records of several of the regiments in the British service, and traits of individual valour, having been published in various periodicals, and having been also compiled by the especial command of his late Majesty, King William, some officers may, perhaps, consider the brief notice we purpose annually to take of a portion of the army either unnecessary or superfluous, especially as publicity has already been, or will hereafter be more voluminously given, to the brilliant services of each regiment in the records emanating

from the Horse-Guards. But as this latter work, as well as others in which the march of the British soldier has been tracked "from Indus to the Pole," may not always be at hand, we propose, for general reference, succinctly to relate the services of each corps, confining ourselves chiefly to campaigns, and occasionally alluding to instances of personal prowess, endurance of hardship, &c.; thus pointing out the prominent and resplendent objects of the outline, and leaving abler hands more minutely to delineate each and every honourable landmark.

Previous, however, to commencing our regimental memoirs, we feel it our duty specially to add our humble testimony to the value of the records prepared for publication under the direction of the Adjutant-General; and we trust that every encouragement will be given to a work so deeply interesting to one and all of our brother soldiers, whose libraries are incomplete without these imperishable memorials of Britain's military fame.

THE LIFE-GUARDS.

Royalists in hearts and deeds, as every true patriot ought to be, let us first turn our attention to that distinguished corps, originally formed for the protection of sacred majesty, and enrolled for the performance of duties within the precincts of the royal court.

Commendable, however, as has ever been the conduct of the household troops employed on civic duties, too often irksome, and requiring the greatest patience and forbearance when opposed to unruly citizens, we turn with more pride and satisfaction to the glorious fields of arms, where these gallant soldiers have ever shone pre-eminent. Witness the battle-plain in Holland, the Peninsula, and Waterloo, in all of which the Life-guards nobly manifested they were worthy of their origin, and that they could defend from insult the British crown, whether attacked by insidious and domestic foes, or by ambitious and jealous foreigners.

The formation of guards for the protection of the sovereign may be stated to have taken place a short time previous to the termination of the reign of Charles I., but they were not permanently embodied until the Restoration, when Charles II. enrolled this body-guard from the faithful wreck of the armies, which discomfited, though unsubdued, refused to desert the royal cause, and, full of hope, looked forward to the re-establishment of the monarchy, religion, and virtue. Accordingly, on the Restoration, we find a corps of guards established, constantly in attendance on his majesty, and selected for the various military duties around the court. The corps was first designated his Majesty's Guards, subsequently, Body-Guards, and, more recently, Horse-Guards and Life-Guards;

the latter title having been applied in 1788, when the several troops were formed into distinct regiments. In 1660, the Guards were armed with carbines, pistols, and swords, their defensive armour consisting of iron head-pieces, called potts, and cuirasses. The carbines were carried in the right hand, resting on the thigh when in attendance on the sovereign. In the year 1661, the Life-guards were ordered out for the suppression of a tumult, and in this early instance evinced their utility to their country, by forcing the fanatics immediately to disperse or surrender. At this time the corps consisted of three troops, under the command of Lord Gerard, though each troop was considered on the footing of a distinct regiment, the officers having army rank superior to their commissions in the troop. The corps of Life-guards was considerably increased in 1670, but none of the plebeian orders were allowed to enter this service, which was considered a school where young gentlemen qualified themselves for commissions in other regiments, to which they were frequently appointed. We will not detail the duties, processions, &c., in which the Life-guards were employed in England, but accompany the detachments which, under the command of Lord Duras, proceeded to the French camp in 1672, and were present at the capture of Orfoy, Rheinberg, Emmerick, Doesburg, and Zutphen. In the following year, at the siege of Maestricht, the heroic Duke of Monmouth, accompanied by twelve volunteers of the Guards, leaped over the trenches, heedless of the storm of leaden hail, rushed through a sally-port, and cleared a portion of the works. Subsequently these gallant cavalry soldiers, casting aside their carbines, sword in hand charged and drove back the Dutch; thus gallantly regaining the half-moon, the dearly contested prize of valour. The enemy on the following day, having lost the horn-work, beat a parley, and surrendered on the 2d July. Peace being proclaimed, the detachments returned to England, and in 1678 each of the three troops was augmented by a division of grenadiers, whose arms were hatchets and fusils, with bayonets; and in 1680, eight rifle carbines were issued to each troop. The strength of the troops was subsequently further increased, sixty-four grenadier-guards being added to each of them. These horsemen, armed with musquets and grenades, acted similarly to the grenadier company of a battalion, dismounted, linked their horses, fired, fixed their daggers into the muzzles of their musquets, charged, returned their daggers, fired, hurled their grenades by ranks, drew swords, &c., &c., unlinked their horses, and mounted.

On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1685, the Life-guards joined the forces ordered to oppose the Duke of Monmouth; and a detachment, under Major Oglethorpe, gallantly attacked and routed two troops of the rebels. Afterwards when reconnoitring near Philips Norton, and again in the action at Sedgemoor, most nobly did the courageous Life-guards dash through the ranks of their opponents; "in the one case effecting their own retreat with scarcely

any loss, and in the other pursuing with great slaughter the rebellious subjects of their sovereign.

After the accession of William and Mary, the firm and well-disciplined Life-guards accompanied the king to Ireland, and at the battle of the Boyne, having passed the river under his immediate orders, advanced against the right of the enemy, and contributed their share to the success of the day.

In 1691 a finer field of glory opened for this noble corps, which was selected to join the army in Flanders, commanded by the king in person. In this year's campaign but few opportunities occurred for the display of much bravery. The armies twice confronted each other, but were each too cautious to attack; thus the season for activity was merely passed in marches, counter-marches, skirmishes, or movements evincing sound military judgment, and the knowledge of strategy.

Scarcely, however, had the king resigned the command to Prince Waldeck, when, at the defile near Catoir, a rencontre took place, which at one period threatened to become disastrous to a portion of the army of the confederates, whose rear-guard was attacked with great impetuosity by fifty-five squadrons of cavalry, under the Duke of Luxembourg. The first line, commanded by Count Tilly, having been overpowered, a second line was quickly formed for its support by Generals Auverquerque and Opdam; but even this line staggered and recoiled before the resolute charge of the French, who drove all before them, until checked by the undaunted cavalry, which rallied, returned to the attack, and eventually forced the enemy to retreat in disorder. During the *mêlée*, a private of the Life-guards courageously cut his way through the ranks of his opponents, and rushing at Marshal Luxembourg, levelled his pistol at the French commander, whose life was preserved by the prompt interposition of his numerous staff, who attacked and killed the too-adventurous guardsman.

Early the following year King William returned to Holland, reassumed the command of the confederate army, and lost no time in endeavouring to raise the siege of Namur, invested by the French under their sovereign Louis XIV. Heavy and continued rain retarding the advance of the relieving army, this city was obliged to capitulate on the 20th May. The confederate army at length crossed the river Senne on the 1st of August, and advanced to the attack of the French, who were strongly encamped, and commanded by Marshal Luxembourg. The leading column succeeded in obtaining possession of an important position, but the main body being too distant to derive any advantage from this brilliant assault, or to afford effectual support to the left wing, this gallant body of combatants, heavily pressed by superior numbers, was eventually driven from the field before the formation of a second line of battle could be completed. In this critical juncture, the Life-guards and other cavalry for some time opposed their too numerous antagonists, but were finally compelled to retire before the

overwhelming masses, and to retreat with the remainder of the army to Halle. The Horse Grenadier-guards during this engagement dismounted, and boldly charged on foot, led on by their courageous commander Lieutenant-Colonel Cholmondeley.

Again did the resolute Life-guards pre-eminently distinguish themselves, for we find in the campaign of the succeeding year that the king's camp, in the vicinity of Neer Hesperen, being strongly attacked by the French, King William, in person, ordered up the Life-guards, the Hanoverian and Dutch cavalry having been broken. Vain, however, were the efforts of the Guards, whose gallant behaviour could only retard the fate of the day, and enable the infantry to rally and effect their retreat with less loss than could have been expected under such discouraging circumstances. The British monarch, faithful to his duty, quitted not the field until nearly surrounded by the enemy's troops, who endeavoured to make him a prisoner; but the third troop of the Life-guards heroically dashed forward to the rescue of their monarch, drove back the enemy, and enabled the king to retire in safety.

In the years 1694, 1695, 1696, and 1697, with the exception of the investiture and capture of various fortresses, no important operations were carried on by either of the belligerent parties; but throughout these campaigns the Life-guards continued in the field of warfare, which they quitted not until the peace of Ryswick, when the three troops of Life-guards and the troop of Horse Grenadier-guards returned to their native land, and resumed the duties about the royal court.

From this period until 1742, the brigade of Guards remained inactive, so far as relates to foreign service, though, in the interim, employed on many harassing home duties. At length, however, they were selected to gather fresh laurels in the fields of fame, and proudly did the third and fourth troop of Life-guards and the second troop of Horse Grenadier guards respond to the summons. Again placed under the immediate notice of their sovereign, in the following year, at the battle of Dettingen, their courageous behaviour deservedly elicited the warmest admiration of George II., who witnessed the brigade, led by the Earl of Crawford, intrepidly oppose a body of cavalry placed for the support of guns directed on the portion of the field occupied by his Majesty and his staff. Nor did the enthusiastic British huzza fall on dull ears, when the cavalry subsequently advanced with cheers to the attack of the French. Twice were the British repulsed by their powerful adversaries, but the third charge decided the fate of the battle; for a division of French infantry having been overthrown by the impetuous charge of the Life-guards, the whole line pressed forward, drove the enemy before them, and completed the victory. Ever foremost in the attack or pursuit of the foe, Earl Crawford shone conspicuous in the field and well did he merit the encomium of the king, who, on his approach the following day, feelingly exclaimed, "Here comes my champion."

The allied forces in 1744, being considerably weaker than the French, the army remained on the defensive, but, in the succeeding year, more active operations were carried on by the troops then under the command of the Duke of Cumberland. In April, his Royal Highness, being desirous to relieve the garrison of Tournay, which place was closely invested, moved forward to attack the enemy, far superior in numbers to the allied army, and on the 30th April commenced the battle of Fontenoy, which terminated unfavourably to the confederates, notwithstanding the bravery and discipline of the troops, led on to the attack by their determined and heroic Commander-in-Chief. Overwhelmed as they were by numbers, and raked by most powerful batteries, the British soldiers long sustained the attack. The infantry yielded inch by inch; the cavalry advanced through the hottest fire; the Life-guards, under their chivalric leader, the Earl of Crawford (exerting themselves to retrieve the fading glory of the day), held the enemy in check to enable the infantry to retire without molestation or confusion, and thus nobly merited the praise of their commander, who exclaimed, "They had acquired as much honour in covering so great a retreat, as if they had gained a battle."

In 1745 the Life-guards and Horse Grenadier-guards returned to England, and were considerably reduced by his Majesty, to whom an address of thanks was presented, by the House of Commons, for the consideration he had manifested in thus lessening the expense of the army.

The disturbances in 1768, 1769, 1770, caused many extra and harassing duties to be imposed on the household troops, who obtained the thanks of his Majesty for their exemplary behaviour in those trying occasions.

In the year 1778, the two troops of Horse Grenadier-guards, and the two troops of Life-guards, were embodied into two regiments, and their titles altered to 1st and 2d Regiments of Life-guards.

For many years did the household brigade continue exemplarily to perform its various home duties, but at length its services were demanded in a more stirring field. The Peninsular campaign requiring reinforcements to be sent to the army, two squadrons from each of the regiments of Life-guards, and two from the royal regiment of Horse-guards, were ordered for embarkation, and landed in Lisbon the end of November 1812.

On the opening of the campaign the following year, the household cavalry brigade joined the army near San Manoz, and accompanied the division which proceeded to Salamanca. The enemy, in full retreat from Madrid and Burgos, was closely followed by the British army; and though, in this continued pursuit, the Life-guards were never enabled to come within arms' length of the French, their steadiness and perseverance in crossing mountains and precipices during the march, and their good condition after these hardships were over, clearly shewed their high state of discipline.

At the battle of Vittoria, the brigade of Household Cavalry advanced against the enemy through the valley in the centre of the position; but the French gradually retired, and gave the anxious cavalry no opening to distinguish themselves. Shortly afterwards, notwithstanding the rugged state of the ground, which impeded the movements of the brigade, the Life-guards were able to advance to the charge, heedless of a deep ravine which they boldly took at a leap, leaving but few out of their ranks struggling at the bottom of it, and pushing forward they manfully strove to come up with the enemy, who, fearful to meet their attack, broke, and fled with precipitation before them.

During the remainder of the campaign, the Household Cavalry shared in the privations, and contributed to the success, of the Allied Army, though no brilliant opportunity of opposing the French presented itself.

On the return of the army to England, in 1814, the Prince Regent, desirous of manifesting his approbation of the distinguished gallantry displayed by the troops in Portugal, Spain, and France, was pleased to approve of the 2d Regiment of Life-guards bearing the word "PENINSULA" on their standards and appointments, in addition to the devices already borne.

The memorable year 1815 once more witnessed in the field our splendid Household Cavalry, and short was the time before the gallant Life-guards shewed their true value by their irresistible charge on the French Lancers, who, overthrown and panic-struck, fled before them through the streets of Genappe. This was but a prelude to higher honour, for, in the action at Hugomont, a magnificent spectacle to a warrior's eye was discerned through the volumes of smoke; amidst shouts of combatants, loud booming of cannon, and the continuous pealing of musketry, the superb 1st Cavalry Brigade advanced, and, presenting a front that no enemy could withstand, gave loose reins to their noble steeds and charged in line. Elated by their superiority to former antagonists, the French Cuirassiers flinched not from the combat, but vain were their anticipations of vanquishing the British Household Cavalry; overwhelmed, confused, and cut down, though clad in mail, they felt their inferiority, and left the field to their all-conquering opponents, whose hearts unguarded by armour, and whose good right arms, failed them not in the hour of need, and enabled them gloriously to overcome the proudest of the proud of the French cavalry.

In this superb charge nobly did the Life-guards do their duty: the limited nature of our present memoir will not permit the record of individual traits of valour in this renowned encounter,* in which, from the commanding officer to the junior private, every man added fresh laurels to the fame of his country, and raised

* Vide "The History of the battle of Waterloo," "Life of the Duke of Wellington," &c. &c.

higher in the estimation of the military world his own distinguished corps, the Life-guards.

Before the sun of the Emperor Napoleon set for ever, the Cavalry Brigade had other opportunities of charging the enemy ; similar results ever attended their courageous deeds ; and, at the termination of the memorable battle of Waterloo, the main body of the British cavalry, with the high-spirited Marquess of Anglesea at their head, contributed their share to the closing glory of an engagement, to the brilliant success of which their own praiseworthy conduct had so materially tended.

Thanks and commendation from the invincible commander, the pride and main support of Great Britain, were not withheld from the Life-guards ; for on the embattled plain did the noble-minded Duke express his thanks to the 1st Regiment of Life-guards for its distinguished bravery ; and subsequently, in London, at the barracks of the 2d Life-guards, his Grace in the strongest terms made known his admiration of the conduct of the regiment, during the whole of the periods it had served under his command.

On the 24th of July, " the Prince Regent, as a mark of his high approbation of the distinguished bravery and good conduct of the 1st and 2d Regiments of Life-guards at the battle of Waterloo, on the 18th of June, 1815, was pleased to declare himself Colonel-in-Chief of both the regiments of Life-guards." The word " WATERLOO " was also ordered to be placed upon the standards and appointments of both regiments.

The Life-guards returned to England in February 1816, and occupied their former quarters in London, resuming their previous duties ; which, it is needless to add, they have ever continued to perform with their accustomed zeal, evincing, by their steady and upright conduct, the beneficial effects of good discipline implanted in men deeply imbued with feelings of military pride, distinction, and patriotism.

THE 1ST, OR ROYAL REGIMENT OF FOOT.

A glance at the inscriptions emblazoned on the colours of this highly distinguished regiment almost deters us from attempting to describe the multitudinous instances in which, "*per mare, per terras, per flumina,*" the fortitude, valour, and discipline, of the 1st Royals have shone pre-eminent ; for how can we expect to do justice in our succinct record to a regiment that appears to have been favoured almost with the power of ubiquity ; brief, however, as our exposition must be, it will perhaps attract the attention of some zealous tyro, and induce him to peruse the works of the historians who have recounted the various engagements in which this gallant body of men advanced against their foes, nobly vanquished, or unconquered fell. Should these voluminous histories not be available, some of the periodicals may, in a degree, supply the deficiency ; but, above all these latter ephemeral publications, let

the aspirant of military honours attentively read the valuable record of the regiment emanating from the office of the Adjutant-General.

Although the 1st Royals was not considered an integral portion of the British army until 1661, we are too proud of its glory not to claim it as our own in heart and hand, though not in name, through the arduous campaigns under the renowned soldier Gustavus Adolphus, as well as those under the French monarchs.

We must, unavoidably, merely specify the early services of the Scotch troops from the year 882, to January 1633, at which latter period they were, by Henry IV. of France, embodied into a regiment, the origin and foundation of the British 1st or Royal Regiment.

From the opening dawn of their military career, did the valiant predecessors of their worthy scions distinguish themselves; witness the battle of Baugé, 1421; capture of Avranches, 1422; battle of Crevan, 1423; battle of Verneville, 1424; conquest of Naples, 1495; battle of Pavia, 1515; also various engagements from 1591 to 1595.

Their soldierlike qualities and brilliant success under the French monarchs having been made known to the King of Sweden, he induced a body of Scotch to enter his service in 1613, and to the valour of these troops was he, doubtless, indebted for the capture of Drontheim, 1613; the province of Ingria, 1615; the fort of Kexholm, 1615; Riga, Dunamond, and Mittau, 1621; battles of Prague, 1621, and Fleurus, 1622; the capture of Selburg, Duneberg, Nidorp, and Dorpat; and also battle of Semigallia, 1625; several fortresses belonging to the Elector of Brandenburg, and the possession of Polish Prussia, 1626.

Under their gallant colonel, John Hepburn, at the relief of Mew, the Scottish regiments attacked the Poles with irresistible courage, and forced them to raise the siege; which valiant exploit was followed by the capture of Kesmark and Marienberg, and action at Dirschau, 1627. In 1628 the Swedish army was reinforced by 9000 English and Scotch soldiers, who contributed their share to the following rapid series of victories, &c. of Gustavus Adolphus: capture of Neuburg, Strasberg, Dribentz, Sweitz, and Massovia; defence of Stralsund, 1628; skirmish near Thorn, 1629; relief of Rugenwald, blockade of Colberg, 1630.

The ever-active and discriminating Swedish king principally confided in his British auxiliaries, "conferring on them the glory of every critical and trying adventure." Thus, at the storming of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Hepburn's Scots Brigade was ordered to commence the assault; and right valiantly did these gallant soldiers rush into the ditch, and carry at the point of their pikes the outer wall, afterwards bounding through the portcullis, and driving the enemy before them from street to street. In this brilliant assault the chivalric Hepburn's Brigade gloriously seized from the enemy eighteen stand of colours. At the capture of Landsparg, and battle of Leipsic, 1631, the bravery of the Scots Brigade was highly

commended; at the latter especially, the predecessors of the 1st Royals were publicly and deservedly noticed, the king having in the field, in view of the whole army, thanked them for their service in the engagement, ascribing the credit of the day to the Brigade, and promising to reward them for their exemplary conduct. Additional fame did the well-disciplined Scots acquire by the capture of Halle, Wurtzburg, and Marienberg; defence of Oxenford; capture of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Oppenheim, and Mentz, 1631; capture of Donawerth, and Augsburg; siege of Ingoldstadt; capture of Landshut, and Munich, 1632. On the surrender of the latter place, such was the high state of discipline of the Scots Brigade, that it was selected by the king for the arduous duty of preserving the town from plunder, the remainder of the army not being allowed to enter the city. After the recapture of Rayn, the Brigade, considerably reduced in strength from its losses in the field, was placed in quarters in Bavaria, and parted for ever from the heroic Gustavus Adolphus, under whose banner it had been led from conquest to conquest, and who closed his career of glory at the battle of Lutzen. Equally distinguished as commander and politician, a strict disciplinarian, studious of improvements in the organisation of his army, of indomitable courage and perseverance, this intrepid warrior has rendered his name immortal in the memory of every true soldier,

*"Stat sua cuique dies; breve et irreparabile tempus
Omnibus est vita, sed famam extendere factis
Hoc virtutis opus."*

After the death of Gustavus Adolphus, the Swedish portion of the Scots Brigade continued their services under the Elector of Bavaria at the capture of Landsperg; relief of Rayn, 1632; surrender of Klanfbeuren, and siege of Kempten, 1633; and battle of Nordlingen, 1634.

Equally distinguished was the conduct of the Scots regiment in the service of the French monarch, Louis XIII., under the renowned colonel, Sir John Hepburn, at the siege of La Motte, and relief of Heidelberg, 1634.

In 1635, the Scots regiment serving under the French king, and that under the Duke of Saxe Weimar, were incorporated, a junction having been formed between the two armies; and in 1636 their intrepid commander, Sir John Hepburn, nobly fell at the siege of Saverne, deeply mourned, not only by his admiring comrades in arms, but also by the French, who had so often witnessed, and who so highly appreciated, his valour, abilities, and fidelity.

We must not dwell on the arduous duties of our gallant regiment during the period of its service under the French sovereigns; let it suffice to add, that its brilliant reputation for discipline and bravery was further increased at the action near Metz, 1635; capture of Saverne, 1636; siege of St. Omer, capture of Rentz, Catelat, and Hesdin, 1638; skirmish near St. Nicholas, 1639;

battle of Roucroy, capture of Thionville, and Turin, 1643; capture of Gravelines, 1644; capture of Courtray and Dunkirk, 1646; battle of Lens, 1648; capture of Bar le Duc and Ligny, 1652; capture of Château Portien and Vervins, 1659.

The army of the Commonwealth having been disbanded soon after the Restoration, King Charles II. considered it necessary to call in the aid of the veteran Scots soldiers from the French service, and, on its return to England, the regiment obtained rank in the British army from the date of its arrival, 1661, in the spring of which year it landed in England. His Majesty, having, however, increased the strength of his household troops, permitted the Scots corps to resume its service under the French monarch in 1662; but in 1666, France having joined Holland in the war with England, the Scots regiment was again ordered to return to its own country. At the peace of Breda, in 1668, Douglas' regiment once more entered the French service, and formed a portion of the army employed against the Dutch; the King of England also co-operating with the French, and furnishing a British force, commanded by the Duke of Monmouth, to assist the operations of his ally. In this campaign the Scots regiment evinced their usual gallantry at the capture of Grave, 1672; capture of Maestricht, 1673; skirmishes near Heilderberg, and battle of Molsheim, 1674. The following year is also rendered memorable by the laurels acquired by the resolute Scots at the siege of Dachstein, and defence of Treves. In the year 1677, the brigade terminated their services in the French army, by the defeat of the imperialists at Kochersberg, and capture of Fribourg; and, early in the following year, the regiment, then designated Dumbarton's, received its orders to return to England, from which period the gallant 1st Royals has been permanently on the British establishment.

After having been employed for two years on home duties, four companies of the veteran Scots were sent to reinforce the garrison of Tangier, where they nobly distinguished themselves in the various sallies, and eventually by their heroic conduct, in the general sally on the Moorish lines, contributed materially to the rout of the enemy, who, dismayed at the valour and firmness of the British troops, succumbed to their prowess, raised the siege of Tangier, and concluded a truce for six months. Of the colours taken from the enemy in this glorious assault, one was captured by the victorious Scots, who, on the signal of attack being given, rushed like a torrent on their unprepared foes, and afterwards boldly sustained a hand-to-hand combat with their numerous antagonists, who daringly opposed them in personal conflicts, and disputed the ground with resolute courage.

Memorable as had been the conduct of the Scots regiment in the foregoing campaigns, with feelings of pride do we allude to their unflinching firmness at the battle of Sedgemoor, 1685; at which engagement these invincible soldiers captured the standard of the Duke of Monmouth, having, in the first instance, contributed

to the safety of the royal army by holding the rebels in check, subsequently resisted the charge of the insurgent cavalry, and finally having been foremost in the pursuit of their rebellious adversaries. For the exemplary conduct manifested on this occasion, King James II. was pleased to order that a gratuity should be bestowed on the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the Royal Regiment who were wounded in this battle; and a warrant also directs that Sergeant Weems, of the Royals, should be paid "forty pounds for good service in the action at Sedgemoor, in firing the great guns against the rebels."

In 1688, when both officers and soldiers of other corps were deserting the standard of their falling monarch, our noble regiment magnanimously preserved its unshaken loyalty, until King James ordered that no further resistance should be opposed to the Prince of Orange; and even then it relaxed not in its discipline, but remained at its post of duty until directed by the new sovereign to march to Oxford.

Having performed their home duties for several years in a most praiseworthy manner, the Royals were again summoned to the field of war; and lost no time in displaying their valour, first at Walcourt, 1689, and, subsequently, in the attack on the French camp, near Steenkirk, 1692. In this severely contested engagement, the vanguard of the British troops, undaunted at the heavy charges of the enemy's battalions, stood their ground manfully, and, pre-eminent amongst their patriotic compeers, were the 1st Royals, headed by their courageous colonel, Sir John Douglas. After driving the French from fence to fence, the gallant Scots, fighting muzzle to muzzle, at the fourth hedge overthrew several battalions of their opponents, and forced them to abandon their guns. The Royals having, in this desperate conflict, lost three of the regimental colours, its heroic commander sprung through the hedge, slew the French officer who triumphantly bore a captured standard, and cast it back to his firm and admiring band. This last heroic feat closed the career of the chivalric Douglas. Valour such as his drew the attention of all the combatants, and a marksman of the enemy brought to the ground the pride of his corps, just as he was rejoining his renowned comrades. Unfortunately, the main body of King William's army was too distant to support or take advantage of the successful attack of the vanguard; and, therefore, this unconquered and fearless body of soldiers were obliged to retire in face of an overwhelming force, and unwillingly to retreat with the remainder of the army.

At the assault of the village of Neer Landen, 1693, the Royal Regiment courageously maintained its post against four battalions of the French, hurling grenades, and discharging showers of musketballs on their furious assailants, who, from their irresistible numbers, for a brief space became the victors, but, eventually, were driven through the defile by the unflinching Royals, and Queen Dowager's Battalion (now 2d Foot, or Queen's Royals), whose enthusiasm and

patriotism, excited by the presence of their monarch, urged them to perform prodigies of valour; and, finally, standing triumphant at the termination of the village, these resolute soldiers were thanked by King William for their extreme steadiness and gallantry.

Similar praise was merited by the 1st Royals for their conduct at the siege of Namur, 1695, the last operation of the campaign, brought to a close by the peace of Ryswick; and, at the end of the year 1697, the veteran Scots once more returned to their native shores.

But a few years, however, were they permitted to remain inactive, for, King William having ordered thirteen British battalions to co-operate with the Dutch, the Royal Regiment embarked at Cork in 1701, and for several years remained abroad, gathering fresh laurels in the following engagements, sieges, &c., each of which, were we attempt to describe, our prescribed limits would be far exceeded; and we must therefore briefly, though reluctantly, merely specify the skirmish near Nimeguen; capture of Stevenswaert and Liege, 1702; Huy and Limburg, 1703; battle of Schellenberg and Blenheim, 1704; re-capture of Huy, forcing the French lines at Neer Hesperen, and Helixem, 1705; battle of Ramilies, sieges of Dendermond, Ostend, Menin, and Aeth, 1706.

The regiment returned to England in the year 1708, but, after a brief month's absence, was again ordered to rejoin the Allied Army under the Duke of Marlborough. Let the admirers of good and faithful services follow the 1st Royals through glorious campaigns that we can only slightly allude to, but which ought to be studiously perused by every officer, both in the historical records of the regiment and also in the more diffusive works of historians. We must merely instance the battle of Oudenarde, siege of Lisle, battle of Wynendale, capture of Ghent, 1708; capture of Tournay, battle of Malplaquet, siege of Mons, 1709; siege of Douay, Bethune, and Aire, 1710; Bouchain, 1711; and Quesnoy, 1712. Under the illustrious and all-conquering Marlborough, what true soldier could hang back? but, amongst the most forward, the 1st Royals were ever noted, especially at Oudenarde, Wynendale, Lisle, Tournay, and Malplaquet; and this brilliant campaign will ever be proudly remembered by every British soldier for the surpassing talents of Marlborough, and the discipline, courage, and success, of the whole army.

Peace having been proclaimed, the regiment returned to England in 1714, where it remained for many years, with the exception of a few months in 1741, 1742, when the second battalion was employed in the West Indies. The first battalion, in the year 1743, formed a portion of the British force sent to Flanders to co-operate with the Austrians, and was present at the battle of Fontenoy, 1745; but, additional troops being required to oppose the expected descent of the French on the British shore, the battalion was withdrawn from the Netherlands, and landed in England the

end of October. At the battles of Falkirk, and Culloden, 1746, the 1st Royals nobly performed their duty, ever alert on their posts, yielding neither to the attacks of their opponents, nor to the inclemency of the weather. On the suppression of the rebellion, the first battalion was employed on the expedition to L'Orient, 1746; and, in the following year, this battalion proceeded to Holland, and assisted in the defence of Fort Sandberg, remaining abroad until the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1749, when it returned to Great Britain.

The New World was now destined to become the seat of war, and a strong body of troops, including the Royals, was despatched to North America in 1757. The succeeding year passed not without our gallant corps and their worthy compatriots acquiring fresh glory by the capture of Louisburg, the French garrison, and eleven stand of colours; capture of Ticonderago and Crown Point, 1759; capture of Isle aux Noix and Montreal, 1760; thus completing the conquest of the French Canadians.

The second battalion next proceeded to the West Indies, and assisted at the capture of Dominico, 1761; Martinico, Fort Moro, and re-capture of Newfoundland, 1762. The services of the regiment were next required at Gibraltar, 1768, Minorca, 1771; and the first battalion was present at the capture of St. Eustatia, St. Martin, and Saba, 1781; second battalion at the defence of Toulon, 1793; descent on Corsica, capture of Convention Redoubt, Bastia, and Calvi, 1794: first battalion at the capture of Fort l'Acal, and Port au Prince, 1794. From the foregoing date, with the exception of a short period of duty at Elba and in Portugal, the Royals were employed in Great Britain and Ireland until 1799, when they were called upon to join the expedition to Holland.

The second battalion, having landed in August near the Helder, evinced their usual determination and courage immediately on disembarking; and again, on the 10th of the following month, when the army under Sir Ralph Abercromby, valorously repulsed the united French and Dutch forces in their attack on the British position at Shagen. These encounters prepared them for the more powerful assault on the enemy's position, near Egmont-op-Zee, on the 2d of October; and this well-fought battle enhanced the value of our army, the Duke of York, in his despatch, having stated that the gallantry of the troops could not have been surpassed by any former instance of British valour. For the pre-eminent services of the Royals in this action, his Majesty was pleased to order that the regiment should bear upon its colours the words, "EGMONT-OP-ZEE."

The second battalion formed part of the expedition to Ferrol and Cadiz, 1800; but no field for gathering fresh laurels offered itself until the expedition to Egypt, in which, however, our valued regiment seized the golden opportunity of distinguishing itself; in proof of which, let the eye be cast on the standard of the gallant regiment

whereon is proudly inscribed, "EGYPT," this honour having been conferred on the Royals for adding to the military fame of their country; they, in conjunction with their valiant brothers in arms, having, at the battles of Aboukir and Alexandria, 1801, routed the French troops, driving before him the boasted *invincible* legions of Buonaparte, and compelling the vanquished *Army of the East* to evacuate Egypt, shorn of all its conquests and robbed of all its glory. After the defeat of the enemy at Alexandria, the Royals were present at the siege of Hamed, attack of the post of El Aft, Rahmanie, sieges of Cairo and Alexandria, forming a brilliant chaplet to add to their previous trophies of renown. This year is also memorable for the gallant services of the first battalion, which shared in all the hardships and glories attendant on the capture of St. Martin, St. Thomas, St. John, and Santa Cruz.

In the following year, the second battalion also proceeded from Malta to the West Indies, and distinguished itself at the capture of St. Lucia and Tobago; at the former of which its services were specially noted by Lieutenant-General Greenfield, who closed a general order in the following terms: "He must, in particular, speak of the gallant behaviour of the second battalion of the Royals." For the signal valour and determination of the battalion in the assault of Morne Fortuné, which led to the surrender of the island, his Majesty was pleased to permit the words, "SAINT LUCIA" to be borne on their colours.

Their rivals in fame were the officers and soldiers of the first battalion, who, this year, were also adding to their country's glory in the West Indies, by the capture of Essequibo, Demerara, and Berbice.

Two additional battalions of the Royals were embodied in 1804; and the second battalion embarked for the East Indies in 1807, the other battalions remaining in Great Britain and Ireland until 1808, when the third battalion formed a portion of the force ordered to Spain. Present at the dearly gained victory on the 16th January, 1809, the rejoicings for which were mournfully diminished by the death of the noble and heroic commander, Sir John Moore, this battalion was again thanked in general orders for its gallant conduct, and received the royal permission to bear on its colours the word "CORUNNA."

The troops having returned to England after this short campaign, the third battalion accompanied the expedition to Holland, and was engaged in the siege of Flushing; for its good conduct at which, on the 7th August, the approbation of the Commander-in-Chief was promulgated in general orders.

In 1810, the first battalion was employed in an expedition under Sir George Beckwith, and assisted at the capture of Guadaloupe.

After the return of the third battalion from Walcheren, it was recruited to 1000 strong, and embarked in 1810 for Portugal. We will, therefore, briefly follow this portion of the regiment through the Pen-

insular campaign, resuming, subsequently, the record of the services of the other battalions. Short was their period of active duty before the Royals attracted the notice of the commander of the division, Major-General Leith, who reported the good conduct of the battalion at the battle of Busaco, 1810, to the Duke of Wellington, in commemoration of which the regiment was permitted to bear the word "BUSACO" on the colours. The battalion was also at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, 1811, and siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, 1812, in which year "his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to approve of the FIRST, OR ROYAL REGIMENT OF FOOT, being in future styled, THE FIRST REGIMENT OF FOOT, OR ROYAL SCOTS."

The siege of Badajos, battle of Salamanca, siege of Burgos, 1812; battle of Vittoria, siege of St. Sebastian, passage of the Bidassoa, battles of Nivelle and Nive, 1813; blockade of Bayonne, 1814, brilliantly attest the undiminished valour and discipline of the scions of the veteran Scots, who signalled themselves especially at Salamanca under their intrepid leaders, Lieutenant-Colonel Barnes and Major Colin Campbell. Again, at Vittoria and at the siege of Sebastian, the invincible Royal Scots rivalled, nay, may we not say, surpassed their predecessors under Gustavus Adolphus, for, in the storming of that fortress on the 24th July, this noble battalion, though almost annihilated by the showers of musquetry, grape, grenades, shells, and ponderous stones, unflinchingly strove to force a passage until ordered to retire, thus richly meriting, by their pre-eminent bravery, the following encomium, promulgated in division-orders:—

"The Royal Regiment proved, by the numbers left in the breach, that it would have been carried had they not been opposed by real obstacles which no human prowess could overcome." More successful in their attack on the 31st, the Royal Scots, heedless of the bursting mine, and quailing not at the maddened resistance of the enemy, drove their antagonists before them, rushed through the captured works, and stood triumphant in the conquered town. For the highly distinguished conduct of the battalion at "SALAMANCA," "VITTORIA," and "ST. SEBASTIAN," the regiment was permitted to emblazon on its colours the names of these places, rendered memorable by the victorious actions of the British troops. At the passage of the Bidassoa, the Royal Scots were the leading corps of the Allied Army on its entrance into the country of an enemy who, having heaped conquest on conquest, and deluged with blood every portion of the civilised world, save and except "our own, our native land," was at last doomed herself to undergo all the horrors of war. Scarcely had the troops trod the soil of France before the enemy, in their very homestead, were forced to acknowledge the supremacy of British soldiers, by the victorious result of the battles of Nivelle and Nive, 1813, in which the Royal Scots were actively engaged, and for their gallant bearing in which they honourably merited the royal sanction, to add the

word "NIVE" to the numerous inscriptions already decorating their invincible standards.

In 1814, the third battalion terminated its services in this campaign by the blockade of Bayonne, and valiant resistance of the *sortie* made by the garrison on the 14th April; this being the last action of a war which, in immortalising the military fame of Great Britain, had deeply inscribed in the proud annals of their country the name of the incomparable WELLINGTON, and the brilliant achievements of his well-disciplined and unconquered army.

For the meritorious services of the Royal Scots in Portugal and Spain, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased to confer upon the third battalion the honour of bearing the word "PENINSULA" upon its colours.

Turn we now to the other quarter of the globe, where the first battalion was simultaneously raising the character of the regiment, by its good deeds in the attack at Sackett's Harbour, Sodias, Four-mile Creek, Cross roads, capture of Fort Niagara, and storming of the enemy's batteries at Black Rock and Buffalo, 1813. The discipline, zeal, and intrepidity, displayed by this battalion at the three last-mentioned places, received the highest encomiums from Lieutenant-General Drummond, who promulgated, in general orders, his admiration of their exemplary conduct. The following year passed not without additional records of fame acquired by the Royal Scots; witness the action at Longwood, skirmish near Chippewa, battle of Lundy's Lane, siege of Fort Erie, and, finally, the action at Cook's mills, 1814, the closing scene of the American War. A general order, promulgated after the action of Lundy's Lane, states that "the admirable steadiness of the Royal Scots, under Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, at several very critical points and movements, claimed the Lieutenant-General's particular notice."

We must next advert to the services of the fourth battalion, which, in 1813, formed part of the expedition to Swedish Pomerania; from whence it was withdrawn the succeeding year to join the troops in Holland, under the command of Lord Lynedoch. The battalion suffered severely from the inclemency of the weather during this long winter march; 120 men were lost in a snow-storm, and many hardships unavoidably endured by the persevering soldiers, who, after but six days' rest at Rosendalk, were summoned to manifest their indomitable valour at the storming of Bergen-op-Zoom. Too daring was the attack; for these valiant men, after taking possession of a portion of the ramparts, were hemmed in by their enemies, furiously attacked by strong columns, and raked with grape and volleys of musquetry. Scorning to submit to their opponents, this devoted body of men for many hours sustained the attack; but their retreat being cut off by the risen tide of the Zoom, and their ranks cruelly diminished, while the enemy's were progressively increased, the remnant of the too adventurous assailants, after sinking their venerated standards in the

river, yielded to their fate, and entered into an honourable capitulation with their fortuitously successful opponents. The battalion embarked for England in April, and the following month proceeded to Canada, where it remained until the peace with the United States, 1815, when, the services of this and the fourth battalion being no longer required in the New World, they were ordered to return to their native land.

In this memorable year, Napoleon Buonaparte having quitted the Island of Elba and again assumed the sovereignty of France, the peace of Europe was suddenly broken, and the allied sovereigns coalesced, with a firm determination to drive the usurper for ever from a country, the government of which he had formally resigned, and which had been since under the peaceable dominion of its rightful monarch. The third battalion of the Royal Scots formed a part of the British force assembled in the Netherlands to oppose Buonaparte, and at the battle of Quatre Bras nobly did these valiant soldiers stand their ground unflinchingly in line, until about to be charged by the enemy's cavalry, when, steadily forming square, the massive and serried body imperturbably remained to receive the formidable onset of cavalry, that, bold as they had previously shewn themselves, now recoiled, dismayed and panic-struck, at the appearance of their resolute and firmly united opponents. During six or seven charges did the battalion in square maintain their gallant bearing, line having intermediately been formed, and a shower of balls discharged with powerful effect on the retreating horsemen. The French were already wavering under the sanguinary resistance of their adversaries, when the gallant Sir Thomas Picton, placing himself at the head of the Royal Scots and 28th Regiment, led them to the charge, and triumphantly drove the enemy from his position.

We have now arrived at the eventful battle of Waterloo, which has so often been vividly portrayed, by the fortunate Britons who shared its dangers and contributed to its glory, that our allusions to this brilliant engagement must necessarily be very brief, and solely confined to the regiment under our notice. At the very opening of the battle, the battalion was engaged with the enemy, and throughout the day were these experienced and courageous soldiers conspicuous for their steadiness, discipline, and intrepidity; amidst thousands of assailants, who advanced but to retreat, the British standard was firmly planted, and guarded by determined men, who strove to surpass all their predecessors in the corps; and, may we not add, that their heroic exertions were not in vain, for, pre-eminent as were very many of the glorious actions we have briefly recorded in these memoirs, one and all are cast in the shade by WATERLOO. England may deservedly plume herself on Crecy, Poitiers, Agincourt, Blenheim, and many other splendid victories, but Waterloo, from its cause, effect, and the almost superhuman manner in which the undaunted and gallant

British soldiers, under the eye of their superlative commander, achieved the victory, must be considered the highest in rank of Britain's conquests.

We will conclude our notice of the battalion at Waterloo in the words of an eye-witness. "I have often seen the battalion engaged, but, I must confess, on this trying day it far excelled any thing I had ever witnessed; and, indeed, so pleased was the late General Picton with its gallantry and good conduct, that he several times expressed it himself to the battalion in the most flattering terms." For the distinguished services of the Royal Scots in this battle, the word "WATERLOO" was ordered to be borne on their colours; and every officer and soldier in the field on the 16th and 18th of June received a silver medal, two years' service towards additional pay and pension, on discharge, being also bestowed on the soldiers.

On the return of the fourth battalion from America, it was rapidly completed to 1000 effective men, and joined the third battalion at Clichy. In 1816 this battalion was ordered home and disbanded; and the following year the third battalion was also disbanded on its arrival from France.

We will now retrospectively record the services of the second battalion, which proceeded to the East Indies in 1807. The two wings of this battalion, after having been employed in various parts of India, were united at Bellary in May 1814; from whence they marched to Hyderabad, and shortly afterwards to Ellichpoor, to join the force ordered to oppose the Pindarees. This service was most harassing to the British troops, who were required to be ever on the alert, to patiently traverse extensive districts by forced marches, and to pass rivers and jungles in pursuit of an enemy whose force chiefly consisted of cavalry. After actively performing their duty on these trying occasions, the Royal Scots were called upon to join the army of the Deccan, destined for the attack of the native princes then waging war against the British. This campaign was opened by the battle of Nagpore, 1817; which was but the precursor of a series of continuous successes against the enemy, who at the following engagements and sieges paid dearly for their temerity in opposing our well-organised and devoted troops: viz. capture of Nagpore, battle of Maheidpore, 1817; capture of Forts Talnere, Gawelghur, and Narnullah; operations against Peishwah, Bajee Rao; capture of Forts Unkye, Rajdeir, Inderye, Trimbuch, and Malleygaum, 1818; and capture of Asseerghur, 1819. The distinguished bravery and discipline of the second battalion at Nagpore were thus noticed in the despatch of Brigadier-General Doveton: "During the operation in the field of the second division of the army of the Deccan under my command, the conduct of the second battalion of his Majesty's Royal Scots, under the immediate command of Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser, has been invariably such as to entitle that valuable corps to my high-

est approbation and applause ; and more particularly, in the action with the enemy's army at this place on the 16th ultimo, their gallantry, steadiness, and good conduct, were most exemplary."

In consequence of the prowess of the Royal Scots, both at this battle and siege, the word "NAGPORE" was ordered to be added to the brilliant halo of glorious victories previously emblazoned upon the colours of the regiment. Similar undaunted conduct was manifested by the portion of the battalion at Maheidpoor, and similarly did it receive the highest encomiums from the Commander-in-Chief, in general order, dated December 23, 1817 ; and further, in commemoration of the valour displayed, the word "MAHEIDPOOR" was directed to be borne upon the colours. Again, after the capture of Talnere, was the exemplary behaviour of the Royal Scots adverted to and commended in general orders ; nor did it pass unnoticed at Trimbuck ; indeed throughout all this campaign, in which the inclemency of the weather tested severely the constitutions and firmness of the troops, the soldiers under our notice proved themselves worthy of their corps and country. We must not, however, omit specially to record their prowess at Asseerghur—the Gibraltar of the East—a most formidable fortress, which, in its vaunted strength, reared its lofty head, and defied the attack of our determined army. From the 17th of March until the 8th of April, did the enemy daringly oppose their assailants, not relinquishing the Pettah of Asseer without a severe struggle, and sallying from the fortress frequently on the advanced parties. On the 31st of March, the heavy battering train having arrived, a tremendous cannonade was kept up until a practicable breach was made, when the killedar, fearful of the place being stormed by the conquerors, yielded up the captured fort to the persevering valour of the besiegers ; who, on the 9th of April, proudly hoisted, under a royal salute, the union flag of Britain. As may readily be imagined, the Royal Scots had their full share of glory and praise in this siege, which was thus promulgated in a general order, dated Madras, April 28, 1819. "The conduct of the detachment of his Majesty's Royal Scots, under the command of Captain Wetherall, and of his Majesty's 30th Foot, under Major Dalrymple, during the siege of Asseer, has been most exemplary, and such as to reflect the most distinguished credit on their several commanding officers, as well as on the whole of the officers and men composing those detachments."

The noble victors in July rejoined the remainder of their battalion, stationed at Wallajahbad until December 21, when it proceeded to Tritchanopoly.

In August 1821, his Majesty, George the Fourth, was pleased to approve of the regiment resuming its designation of the "1st, OR THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF FOOT."

The second battalion marched to Madras in June 1824, embarked for Calcutta in September, and towards the end of the year was ordered to Barrackpore, to suppress a mutiny of the

Company's Native troops. This duty having been executed in January 1825, the 1st Royals took the field to attack the Burmese. This new enemy, worsted in all his attempts to resist our valiant army, finally succumbed to the irresistible power of his invaders, who, when within four days' march of his capital, dictated terms of submission to the previously haughty but now humbled monarch, which he was forced to accept, having bitterly experienced the superior strength of his antagonists at the action at Donabew, skirmishes at Padoun Mew, actions at Simbike, near the Irawaddy, at Meloone, and at Pagahm Mew, the closing scene of triumph; which satisfied too clearly the Burmese sovereign that it was madness further to attempt to resist our well-disciplined troops, who, though small in numbers, were more than a match for the countless hordes of their assailants, that, repulsed in every attack, took shelter in their thickest jungles. The achievements of the First Royals, and of the other troops who fought and conquered in this campaign, were most highly commended by the Governor-General of India, who expressed his sentiments of unfeigned admiration of their conduct in a general order; and, to complete the honourable notice of their zealous services, his Majesty, George the Fourth, was pleased to direct that the word "Ava" should be borne upon their colours.

This battalion returned to Great Britain in 1831, having received, previous to its departure from India, the following gratifying and honourable testimonial, promulgated in general orders by government.

"Fort George, February 25, 1831.

"The Right Honourable the Governor in Council cannot permit his Majesty's Royal Regiment to quit India, after forming a part of this presidency for twenty-three years, without publicly recording his high sense of its distinguished merit.

"During the Mahratta War the Royal Regiment was more than three years in the field.

"It nobly sustained the character of British soldiers at the battle of Maheidpoor, and, after gallantly sharing in other conflicts of that eventful period in the Peninsula, it embarked for Rangoon, and assisted in maintaining the honour of the British arms, and in establishing peace with the Ava dynasty.

"The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has only further to add, that the conduct of the officers and men of his Majesty's Royal Regiment, when in garrison, has been such as to meet with the entire approbation of Government, and that his best wishes for their continued welfare and fame will accompany them in whatever part of the world the national interest and honour may call for their services."

After remaining in its native country until 1836, this battalion was again ordered to America, and was employed against the rebels in the actions at St. Charles, Point Oliviere, and St. Eustache, in

all of which, as well as in the performance of many harassing duties, the 1st Royals evinced their invariable steadiness and valour.

In 1826 the service companies of the first battalion were ordered to the West Indies, from whence they returned in 1835, their exemplary conduct at Trinidad having received the highest praise from the governor of the island, promulgated in brigade orders, dated 16th January, 1832.

We have now tracked our gallant corps through their brilliant pathway of fame, from the veteran Scots to the 1st, or Royal Regiment of Foot; and with feelings of patriotic admiration we bring to a close the historical memoirs of a regiment which, in every quarter of the globe, has invariably taught the enemy "that whatever advantages of position or of numbers he may possess, there is inherent in the British officers and soldiers a bravery that knows not how to yield, that no circumstances can appal, and that will ensure victory when it is to be obtained by the exertion of any human means."

REGIMENTAL TRANSACTIONS.

4th Dragoon-guards.

Testimonial to Colonel Chatterton.—A handsome testimonial has been presented to this distinguished officer by the Conservatives of Cork. It is a very massive and ornamental piece of plate, standing 2 feet 7 inches high, independently of the plateau. The base is a tripod pedestal, 9 inches high, formed of richly chased foliage surrounding the inscription and arms, and supported on acanthus scrolls in dead silver, interspersed with shells. On the pedestal stand three beautifully modelled figures, 8 inches high, in dead silver, representing Truth, Liberty, and Justice—Truth holding the mirror; Liberty the cap (raised on a pole); Justice the balance. Behind each figure stands a palm-tree, 10½ inches high, the leaves of which droop over the heads of the figures. From the centre of the tripod rises a massive palm-tree trunk, from which spring six branches formed of acanthus foliage, each extending 12 inches, and holding a candle-socket, the centre being a large silver dish, intended to support a glass bowl. On one side of the pedestal are the arms of Colonel Chatterton and Mrs. Chatterton, exquisitely engraved, surmounted by a richly chased mantelling and antelope's head, with dart transfixd. The motto on the arms, "*Nec aspera terrent*," beneath which are several orders. On the other side of the tripod are the two following inscriptions, which sufficiently explain the object of the testimonial:—

"To James Charles Chatterton, Esq. Colonel in the Army, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Royal Irish Regiment of Dragoon-guards, Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of the city of Cork, and Justice of the Peace for the county, from the Conservatives of Cork, in testimony of their esteem for his character and private worth, as a gallant soldier and estimable fellow-citizen; and with a grateful recollection of the spirit, consistency, and zeal with which he came forward at their call, on three several occasions, to contest the representation of their city in the Imperial Parliament, for the support of the laws and liberties of their country, at a time when an organised democracy overbore, by violence and intimidation, the free exercise of the elective franchise."

The other inscription is surmounted by a tastefully chased Cork arms, with the motto, "*Statio bene fida carinis.*" The inscription is as follows:—

"The Conservatives of Cork, originators of this tribute, acknowledge, with great satisfaction, the unsolicited subscriptions they received from most respectable persons in different parts of the United Kingdom, who, to use their own expression, 'gladly availed themselves of so desirable an opportunity of evincing their high sense of Colonel Chatterton's merits as a soldier and a gentleman, when professionally acting at periods of difficulty, danger, and excitement, in their respective localities.'"

12th Lancers.

The officers of this distinguished regiment have been presented, by Prince George of Cambridge, with a splendid piece of plate, in token of his regard and esteem for them, his Royal Highness having been attached to the corps for upwards of three years. The piece of plate consists of a very elegant and most classic-chased silver vase of large dimensions, having on one side the royal arms richly emblazoned, and on the other side an officer of lancers in full uniform, on horseback, both beautifully executed in basso-relievo; and in the front of the vase is the following inscription:—

"Presented by his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge to the officers of the 12th Royal Lancers—1842."

6th Regiment of Infantry.

A gold snuff-box, with a suitable inscription, has been presented, by the officers of the regiment, to John Blakeman, Esq. late paymaster, who served thirty-eight years in the corps, without having been absent from it *one month* during that long period.

11th Hussars.

We have much pleasure in placing before our readers a few words which were addressed to the garrison at Maidstone by Lieu-

tenant-Colonel Griffiths, the assistant-commandant of the Cavalry Dépôt, on the occasion of the garrison sergeant-major being appointed to a cornetcy in the 11th Hussars. These few words are so much to the purpose, and they were delivered by the gallant officer in so soldierlike a manner, that they could not fail in having a good effect with the garrison, and we are sure they will gratify many of our friends. The garrison being paraded in full-dress, the column was closed to the front, and Lieutenant-Colonel Griffiths spoke as follows:—

“I cannot refrain from calling the attention of the garrison to the Gazette of yesterday, in which garrison Serjeant-Major Whiteman is appointed to a cornetcy in the 11th Hussars, one of the finest regiments in her Majesty’s service. It plainly shews how good conduct, a faithful and *conscientious* discharge of duty with zeal and activity, are appreciated and rewarded. The same field is open to every soldier, and it is sincerely to be hoped that there are men now standing on this parade who will strive their utmost to follow his good example, and who will meet with like success. Cornet Whiteman, I congratulate you with all my heart on your promotion.”

Royal Sappers and Miners.

Three non-commissioned officers were detached from Southampton in March, for the purpose of receiving instruction in the mode of making astronomical observations at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. It was not a little curious to hear the remarks of some of the inhabitants of the town of Greenwich, on learning that soldiers had taken possession of the Observatory on the hill, and were about to turn the star-gazers out. This impression was, however, soon removed, on ascertaining that they had only come for the purpose of being instructed by the professors themselves in tracing the course of the heavenly orbits, to enable the Sappers and Miners to make observations of a similar nature in a distant land, so as to be qualified to define with correctness the longitude and latitude of the Oregon, or recently disputed territory in North America. Perhaps this is the only instance on record of soldiers, beneath the rank of an officer, being admitted within the walls of the Royal Observatory for astronomical tuition, and this fact speaks highly of the intelligence of the corps, and especially of the men selected for this particular service.

Madras Troops.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, to the Marquess of Tweeddale, dated Singapore, 1st January:—

“I cannot part with the Madras troops without expressing to your lordship in council the entire satisfaction which I have derived from their conduct on all occasions, in the field and in

quarters. The 2d Regiment Native Infantry was with me at Woosung and Shanghai; and the 2d, 6th, 14th, and flank companies, 41st, at Chinkeangfoo, where it was the good fortune of the two former corps and the 41st companies to be conspicuously engaged. The rifle company of the 36th Madras Native Infantry was with me throughout the greater part of the war, and did excellent service at Chusan, Chinghae, Tseekee, Chapoo, and Chinkeangfoo particularly. Captain Simpson was obliged to leave the force at Nankin after the peace, in consequence of the very serious wound that he received at Chinkeangfoo when leading his company at the assault. The 14th, flank companies of the 2d and 6th, 41st and rifle company 36th, were before Nankin when the treaty was signed. The Artillery and Sappers and Miners deserve more particular mention, as they joined me in the Canton River in March 1841, and have borne a gallant part on every occasion where the enemy was in the field, throughout the whole war. In mentioning to the Governor-General of India the respective commanding officers, I have especially noticed Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomerie and Captain Pears, from whom, in their capacities of brigadier of artillery and commanding engineer, I uniformly derived the most zealous and efficient assistance. I much regret that the 39th Regiment and head-quarters of 41st Regiment, having been unavoidably left, the one at Hongkong and the other at Chusan, for the protection of those stations, did not share in the field-service of the other corps. But I am persuaded that they would have done the same gallant service as their comrades, if opportunity had offered, and they were of essential service at their respective posts."

Royal Engineers.

A complimentary address, of considerable length, and couched in very warm and flattering terms, was presented, on the 10th March, to Captain Richard John Stotherd, by the inhabitants of the city and county of Limerick, and the vicinity, expressive of their high sense of the ability and energy displayed by him in his capacity of superintending officer of the Ordnance survey of that district. The encomiums passed upon Captain Stotherd's conduct and talents are no more than commensurate with his merits and exertions, which the active part he has taken in this difficult and important operation has displayed to great advantage, and produced truly beneficial results. His reply was such as might have been expected from an officer of his experience, zeal, and good sense. The address was accompanied by a handsome piece of plate.

8th, or King's Regiment.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland made a minute inspection of this and the 37th Regiments, in complete marching order, in the Royal Square, Royal Barracks, the former on Sunday, March 19,

and the latter on the following day. His Excellency inspected the ranks by companies, then the non-commissioned officers, afterwards the men wearing good-conduct badges; the usual parade movements and a variety of evolutions followed. His Excellency then went round the barracks, and inspected the men's dinners, concluding with an inspection of necessaries of five men per company. With the whole of which the Lord-Lieutenant expressed his unqualified approbation.

53d Regiment.

Before they left Edinburgh Castle, Major-General Sir Neil Douglas, K.C.B. &c. &c. commanding her Majesty's forces in North Britain, made a minute inspection of the corps on the Castle Hill, in heavy marching order, when he was pleased to express himself in strong terms as to their clean and soldierlike appearance, and the same day issued the following general order:—

Head-Quarters, Edinburgh, March 31, 1843.

In taking leave of the 53d Regiment, now about to proceed to Ireland, Major-General Sir Neil Douglas desires to express to Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of that regiment, his satisfaction with their conduct during the period he has had the honour of commanding the North British District in which that corps has been stationed. Its conduct in quarters, appearance in the field, and the manner in which it has performed the duties required of it, especially during her Majesty's visit to this city, has been such as to merit the Major-General's approbation; and he assures the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of this distinguished regiment, that he parts with them with great regret, and that, wherever their services may be called for, he shall always feel a lively interest in their honour and welfare.

By order of the Major-General commanding in North Britain.

(Signed)

R. KERR, D.A.G.

63d Regiment.

On the 29th January, the officers of the 63d, stationed at Poonanulce, gave a sumptuous entertainment to their old commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Fairtlough, on his quitting the regiment to return to England. When the cloth was removed, his health was proposed by Major Pole, complimenting him on the good example he had set the officers of the corps; and, by a steady perseverance in treading his steps, the regiment would never lose its character: and after a service of upwards of forty years in the regiment (thirty of them on foreign service), and for twenty successive years captain of the grenadiers, they all, from the senior officer to the youngest recruit, looked on him as the father of the regiment, and one and all wished him a pleasant voyage to old

England, and that he might meet his friends in Ireland in the best of health and happiness. Colonel Fairtlough was with the corps at Walcheren, Martinique, and Guadalupe. Shortly after, Colonel Fairtlough rose, and wished all his brother officers good-by, when suddenly the scene of conviviality was changed into one of grief, for no officer could be more beloved by his regiment. When he retired from the table to his quarters, he was followed by all the officers, anxious to attend him to the last; and, on his driving off, the whole regiment turned out, and formed a line, and gave him nine cheers, the grenadiers anxious to replace the horses of his carriage and draw him out of the cantonment.

2d Dragoons.

The regiment was inspected at Exeter, by Major-General Murray, Commander-in-Chief of the Western District, and the following district order has since been issued:—

Exeter, 28th April, 1843.

Major-General Murray was satisfied in every respect with his inspection of the Royal Scots Greys, preparatory to their removal from the Western Districts. He regrets that his duties have prevented his being able to see the Royal Scots Greys oftener, while under his command. The appearance of the regiment in the field is worthy of its distinguished reputation, and it is impossible that so much care as is bestowed by the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, upon the interior economy and discipline of the corps, and in which he is well aided by the officers, should fail to maintain its efficiency and good order, or lead to any result but a continuance of its reputation when actively employed.

24th Regiment.

The following high encomium passed on this regiment by the Commander-in-Chief of the Western District has appeared in the garrison order:—

“Major-General Murray cannot allow the 24th Regiment to quit this garrison, without his stating, in orders, the satisfaction he has derived from the manner in which Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend, and the regiment under his command, have carried on the duties of the service, the good understanding and friendly relation they have maintained with the residents, and the efficiency, as a corps, which they will carry hence to whatever service they may be called. The zeal and ability of the commanding officer has been aided by a commendable co-operation of the field-officers, and other officers contributing to the efficiency of the regiment, and particularly by the uninterrupted good conduct the officers have observed. Major-General Murray regrets that the 24th Regiment is about to quit his command; but he will not cease to entertain solicitude for its welfare and reputation.

Royal Marines.

The following letter from Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, conveying to Colonel Ellis, and the battalion under his command, the thanks of the two Houses of Parliament for their gallant achievements in China, and Colonel Ellis's reply, will be perused with interest by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, who were present on the occasion referred to :—

Sir,—I herewith have the honour to transmit the resolutions of the Houses of Lords and Commons of the 14th of February last, as conveyed to me by the Lord-Chancellor and the Speaker respectively, desiring me to convey to you and the officers of the Royal Marines, forming the battalion under your command, who served with me in China, the high sense entertained by both Houses of Parliament of the zeal and gallantry displayed by all who shared in those achievements of the British arms, and I have to request you will make the same known.

It is a source of the highest possible gratification to me to be honoured with the commands of the Houses of Lords and Commons, on this occasion; and with sincere wishes for the future success of yourself and the officers of your distinguished corps, who have so ably performed their duty, I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

J. J. GORDON, late Commodore,
and Commander-in-Chief in China.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis, C.B., Royal Marines.

72d Regiment.

Regimental Orders.—A period of seventeen years having now nearly elapsed since Colonel Arbuthnot first assumed the command of the 72d Highlanders, it is with the deepest concern that he issues his farewell order to a regiment of which he has always been so proud, and in which he may truly say that he has passed the happiest days of his life. When Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington presented new colours to the 72d Highlanders, his Grace, in the course of his address, stated, that “he had made it his business to inquire particularly, and that he was rejoiced to find, that the 72d have always commanded respect and regard wherever they have been stationed, to which their high state of discipline and good order so justly entitles them.” This is a high character and great praise, which, however, was well deserved, for the conduct of the regiment has been perfect. In taking leave of the 72d Highlanders, the colonel begs to thank the officers for their uniform and constant attention to his wishes and his orders. The high example which they have invariably shewn to those under them, and the support that he has at all times received from them, demand his warmest thanks and admiration. They will at all times have his best wishes, and he can assure them that he shall ever be most

anxious for their happiness and welfare, individually and collectively. The non-commissioned officers have never failed in the performance of their duties, and by their steadiness, sobriety, and good conduct, have well earned the praises of their colonel. To the men also just praise is equally due. Whether in the field or in quarters, their conduct has been highly meritorious; and, as Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington said, "they have commanded respect and regard wherever they have been stationed." In taking leave of the 72d Highlanders, the colonel may truly say, that no troops can be in a higher state of order and efficiency than they are; and the parting from a regiment which he has so long commanded, though occasioned by peculiar circumstances, is a source of deeper pain and sorrow to him than any words of his can express.

C. ARBUTHNOT, Colonel
commanding 72d Highlanders.

26th Regiment and 49th Regiment.

Fort William, Feb. 28.

Her Majesty's 26th and 49th Regiments being about to return to England, the President of the Council of India in Council cannot permit them to leave the shores of India without some public acknowledgment of their gallant services. Both these corps had served many years in India, and were remarkable for exemplary conduct before their embarkation for China. During the protracted struggle in a country new to Europeans, where the troops were alternately exposed to great temptation and to harassing privations, these corps maintained their high character in all situations from Canton to Nanking, in quarters and in the field, and they have now returned triumphant, having won the warm approval of his Excellency Sir H. Gough, by whom they were commanded. The President deeply sympathised in the sufferings and losses of these corps from the effect of sickness arising from exposure and vicissitude of climate upon the distant service on which they were employed; and now that, on their triumphant return to Bengal, they are recalled to the United Kingdom, he begs thus publicly to assure the officers, the non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of both these distinguished regiments, that they carry with them the marked approbation of the supreme government. He would neglect a gratifying duty, if he omitted to notice the report of the general in command upon the conduct of the officers of the general staff of the army of China. To the heads of departments struck off by general orders of the 13th inst., Lieut.-Col. Mountain, C.B., Dep.-Adj.-General, and Lieut.-Col. Hawkins, C.B., Dep.-Quarterm.-General, the President considers it due publicly to acknowledge their valuable and unremitting exertions. In thus taking leave of a body of men, who, in conjunction with the rest of the forces serving in China, have rendered such signal services to their country, the President has the satis-

faction of assuring them, that those services have been most highly appreciated, not only by the Government of India, but by their sovereign, who has been pleased to direct, that medals be granted to the officers and men of her Majesty's and the East India Company's Naval and Military forces, without distinction, who took part in the most prominent events of the war, in commemoration of the success of her Majesty's arms in China, and in token of her Majesty's high approbation.

East India Company's Depôt.

Moved from Chatham to Warley Barracks, on the 25th May, upon which occasion the following appeared in the Chatham garrison orders :—

Chatham, May 24, 1843.

To-morrow being the day appointed for the removal of the Honourable East India Company's depôt to Warley, Colonel Sir T. Willshire cannot allow it to separate from the garrison, with which it has been associated for so many years, without giving public expression of his high approval of the uniformity, good conduct, and regularity which he finds has marked its course of service at this station, and which he has particularly noticed during the period it has been under his orders. With a smaller, than the usual, proportion of officers and non-commissioned officers, it has equalled in discipline and conduct the corps by which it has been surrounded; thus affording ample proof of the admirable system of internal economy established by Lieut.-Col. Hay, and reflecting the highest credit upon him and the officers under his command. The wants of her Majesty's service having pressed upon Sir T. Willshire the necessity of taking an active part in urging the removal of the Hon. East India Company's depôt from this garrison, he cannot allow that circumstance to convey the impression that his feelings towards that depôt fall short of the esteem and regard it has so justly acquired for itself in this neighbourhood. He is happy to have an opportunity of assuring Col. Hay and the officers under his command, that, individually and collectively, they will carry with them Sir T. Willshire's best wishes for their welfare and happiness.

· 13th Light Dragoons.

On Monday, the 1st May, the officers and two troops took their departure from Ipswich Barracks, *en route* for the metropolis, leaving on duty one troop. They will be succeeded on the 22d inst. by two troops of the Scots' Greys. The following address from the nobility, clergy, and gentry of Ipswich and neighbourhood, which had received about 100 signatures, was presented to Colonel Brunton and the officers, previously to the departure of the regiment. Owing to the mess having been broken up at the

barracks, the address was presented in a room of the Great White Horse Tavern :—

To Lieut.-Colonel Brunton and Officers, 13th Light Dragoons.

We, the undersigned, the Mayor, Magistrates, and other Inhabitants of Ipswich and its neighbourhood, beg to express to Lieut.-Col. Brunton and the officers of the 13th Light Dragoons our deep sense of the excellent conduct of that regiment while quartered here, and our gratitude for the uniform kindness and liberality with which, upon all occasions, they have come forward in support of the charitable institutions and public amusements of the town.

We can assure Lieut.-Colonel Brunton and the officers of the 13th Light Dragoons that their departure will be sincerely regretted, and that they will carry with them the unfeigned respect and sincere good wishes of every class of her Majesty's subjects resident in this town and neighbourhood.

Dated at the Town Hall, this 8th day of April, 1843.

Government Office, Devonport, May 15, 1843.

As an order has been received that Major Willis's company of Royal Artillery shall embark soon for Woolwich, preparatory to its going on foreign service, the Major-General hopes that, on whatever station it is employed, its services may be fortunate; and he has satisfaction in making due acknowledgment to Lieut.-Colonel Bell, Major Willis, and the officers, for the good conduct of this company, which has been suitable to the high estimation of their corps.—By order of Major-General the Hon. Henry Murray, C.B.
(Signed) C. HERVEY SMITH, M.B.

3d Dragoon-guards.

The following Regimental Order by Lieut.-Col. Maunsell was issued on the occasion of his exchange to half-pay :—

Dundalk Barracks, May 15, 1843.

Lieut.-Colonel Maunsell cannot take leave of the 3d Dragoon-guards, a regiment of which he has always been so proud, after a service of thirty-seven years, during which period he has passed the happiest days of his existence, without feelings of the deepest regret. In issuing this, his last regimental order, the Lieut.-Colonel begs to thank the officers for their strict attention to his orders, and the support he has invariably received from them; to the non-commissioned officers and men, for their soldierlike deportment and steady performance of their respective duties: trusting they will accept his best wishes for their welfare and happiness; and he can assure them he will be always most anxious for their re-

putation. The parting from a regiment, after so long and happy a period of service and command, is a source of deeper pain than words can be found to express.

Uxbridge Yeomanry Cavalry.

This corps, consisting of two troops, under the command of Captain De Burgh, finished their eight days' training and exercise on Monday last, when they were inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Brunton, of the 13th Light Dragoons, who said, "that he was highly pleased with the appearance and condition of the corps — the field-movements surpassed his utmost expectation — the cleanliness of the accoutrements was highly gratifying to him, and that too great an encomium could not be passed." A new brass band, consisting of thirteen performers, renders this a very attractive corps of yeomanry cavalry.

52d Depôt.

Major Davis and the officers, when leaving Athlone, presented Mr. P. Keating, late band-master, a beautiful inkstand and candlestick, with a complimentary letter, as a token of his services in instructing the corps of bugles.

3d, or the Prince of Wales's Dragoon-guards.

Lieut.-Colonel Arthur and the other officers of this corps have just presented James Huntley, their late trumpet-major, with a testimonial, which reflects as much credit on their spirited liberality as upon the zealous and exemplary conduct of the recipient. A more suitable or gratifying reward for long and faithful service cannot well be imagined. It consists of an elegantly chased silver tankard, with appropriate devices and inscriptions. The lid bears the regimental crest, and the body is richly embellished with a centre shield, on which the following words are engraven:—

"Presented by the officers of the 3d, or Prince of Wales', Dragoon-guards, to James Huntley, late trumpet-major, as a token of respect for his long and faithful services, during which period he was present at all the actions in the Peninsula, from 1811 to 1814, A. D. 1843. Total service, 44 years."

1st Foot.

The second battalion of this gallant corps being about to return to England, the inhabitants of London and the Western Districts of Canada presented the following address to the commanding officer:—

Address to Colonel George Augustus Wetherall, C.B. and K.H., Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Regiment, and commanding her Majesty's troops in the London, Western, Talbot, Huron, and Brock Districts:—

Sir,—With feelings of deep regret we approach you, to say—

Farewell, on your departure from amongst us. During the period of your long stay in London (now nearly three years), we can, with the strictest truth, say, that your kindness and urbanity have endeared you to all who enjoyed the honour of your acquaintance; while the excellent conduct of your gallant corps, both officers and men, rendered their abode in this town more like the residence of neighbours and friends than the mere temporary sojourn of troops in a garrison.

When we first heard that the royal regiment was to be stationed at London, we expected, from the high character which the corps enjoyed, and from its gallant deeds in Lower Canada, during the rebellion, that we should find them as orderly in garrison as they were valiant in the field, and we have not been disappointed; and, though our feeble tribute of praise can add nothing to the honours which have been bestowed on the royal regiment, and its commander, by the people of Montreal, and by our gracious Queen, yet it becomes us to bear our testimony, however humble, to the exemplary character and conduct of both the officers and men, while stationed amongst us.

Having heard that you are about to proceed to Europe, we beg to express our earnest desire, that the great Disposer of all events may protect you and your amiable family, and bring you safe to the end of your voyage. And we cannot give utterance to a better wish for the royal regiment than that its present gallant commander may long be spared to preside over and direct them by his matured wisdom, and, should necessity arise, to lead them against the enemies of our Queen and country.

7th Hussars.

On the 16th June, the anniversary dinner of the 7th Hussars took place at the Clarendon, being the first of the three days commemorative of the battle of Waterloo, not to interfere with the Duke of Wellington's banquet on the 18th, when this great victory was gained. Lieutenant-General Sir E. Kerrison, G.C.B., in the chair; the Earl of Belfast, Vice-President.

The festivity of the celebration was not a little enhanced by the presence of their late colonel the Marquess of Anglesey, their guest, who, having served in this regiment for nearly half a century, was appointed by his sovereign to the command of the Blues. But we have to record a more lasting testimony than the eulogies and the expressions of respect and attachment, and the cheers which accompanied them, in the presentation of a piece of plate, value one thousand guineas, representing a corporal of the 7th Hussars engaged with a French dragoon, to the noble and gallant Marquess, their brother officer and fellow soldier. The address to his lordship and his answer convey the generous sentiments and high feelings of noblemen, gentlemen, and soldiers, and proclaim the mutual attachment of friends and brother officers:—

To General the most noble Henry William Paget, Marquess of Anglesey, K.G., G.C.B., &c.

"My Lord,—We, the officers of the 7th Hussars, who have served under you in that regiment, which you nobly commanded for upwards of forty-six years, cannot allow your retirement from it to pass over without expressing to you our feelings of affection and gratitude for your kind conduct to us during that period.

"Whilst you reaped for yourself the eminent favours of your sovereign, and the high applause of your country, you established in our hearts, as well as in those of every individual of your corps, the admiration of the soldier, and the affection of your comrades in arms.

"We are sensible that your removal from the 'Queen's Own' is to place you nearer to the Queen's person, and that the regret you feel in your separation from us (in duty, but not in affection) is more than compensated by the well-merited distinction which has caused it.

"It is not for us to follow your lordship through your signal and eminent services of half a century, satisfied that we can add nothing to your lordship's fame which the page of history will not well record. We therefore request you to accept from us the accompanying piece of plate, in testimony of our heartfelt sentiments, to be a memorial, in your lordship's family, of our gratitude and attachment, and to descend to posterity as a mark of the high esteem in which you were held by your brother soldiers.

"With every wish for the continuance of life and health here, and perfect happiness hereafter, we remain, your lordship's most obedient and faithful servants,

(Signed)

"EDWARD KERRISON, Chairman.
For self and brother officers."

6th Regiment.

The regiment was inspected at Portsmouth by Major-General Sir Hercules Pakenham.

After the closing general salute, the Major-General was pleased to address the Lieutenant-Colonel in the following flattering terms :

"Colonel Michel,—I have felt much gratification in witnessing the clean and soldierlike appearance, orderly deportment in their quarters, and discipline in military manœuvres, exhibited by the regiment under your command. It is to me surprising, from the very short period during which they have been together, that they should have been brought to work so well as they have this day done ; and I hope that, in a short space of time, as their predecessors have done, they will be able in the field to preserve untarnished those honours which are emblazoned on their colours. I shall feel much pleasure in reporting most favourably of your regiment to his Grace the Commander-in-Chief."

Royal Marines.

The Plymouth division were inspected on the 13th June, by Major-General the Hon. H. Murray, Commander-in-Chief of the Western District, assisted by Colonel Owen. The Major-General arrived on the ground about eleven o'clock, and was received with the usual salutes by a battalion of 500 men, for manœuvring, under the command of Colonel Beatty, Commandant. After marching past in slow and quick time, they formed into line, and performed the manual and platoon exercise, after which they went through different evolutions. The closeness of the firing, and the steadiness of the men, called forth the Major-General's highest encomiums. While the men were at dinner, the Major-General inspected the barracks, infirmary, school-rooms, and library; he then examined the books, and saw the men at the gun-drill, under instruction of Captain Watson, with which the Major-General expressed his highest commendation. At three o'clock, the whole division, including officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, amounting to 1014 (which did not include the guards, sick, and a number on leave), assembled in the barrack-square, in heavy marching order, for the inspection of necessaries, &c., after which a square was formed to ascertain if any one had a complaint to make, and, having received none, the parade was dismissed, and the Major-General saw the officers and non-commissioned officers at the sword exercise. This closed the inspection, and the Major-General was pleased to issue the following order:—

“Major-General Murray has made the inspection of the Royal Marines with renewed satisfaction. The improvement of the ground near the Long Room which Colonel Beatty has effected, affords a place of exercise for the division particularly convenient from its proximity to the Royal Marine Barracks, and the result of his attention on this subject was evident in the good manner in which the movements in the field were executed. The division turned out in considerable strength, and the appearance of the corps under arms, both in review and marching order, was soldier-like. The interior economy evinced the due order in which the difficult arrangements of a corps, variously and widely employed, are carried on. The gun-drill is very deserving of commendation, for it provides most efficient service in working the guns on board her Majesty's ships by the Royal Marines, who, under arms, are applicable to service afloat or on shore. The Major-General has to express to the commandant, Colonel Beatty, and to all ranks of the division of the Royal Marines, his approbation; and he notices with pleasure that the accession of numbers has brought with it no interruption in the general good behaviour of the men.”

“(Garrison Order)—

Woolwich, June 3, 1843.

“His lordship the commandant, having finished his inspection of the Royal Marines, has great pleasure in expressing to Colonel

Parke his unqualified approbation of every thing connected with their services, which has been brought under his notice ; their appearance and steadiness under arms, and their correctness of movements in the field, have called forth his highest commendation ; and his lordship begs Colonel Parke, and the officers and men, to receive his best thanks.

By order,
(Signed) B. CUPPAGE, Brigade-Major.

Royal Artillery.

July 24.

The annual inspection of the Royal Artillery commenced this day and finished on the 25th. The following general order was issued to the corps.

“ His lordship the commandant desires to express his most perfect satisfaction at the general appearance and state of discipline of the regiment, as well as the excellent order of the hospital, and good state of the barracks, stables, &c. at his inspection yesterday ; and it was most gratifying to him to receive from every officer commanding battalions and corps, most favourable reports of the conduct of the men under their command, the continuance of which must ensure to the old soldier that reward which at the end of a faithful service he will become entitled to.”

3d West India Regiment.

The following general orders respecting this corps were issued on the 4th May last, by Colonel Macdonald, Governor of the Western Coast of Africa :—

Sierra Leone, May 4, 1843.

1st. The colonel commanding, having concluded the half-yearly inspection of the head-quarters of the 3d West India Regiment, has to express his unqualified approbation at the appearance of the men under arms, their drill and general efficiency, also the state of the barracks and hospital, as well as the whole interior economy of the regiment in all its branches, reflecting great credit on the commanding officer, Captain Foster, the staff, and other officers attached to the head-quarters, and which will afford the colonel commanding great satisfaction in reporting for the information of his Grace the Commander-in-Chief.

2d. The head-quarters of the regiment being now on the eve of embarking for the West Indies, while Colonel Macdonald will have to regret the separation, he feels assured that the 3d West India Regiment, wherever it may hereafter be employed, will always maintain the high character for order and discipline which has marked its conduct during its service on this coast ; and he begs to assure the officers collectively and individually, that they

will carry with them his best wishes for their future welfare and happiness.

By command,

GEORGE COLMAN, Lieut.
Fort Adjutant.

Royal Artillery, Royal Newfoundland Companies—

"(General Order.) Head-quarters, Newfoundland, June 13, 1843.

"His Excellency the Major-General commanding, having completed his annual inspection of the company of the 7th battalion Royal Artillery, and the Royal Newfoundland Companies, has much satisfaction in being again enabled to express his entire approbation of the state of those troops.

"With regard to the former, Sir John Harvey is of opinion, that whether as regards equipment and appearance, smartness, intelligence, and discipline in the field of exercise, or admirable conduct in quarters, there cannot be a more thoroughly efficient company (as far as their numbers go) in her Majesty's service: and Captain Dacres and his officers have entitled themselves to the Major-General's warmest thanks for having, by their unremitted attention, maintained this company in the same admirable order that it was left by Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor.

"His Excellency desires this expression of acknowledgment may also be conveyed to every non-commissioned officer and soldier of this excellent company.

By command,

(Signed)

"E. WARWICK HARVEY, A.D.C."

22d Regiment.

"(Garrison Orders.)

Bombay, May 1, 1843.

"The head-quarters of her Majesty's 22d Regiment of Foot having arrived from Scinde, will be disembarked to-morrow morning at sunrise.

"On this occasion, the Honourable the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the garrison, desirous of paying every mark of honour to this distinguished corps, will himself receive it at the Apollo pier. On the landing of the first division a royal salute is to be fired from the saluting battery. The troops composing the garrison will be drawn up in review order, in a convenient position, and will salute her Majesty's 22d Regiment as it passes on its way to Fort George Barracks.

"His Excellency directs the attendance of all the military officers at the presidency, who may not be sick or engaged on other duty.

"The commandant of the garrison is requested to carry out the above order."

The troops accordingly landed under a salute of twenty-one

guns. The soldiers seemed adust and toil-worn, yet in the highest condition as fighting men; they had the rough and ready look, which spoke plainly that they were fit to storm, like British soldiers, any work which might come in their way, so soon as the cheering order was heard of—"22d, Charge!" The whole of the troops composing the garrison were drawn up to receive the 22d Regiment: Sir George Arthur, the garrison staff, and numerous other military officers, were present. Her Majesty's and the Honourable Company's vessels in harbour manned their yards while the regiment was being conveyed ashore. On landing, the regiment was received with a salute of twenty-one guns from the battery; and on the head of the column turning up the road leading to the Apollo Gate, the garrison band struck up "See the conquering hero comes," while Sir George advanced to meet the commanding officer, Major Poole, and gave him a cordial welcome. The regiment halted in the open space opposite the gate, formed line, and presented arms, the band playing "God save the Queen." They then formed quarter-distance column in rear of the grenadiers, when the Honourable the Governor requested the Fort-Adjutant, Captain Willoughby, who had been present at the battle of Hyderabad, to read the general orders of the Governor-General, and Sir Charles Napier's despatch, containing the account of the action. The officers of the corps were next ordered to the front, and presented by the commanding officer to Sir George, who shook hands with each, and addressed himself particularly to the officers bearing the colours. The regiment then marched down the line, the garrison band playing "The British Grenadiers,"—each regiment presenting arms as they passed. There were about 200 men on the parade; they looked exceedingly well after their arduous campaign, and had the appearance of highly disciplined soldiers. We will venture to say that no regiment in the British army ever deserved to be, or were, received with greater honours than the gallant 22d. They had been barely a year in India, but have, during that time, earned immortal renown. In Bombay a subscription has been entered into for the relief of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, in which the inhabitants joined with the greatest goodwill, as this regiment is looked upon as the conquerors of Scinde.

43d Regiment.

On Sunday, June 4, previous to divine service, this distinguished corps was assembled on the parade ground, in the island of St. Helen's, to witness an interesting spectacle. The officers of the regiment being highly satisfied with the zealous and soldier-like conduct of Colour-Serjeant Burke, presented him with a splendid silver cup, richly lined with dollars. The cup was presented by Major Fraser, commanding the regiment, who, in his own behalf, and in that of the officers, addressed the Colour-Serjeant nearly as follows; the whole of the officers and men on

parade appearing to enter into and sympathise with the feelings he expressed. The gallant Major said :—" Serjeant Burke, I feel much pleasure in presenting to you, on behalf of your officers, this gift as a mark of their esteem for your able, zealous, and active exertions as a non-commissioned officer, to uphold the credit of your corps, and benefit her Majesty's service at large. Here, take this, and I trust you will appreciate for ever the spirit in which it is given." The cup is an elegant piece of workmanship. On one side is the inscription ; on the other the bugle and number of the regiment, the whole beautifully executed. The inscription is as follows :—" Presented to Colour-Serjeant James Burke, 43d Light Infantry, by the officers of his regiment, in token of their esteem for his excellent conduct as a soldier and a man during a service in the corps of twenty-one years. Canada, 1843." At the same time Corporal Turner, who had been fourteen years in the regiment, and who, during the time, has conducted himself in an exemplary manner, was presented with an excellent silver watch.

64th Regiment.

The second division disembarked at Portsmouth from her Majesty's ship *Volage*, on the 21st July. There are still two companies in Nova Scotia. The departure of this excellent corps for the mother-country elicited from Major-General Sir Jeremiah Dickson the following flattering and well-deserved public acknowledgment of its merits :—

(*General Orders.*)

Head-quarters, Halifax, June 29, 1843.

The 64th Regiment being about to embark for the purpose of returning to England, after having completed its period of foreign service (during nearly the last three years of which it has been serving with this division of the army), the major-general commanding avails himself of the occasion to express the favourable opinion he entertains of the conduct, generally, of this highly efficient and well-regulated regiment. He tenders to Lieutenant-Colonel Stretton, its commanding officer, as well as to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, his best wishes for their future welfare, and happy arrival in their native country.

(Signed)

JOHN BAZALGETTE,

Deputy Quarter-Master-General.

And a further testimonial from the civic authorities at Halifax, couched in these terms :—

To Lieutenant-Colonel Severus, W. L. Stretton commanding
her Majesty's 64th Regiment.

We, the mayor, aldermen, and common-councilmen of the city of Halifax, for ourselves, and in behalf of our fellow-citizens, cannot permit the departure of the gallant regiment under your com-

mand, without conveying to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, of her Majesty's 64th Regiment the sincerest expression of regret.

After a lengthened sojourn in Nova Scotia, the unvarying, soldierlike, quiet, and orderly conduct which has distinguished the corps calls for particular notice. On many occasions, when our dwellings and property have been threatened with destruction by fire, the efficient aid so cheerfully rendered by them has been most essential in arresting the progress of the calamity, and calls for our marked approbation and thanks.

The harmony which has ever existed between her Majesty's 64th Regiment and the citizens, we beg to assure you will very long be cherished by this community; and we feel satisfied, that wherever their queen and country require their services, the honour of our nation will be fully supported.

With the most sincere wishes for a short and agreeable passage across the Atlantic, and that every good may in future await the 64th Regiment, we now take our affectionate leave. In behalf of the city council,

THOMAS WILLIAMSON, Mayor.

Halifax, June 30, 1843.

43d Light Infantry Dépôt.

Enniskillen, July 31, 1843.

We, the undersigned inhabitants of the town of Enniskillen and its vicinity, cannot permit the officers and men of the 43d dépôt, stationed here for the last year, to leave us without conveying to them our expression of the very high sense which we entertain of their gentlemanly and soldierlike conduct while in this garrison,—conduct which upon every occasion has proved them to be not only a highly disciplined body, but has at the same time endeared them to us as fellow-citizens and friends.

With every good and kindly wish for the future welfare of the officers and men of the gallant 43d, we request you will convey to them, and receive for yourself, this assurance of the high estimation which we entertain of them.

2d West India Regiment.

Attempt at Robbery at Port Royal.—A servant of Mr. Donald, the clerk in charge at the dockyard, succeeded in gaining admission to his master's office, by telling the sentry that he had been sent for something. On the fellow coming down, the soldier, an African of the 2d West India Regiment, hearing the rattling of dollars, stopped him, saying, "Your massa no send you for dollars," and refused to let him pass; upon which he attempted to bribe the soldier, by offering him half the dollars if he would say nothing about it; but the soldier very properly refused, saying, "Me no

sell my post," and endeavoured to seize the offender; who, however, being the more active, tripped up the soldier, and they came to the ground together. Another sentry hearing the noise, soon came to the spot, and the offender was secured. It appears the man must have possessed himself of his master's key, and taken the bag containing 65 dollars, and some other money, out of the iron chest in the office.

12th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.

The late Major Jackson.—The inhabitants of Donhead, St. Mary, Wilts, have testified their deep regret for the loss of the gallant son of their late esteemed rector, who was recently killed in battle in Scinde, after displaying the most determined courage, by placing in their church a handsome marble monument, from the chisel of Mr. Osmond, of Salisbury; on which is sculptured the family arms, with the following inscription:—

"To the memory of Major William Henry Jackson, of the 12th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, son of the late Rev. Gilbert Jackson, D.D., Rector of this parish, and Bathia, his wife, who, in the engagement of Mecanee, near Hyderabad, in Scinde, after evincing the most consummate bravery, fell covered with glory, on the 17th of February, 1843, aged 39 years.

"This tablet was erected by the voluntary contributions of the parishioners of his native village, in admiration of his heroic courage as a British officer, as a mark of respect to his bereaved family, and to perpetuate to posterity his many and rare virtues."

5th Fusileers.

On Friday, the 11th of August, the neighbourhood of Birr was thrown into consternation, the adjutant of the 5th Fusileers, Lieutenant Mackay, having been shot on parade by a private of the regiment—a quiet, well-conducted man, hitherto, who appeared to have received no provocation, nor to have acted under the influence of revenge for past injuries, nor momentary aggravation. The evening parade was commanded by the adjutant; the man had asked leave to fall out for a few minutes, during which time it is supposed that he loaded his piece; on returning to fall in, he walked up to the adjutant, who was on foot, on the pivot flank of the column, and when close behind him discharged his firelock into his back; the ball passed out at his chest, went through the pack lengthways of one of the men, grazed the shoulder of his neighbour, and was afterwards picked up. Lieutenant Mackay died almost immediately: the poor fellow has left a wife and four children. He rose from the ranks, and was a *protégé* of Colonel Sutherland. His commission as 2d lieutenant was dated September 4, 1840; he was appointed adjutant February 24, 1843; and promoted to lieutenant on the 8th June last.

The following is the report of the inquest :—

“ Several witnesses (privates and non-commissioned officers) were examined, and from their testimony it appeared that the murderer, private George Jubee, who had been several years in the regiment, having served with it in the Mediterranean, fired the fatal shot when within six yards of his victim ; and that on being seized, he declared he might as well be hung as killed by drill. The witnesses acknowledged that there were general complaints amongst the men of the severity of the drill, the times for which were stated to be one hour and a half in the morning, two hours and a half at midday, and about two hours in the evening, generally in heavy marching order. After the examination of witnesses, the prisoner was asked if he had any thing to say in his defence ? In reply, he merely said, ‘ Drill was the cause.’ The coroner having summed up, the following verdict was unanimously agreed to by the jury :—‘ That private George Jubee, of the 5th Fusiliers, did at the time and place mentioned, and in the manner described by the witnesses, kill and murder Adjutant Robertson Mackay, of the said corps ; but the jury is of opinion that the majority of the men of the said regiment are both murmuring at, and suffering from, the drills and parades which they have daily to undergo ; they (the jury) therefore recommended that the proper authorities will institute a strict and searching inquiry into these matters.’ ”

The jury was composed of eleven Protestants, eleven Roman Catholics, and one Quaker. The prisoner, an Englishman, and a smart-looking soldier, who had hitherto borne a good character, and was proved to be perfectly sane, was then handed over to the charge of the police on the coroner’s warrant, for transmission to Tullamore gaol, to abide his trial at the next assizes. The evidence and finding were by order immediately forwarded to the Horse Guards. The coroner also received instructions to forward copies of the deposition taken at the investigation into the circumstances connected with the sudden death of Patrick M’Manus.

64th Regiment.

The regiment in May last received orders for their return to England, when two ships were forthwith commissioned for that purpose, viz. the Corsair and the Alert. The embarkation of the troops took place at Halifax, the staff-officers leaving that port in the early part of June last, in her Majesty’s ship Volage, which has since arrived at Portsmouth. On the 4th of July, another detachment left on board the Corsair, and the remainder of the regiment embarked on board the Alert on the 13th of last month, both ships being bound for Portsmouth. The Alert was quite a new ship, having been built in America last year, and was about 500 tons burthen, barque rigged, with a crew of about twenty-five seamen. In addition to the troops on board, they had their several families

with them, altogether amounting to about 200 men and 95 women and children, the ship having a very valuable cargo of mahogany, together with the chief portion of the regimental baggage. She sailed from Halifax with a fair wind, and the weather very favourable for the commencement of the voyage, which continued till nightfall, when the wind freshened up, and in the course of a few hours it blew a gale, rain at the same time descending in torrents. The master, Captain Daley, who is considered to be an experienced seaman, had the ship made as snug as possible, and all went on favourably until about two o'clock, when all on board were alarmed by the ship striking on a rock, off Country Harbour, near Goose Island, about 80 miles from Halifax. In an instant the deck is described to have been crowded by the troops and their families, who were in the greatest state of alarm; but by the cool and determined conduct of the captain, assisted by the officers in charge of the men, their fears were soon quieted. The ship was shortly got off, and, apparently not having received any injury, was brought on to proceed with her passage, as the pumps were sounded and she was found to be making no water. On the pumps, however, being sounded a second time, several feet of water were discovered. Orders were instantly given to work the pumps, which the men did vigorously, the soldiers taking it in turns. The vessel's course was instantly altered for the purpose of running her into the nearest place for shelter, but on the captain finding that the water was increasing in the ship's hold he made known the fact to the officers of the regiment, and also his intention of running the ship ashore, for the preservation of the lives on board. Within an hour afterwards she grounded on the shore of Goose Island. The shock being somewhat violent threw her on her beam ends, but she almost immediately righted. Again all was confusion on board, and the excitement amongst the troops increased to an alarming extent. Three poor creatures, soldiers' wives, who had but a few hours before been confined, were brought up on deck in their beds with their infants, a supposition being entertained amongst the troops that the ship was going to pieces, and a rush was made to the boats. There is but little doubt, but for the praiseworthy conduct of the captain and officers, an immense sacrifice of life would have taken place. They were addressed by the captain, who begged of them to act under his orders, and all their lives would be saved. This they did; the boats were lowered, and after several hours' toil and exertion, they were safely landed. The ship has since become a total wreck, and the whole of the baggage belonging to the troops is lost, and the greatest distress prevails amongst the poor creatures, they having lost all their clothing. Her Majesty's ship *Rose* has been sent to their assistance, and a subscription has been commenced at Halifax, to relieve their sufferings. The total loss is said to exceed 20,000*l*.

17th Lancers.

Prince George of Cambridge. District Order.—The following district-order was issued by Major-General Brotherton, C.B., commanding in the north-eastern counties, in reference to the departure of his Royal Highness for the Ionian Islands:—

York, August 14, 1843.

Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint Colonel his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, K.G., of the 17th Lancers, to the staff in the Ionian Islands, Major-General Brotherton cannot allow his Royal Highness to leave the district under his command, without expressing the sense he entertains of the services of his Royal Highness during the time he has been in the north-eastern district.

His Royal Highness was in command of the troops at the breaking out of the disturbances last year, and performed his difficult duty with judgment and discretion. Since that period the Major-General has always found his Royal Highness most zealous and attentive, and he considers it a particular advantage to the service that an officer of the exalted station of his Royal Highness should have shewn so laudable an example.

The Major-General must regret that his Royal Highness is leaving the district under his command, but he may be assured, that wherever his services may be required, he will be followed by the good wishes of all who have had the honour to serve with him.

By order, (Signed) THOS. FRED. SIMMONS, Captain,
Major of Brigade.

Engineers, East India Company's Service.

In a despatch from Sir C. Napier to Lord Ellenborough, dated Camp Pir Abubukhur, January 22, 1843, is the following anecdote:—"I must tell your lordship an anecdote of Major Waddington, of the Engineers. In blowing up Emaum Ghur, he took three mines to fire himself—they were close together; having fired the fuzes of two, he, with his characteristic deliberation, proceeded to apply his match to the third, which would not ignite. An officer who was with him cried out, 'Good God! Waddington, come away; the two mines will explode directly!' and immediately the officer, very properly, ran off to a tree, itself much too close: but he did not like to leave the major, whose answer was, with his accustomed slow way of speaking, 'I can't help that; this mine must be fired;' and there he actually remained till the third was lighted, and the other two did explode, and he escaped, walking away (for the officer told me it could not be called a run for any one but Waddington) under a shower of ruins, with his hands over his head to save it from falling bricks. This was a very foolish thing to do, but one cannot help admiring the cool resolution of the man."

67th Regiment.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Parkhurst Barracks, Isle of Wight, Sept. 14, 1843.

Sir,—Having been recently discharged from the 67th Regiment from length of service, Colonel Bunbury and the officers of that distinguished corps have taken it into their consideration to bestow upon me their mark of esteem and respect, and have accordingly forwarded to me at this place a splendid silver cup as a present. May I therefore beg you will find a space in a column in your valuable paper for the insertion of Major Orange's letter annexed, and the inscription on the cup, in order to give it the utmost publicity to your military readers, as I consider the "Naval and Military Gazette" the best channel in which I can return thanks for their much-esteemed present, and express my gratitude for the respect in which they hold me.

I am, &c.

PETER ADAMS.

Manchester, August 5, 1843.

Serjeant Adams, — At the request of Colonel Bunbury, and the rest of the officers, I send you a silver drinking-cup, which from your most unexceptionable conduct in the 67th Regiment, you so richly merit. You leave the corps with the esteem and good wishes of every individual in it, and I request you will accept my best wishes for your health, prosperity, and happiness, as also for that of your wife and family, wherever fate may lead you.

(Signed)

W. N. ORANGE,
Major, 67th Regiment.

The inscription on the cup is as follows :—

"Presented by Colonel Bunbury, K.H., and the officers 67th Regiment, to Colour-Serjeant Peter Adams, as a mark of esteem and respect for his long and faithful services of upwards of forty years, twenty-nine of which he was a non-commissioned officer, and nine years serjeant-major of the dépôt."

34th Regiment.

It is not, perhaps, generally known that this corps is in possession, and still uses, the brass drums of the 34th Régiment de Ligne, which, with the bâton of the tambour-major, by a curious coincidence, were captured on the morning of the 28th October, 1811, when Lord Hill so gallantly surprised and cut to pieces the French Corps d'Armée, under General Girard, at Arroyo di Morlinos, taking General Brun, the Prince d'Aremberg, and about 1300 men prisoners, together with the whole of the artillery, military stores, and camp equipage. In commemoration of the gallant conduct displayed by the 34th on this occasion, the French

cap-tuft (red and white) has also been permitted to be worn as an honorary distinction by the corps. On Thursday last, Serjeant Simpson, late serjeant-major of the regiment, now barrack-serjeant at Northampton, having arrived at Weedon by special invitation, was presented by the officers with a handsome medal, in testimony of the active part which he took in the above brilliant affair. After the presentation of the medal, he was entertained at dinner by the serjeants of the regiment at their mess. Many loyal toasts were drunk, and the greatest military spirit and the utmost cordiality prevailed. The medal, which bears on the obverse an excellent likeness of the Duke of Wellington, by Wyon, has on the reverse the following inscription:—

“ Presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Airey and the officers of the 34th Regiment, to Barrack-Serjeant Moses Simpson, late Serjeant-Major of the 34th Regiment, in commemoration of his gallant conduct at the action of Arroyo di Morlinos, in Spain, on the 28th October, 1811, when he himself captured from the French drum-major of the French 34th Régiment de Ligne the regimental staff, which has ever since been carried at the head of the British 34th Regiment.”

82d Regiment.

The following address, signed by the magistrates, the rector, and other inhabitants of St. Lucia, Jamaica, was presented to Captain Moore, previous to his departure from the barracks at that place, where he had been the officer in command of the detachment stationed there for upwards of two years:—

“ To George Ogle Moore, Esq., Captain commanding detachment 82d Regiment, Fort Charlotte.

“ Sir,—As you are on the eve of embarkation for Canada with your detachment, we embrace the opportunity previous to your departure of expressing our unqualified approbation of the exemplary conduct of both the non-commissioned officers and men under your command during the period they have been amongst us, and it is a source of mutual gratification to know that during that time not a single instance of collision or unpleasant feeling has occurred between the military and the civilians.

“ In bearing testimony to the soldierlike appearance and good behaviour of those under your control, we must at the same time do you the justice to state, that we attribute the same as being the result of a prudent and judicious exercise of your authority. On leaving our shores we shall have to regret the loss of an officer and a gentleman who, during his stay amongst us, has, by his bland and courteous demeanour, gained for himself the esteem and good-will of the inhabitants.

“ In bidding you adieu, we hope that you will enjoy a pleasant passage; and we trust that happiness and prosperity may attend you in whatever clime you may be called upon to serve your sovereign.

Royal Horse-Guards.

At the annual mess-meeting of the officers of this regiment, held in Hyde Park barracks, on Monday the 31st July last, Colonel Richardson, in the name of himself as commanding officer, and the other officers now serving with him in the regiment, as also in the name of thirty-one noblemen and gentlemen who formerly served in the regiment with Dr. Hair, in a neat, appropriate, and highly complimentary speech, presented the doctor with a handsome silver waiter, accompanied with a complete breakfast service, consisting of tea-kettle and stand, coffee-pot and stand, tea-pot, cream-jug, sugar-basin and tongs, muffineer, egg-frame and spoons, butter-cooler and knife, toast-rack, and one dozen spoons; the whole furnished by Messrs. Mortimer and Hunt, in their usual elegant and splendid style, thereby doing them great credit, to say nothing of the handsome manner, we understand, in which they met the proposal, when first made to them, of their supplying the plate. On the salver is engraved the following inscription:—

"This salver, accompanied with a complete breakfast service, was presented to Archibald Hair, Esq. M.D., on his retiring from the service, by his brother officers of the Royal Horse-guards, and by noblemen and gentlemen who formerly served in that regiment with him, in grateful remembrance of his professional services and warm friendship evinced on all occasions.

"June 2, 1843."

Royal Artillery.

Regimental Order, August 23, 1843.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walcott has the highest gratification in communicating to Captain Warde and his troop of Royal Horse Artillery, his having received the command of General Sir Edward Blakeney to express the lieutenant-general's entire approbation of the efficiency in every respect, and the celerity of its movements in the field, whenever it has appeared before him.

In making this known to Captain Warde and the troop, Lieutenant-Colonel Walcott offers his testimony to the efficient state, general conduct, and high state of discipline it has preserved during the twelve months it has been stationed under his command. It is impossible for him to express his sense of such conduct, and, in taking leave of the H troop, which he does deeply regret, he begs to assure Captain Warde, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, that with pride and pleasure he shall follow the future career of a troop that has in so exemplary a manner, and with a high character for discipline, maintained the honour of the service.

Regimental Order, August 24, 1843.

Colonel Munro requests that Lieutenant-Colonel Walcott will be pleased to express to Captain Warde and the officers, non-com-

missioned officers, and men of the H troop, the regret he feels at the removal from this command of those who are about to embark for England.

Colonel Munro is well acquainted with the high state of efficiency and appointment, with the general excellent good conduct and soldierlike deportment of the Royal Horse Artillery, but, in these qualities so praiseworthy in every military body, Colonel Munro has never seen a troop more conspicuous than Captain Warde's, and he begs to offer to every individual of the troop his best wishes for their future welfare.

Royal Sappers and Miners.

(*Garrison Orders.*)

Gibraltar, August 27, 1843.

The Governor has much satisfaction in thanking Captain Gordon, Lieutenant the Hon. H. F. Keane, Captain Rose, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the Royal Sappers and Miners, as well as all others employed last night in rendering assistance to the United States steamer of war, the *Missouri*, for the creditable and useful zeal displayed by them on that service. Unfortunately, no efforts could master the flame which consumed the vessel. But the marines, military, and boatmen of Gibraltar have the consoling reflection that nothing was left undone to obtain that object, and a gallant crew was preserved by their united labour and devotedness.

(*Garrison Pass Order.*)

Gibraltar, August 27, 1843.

His Excellency the Governor was pleased to order that a pint of wine per man should be issued to such non-commissioned officers and privates of the Royal Sappers and Miners, who were employed in endeavouring to extinguish the fire on board the United States steam-frigate *Missouri*.

(Signed)

D. FALLA, Town-Major.

68th Light Infantry and 82d Regiment.

Canada, August 26.

The novel appearance of an encampment on the plains of Abraham has excited much interest in the good people of Quebec. The camp, which is composed of the greater portion of the troops of that garrison, is stated to present a most stirring and gratifying sight, which, with the enchanting situation of the ground occupied, and the magnificent view it commands of the broad and rapid St. Lawrence, and of an immense expanse of undulating and highly cultivated country beyond, stretching out to the green mountains of Vermont, must form one of the most delightful and picturesque scenes. The march of the troops to the ground, and the order in which the tents were pitched, is thus described by an eye-witness :

“ The 68th Light Infantry and 82d Regiment were yesterday

afternoon marched into encampment on the plains of Abraham. As the day was very fine, though exceedingly sultry, a large concourse of spectators, including many strangers at present sojourning in the city, attended to witness this interesting and novel sight. The two regiments severally marched to the plains, preceded by their respective bands, Major-General Sir James Hope and a large staff accompanying them, where they proceeded to the spot selected for the encampment, and there formed a line. The ground had been previously marked out, and the necessary preliminary arrangements for pitching the tents made, the markers being stationed at each peg (for receiving the tent-pole) standing with it between the feet. The order being given to pile arms, at the sound of the bugle, an appointed number of men from each regiment detached themselves from the ranks, ran to select the tents, carried them to the spots where the markers were posted, and made all ready to put them up, when the bugle should sound the command to that effect. The note being given, simultaneously the tents were sprung up, and where but a few minutes previously lay but a confused mass of canvass, stood a long line of a hundred tents. The time occupied in this work, from the sounding of the first bugle until the tents stood erect, was but eleven minutes. The scene was now one highly animated and picturesque, and from one end of the camp to the other, the busy rattling of the mallets was heard, as the men drove the smaller pegs, for extending the canvass, into the turf. When fully erected, the workmen once more resumed their places with the main body. They were next marched in companies within the camp, piled arms, disencumbered themselves of their heavy accoutrements, and the different picquets, sentries, &c. posted.

"The camp, which is not yet complete, consists of one hundred tents, in divisions of eight, with a street or space between each for drill, &c. Each tent, we believe, is to contain eight men. The engineer department have had two wells bored, the water in which has rapidly risen, and is of an excellent quality.

"A portion of the 81st Regiment, with the women and children of the three regiments, are encamped near No. 1 Martello Tower, on the St. Louis road. The hospital is also here; the number of admissions to it have not diminished.

"The hospitals in town will be thoroughly purified and cleansed; and the different barracks are also to undergo a thorough cleansing."

12th Regiment.

(Garrison Order.)

Mauritius, May 18, 1843.

Quartermaster Swift has leave to proceed to England, for the purpose of retiring from the service, in accordance with the latter part of Article 31 of the Royal Warrant, dated July 22, 1830. The lieutenant-general cannot suffer this notification to go forth to the troops serving in the command, without holding up to their further notice that Quartermaster Swift has served faithfully,

zealously, and ably, through a period of forty-two years, and that he retires from the service accompanied with the esteem and regard of his commanding officer, and of his whole corps.

W. STAVELY, Col., Dep. Quartm.-Gen.

46th Regiment.

January 1843.

Serjeant William Gaskin was presented by the officers (upon his discharge, after a period of twenty-five years' service in the regiment) with a silver teapot and stand, value 20*l.*, bearing the following inscription :—" Presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, K.H., and officers, 46th Regiment, to Serjeant William Gaskin, as a token of their estimation of his long and faithful service as mess-serjeant for a period of ten years."

Royal Artillery.

(*Regimental Order.*)

Kingston, Jamaica, August 29, 1843.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that the commanding officer observes, by the general order of yesterday's date, that the conduct of the detachment employed at the late fires in Kingston, under the command of Major Rowland and Lieutenant Rogers, has called forth the expression of the high approbation of the major-general commanding and the commanding officer now requests those officers, the non-commissioned officers, and men under their command, to accept this acknowledgment on his part of the good service they have performed in thus maintaining the character of the corps.

(*Garrison Order.*)

October 11.

Lieutenant-General Lord Bloomfield has received the gracious commands of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michel to convey his high commendations of the garrison assembled on the several occasions of Monday and Tuesday, the appearance of which demanded his praise. His highness had the gratification of inspecting in detail the Ordnance corps and establishments of this most important branch of the British army, and was pleased to notice the efficiency and perfection to which, in all its branches, it has attained, and which called forth his imperial highness's praise and admiration. The lieutenant-general has the further satisfaction of conveying to the troops the approbation of the master-general; and for himself he offers his thanks, with this only observation, that every officer and man did his duty like good and effective soldiers.

24th Regiment.

Previous to the departure of this regiment from Scotland, they received the following tribute from Major-General Douglas, the Commander-in-Chief in North Britain :—

(*Garrison Order.*)

“Head-Quarters, Edinburgh, Oct. 9, 1843.

“The 24th Regiment being about to embark for Ireland, the major-general commanding cannot allow them to depart without expressing to Lieutenant-Colonel Townsend, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, his great regret at losing so fine and so efficient a corps. Their good conduct, steadiness, and discipline, he has had every reason to be satisfied with; and he begs them to believe that he will ever feel a warm interest in their welfare and happiness. By order of the major-general commanding,

“J. DOUGLAS, Major, A.D.C.”

52d Regiment.

The following gratifying address has been presented to this corps:—

“To Lieutenant-Colonel William Blois.

“Sir,—We, the magistrates and other inhabitants of the town of Fredericton and its immediate vicinity, having learned with much regret that you, with a part of your regiment, are about to leave Fredericton, cannot allow you to depart without expressing the high respect and esteem the community of this place entertain for the gallant corps under your command.

“We are aware, sir, that nothing we might say could add to the very great renown that has always been attached to your regiment, as one of the finest and most distinguished in her Majesty’s service; but, when a body of soldiers (stationed in a town like this where spirituous liquors are so easily and cheaply obtained, and where the men have in consequence so many temptations to transgress) conduct themselves with such strict adherence to the rules of discipline, accompanied by such orderly conduct on the part of all, as has been so prominently displayed by your regiment during its occupation of this garrison, it speaks volumes in favour of the judicious management of the person in command, of the ready attention to discipline by the officers under him, and of the good dispositions of the men. We hold it, therefore, as an act of justice to our own feelings, as well as a pleasing duty to you and the regiment, thus publicly to express our conviction that its conduct in this place has been such as to do honour to her Majesty’s service, credit to itself, and is in perfect unison with the high character it has always maintained.

“We were prepared, sir, to expect this, from our knowledge of this regiment while quartered in this garrison at a former period; it was, therefore, with the more pleasure we heard of its coming here again, and though the members thereof, individually, were nearly all strangers to us, yet, looking on it as a body, we felt its return was that of an old and highly valued friend; and we are happy in having it in our power to assure you that our high esteem and warm regard for the regiment, arising from our former inti-

macy with the then members thereof, has been cemented, and if possible strengthened, by our acquaintance with those of the present day, which leads us the more to regret your leaving us so soon.

"We have only to add, sir, that you, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the regiment, carry with you, not only the sentiments we have already expressed, but also our warmest and best wishes for the prosperity, comfort, and happiness of you all.

"We have, &c.

"JOHN S. SAUNDERS, Chairman of the Committee."

23d Regiment Bombay Native Light Infantry.

Sword to be presented to Lieutenant-Colonel Outram.—It contains nearly two pounds' weight of standard gold, the handle is studded with brilliants, interlaced by bands of laurel, surmounted with a lion's head most beautifully modelled, the cross most elaborately enriched with brilliants of rose, shamrock, and thistle, on a royal purple ground. The scabbard, of rich crimson velvet, is mounted in the most gorgeous manner; the upper compartment has on a purple enamel ground the St. George and Dragon, the centre the lion and the tiger in combat, beautifully executed, and the lower part is covered with military emblems. The blade is richly ornamented in purple and gold. We annex a copy of the inscription:—

"Presented to Major James Outram, C.B., 23d Regiment, Bombay Native Light Infantry, in token of the regard of his friends, and the high estimation in which he is held, for the intrepid gallantry which has marked his career in India; but more especially his heroic defence of the British residency at Hyderabad, in Scinde, on the 15th February, 1843, against an army of 8000 Beloochees, with six guns."

Royal Engineers.

We have much pleasure in giving publicity to an address presented to Major Bolton, on his leaving Canada:—

"Bytown, August 9, 1843.

"Sir,—Understanding that you are about to leave this station, we cannot permit the separation of a connexion, which has existed between you and the inhabitants of Bytown for a period of more than sixteen years, to take place, without expressing to you the deep sense we entertain of those estimable qualities which have marked your conduct among us during that period.

"In the course of your residence in Bytown, many events have occurred well calculated to make a deep impression on our minds, and excite those feelings at our parting of which words can convey but a very feeble idea. You have aided in the construction of a work which will remain for many generations a proof of the talents and zeal of all those who were engaged in superintending its execution. You have since its completion, in the command

of that work, manifested undeviating exertion to conduct it in such a manner as to make it available for the public benefit. You have witnessed our interesting town rise from the natural forest, and take that station among the towns in Canada to which its commanding position so well entitles it. And you have seen that rapid progress in the surrounding country which well-directed capital and enterprise never fail to produce. The share you have borne in all these eventful changes has led to an intercourse with the inhabitants of Bytown, which cannot be broken off without feeling of regret on their part, combined with ardent wishes for your future success in life.

"In the discharge of the varied duties which belonged to your situation amongst us, we have witnessed the decision and firmness which marks the soldier, combined with that amiable condescension and obliging manner which so truly characterise the gentleman and the scholar. The strict and undeviating adherence to justice which has marked every step of your career on the Rideau Canal, has secured for you the cordial approbation of all honest men, and will ensure for you that best and richest of all rewards—the approval of your own conscience.

"We wish to convey through you our warmest wishes for the future prosperity and happiness of Mrs. Bolton and her family. Her residence amongst us has amply shewn that in her absence from Bytown the poor will lose a sincere and kind-hearted friend, who has always been ready to hear their complaints and relieve their wants.

"With the assurance that, through all the changing scenes of life to which in your profession you may be exposed, you will carry with you the cordial good wishes and sincere esteem of the inhabitants of Bytown, we beg to subscribe ourselves, Sir, your very obedient servants."

(Signed by above 300 of the oldest inhabitants of Bytown.)

59th Dépôt.

Garrison Order, Jersey, Nov. 8, 1843.

The embarkation of the *Dépôt 59th Regiment* being to take place to-morrow, Major-General Sir E. Gibbs take this suitable opportunity of expressing the high sense which he entertains of the zealous and unremitting attention evinced by Major Gordon and the officers under his command in the performance of their several duties; and he has great pleasure in publicly recording his unqualified approbation of the exemplary and soldierlike conduct of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the *59th Dépôt*, while quartered in this island. The Major-General requests the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the *59th Dépôt*, to accept his sincere thanks for their uniform good conduct whilst under his command, and his best wishes for their future welfare and prosperity.

10th Hussars.

On Saturday, the 28th ult., the serjeant-majors and serjeants entertained their old and respected comrade, Troop Serjeant-Major Cousins, at a splendid supper, and presented him with a silver medal, with the following inscription, on his leaving the regiment after nearly twenty-eight years' service :—

Presented to Troop Serjeant-Major George Cousins, by his brother Serjeants-Majors and Serjeants, as a mark of esteem."

The medal is of frosted silver, having on one side the seal of the regiment, and on the other, a mounted hussar, with "10th Royal Hussars," and the year of presentation round it.

Serjeant-Major Cousins is appointed by his Excellency Earl de Grey permanent serjeant in the Yorkshire Hussars.

85th Regiment.

On this corps quitting Canada for Barbadoes, the following address was presented :—

We, the undersigned magistrates and citizens of the town of Dorchester and its vicinity, beg thus publicly to express the sincere regret with which we view the approaching departure of this gallant and distinguished corps for the West Indies. A sojourn of eighteen months in this garrison, which has been marked by the most friendly intercourse on all sides, would of itself be sufficient to enlist our best wishes for the future success of the 85th Regiment; but to this is added the grateful remembrance, that, in the perilous times which have now happily passed away, the 85th was one of the first of those gallant regiments, which, at the close of the eventful season of 1837, so promptly accomplished a toilsome winter's march across the portage to support her Majesty's authority in this colony, and maintain that connexion with the British empire which every loyal subject in Canada is so desirous to perpetuate.

To that excellent and gallant officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Maunsell, and also to Major French, is due the greatest praise for their unceasing exertions to improve and beautify the grounds which adjoin the garrison, and which have been so liberally thrown open to the public for amusement and recreation. In these improvements, so well commenced, the 85th have left a lasting proof, not only of their good taste, but also of the liberal feelings which prompted them to undertake the work, and which must serve as a bright example to their successors.

September 29, 1843.

61st Regiment.

The serjeants of this regiment gave a farewell entertainment at the New Barracks, Limerick, to Colour-Serjeant Selkirk, on the occasion of presenting him with a silver snuff-box, previous to his retiring from the army, after thirty-seven years' service.

14th Regiment.

Colonel Everard, C.B. and K.H., the officers, and men, were publicly addressed by the inhabitants of London on leaving for Kingston. The address says,—“We cannot permit you, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of that distinguished regiment, to take your departure from amongst us without expressing the high sense we entertain of the excellent and very soldier-like conduct of that corps during its stay in this town. The regiment which you replaced in the garrison of London, the gallant 83d, left behind them a character which caused in many of the inhabitants the feeling that we should never see the like again. That feeling ceased to exist soon after the arrival of your regiment, owing to the desire evinced by the officers to create a friendly feeling and to promote British sports amongst the inhabitants, which they have done with more success than had attended similar attempts.”

ANECDOTES, &c.

The Chinese Treasure.—Five wagons, each drawn by four horses, and a cart, drawn by two horses, escorted by a detachment of the 60th Regiment, carried to the Royal Mint the Chinese silver, amounting to 1,000,000*l.* sterling, being the first consignment of the indemnity to be paid by the Celestial Empire. The treasure was brought over by the *Modeste*, and was forwarded to London by the Southampton Railway. On the arrival of the silver at the Vauxhall terminus, it was transferred to Messrs. Chaplin and Horne's wagons, and by them conveyed to the Royal Mint. The novel procession attracted a good deal of notice, and an immense crowd followed the wagons to the Mint; and, as the outer gates were closed upon them, three hearty cheers were given. The Sycee silver was contained in large wooden boxes; and, on passing along the Minories, one of them burst; but, owing to the precautions which had been taken, not a particle of the precious metal was lost. The Master of the Mint and other authorities of the establishment were present when the silver arrived. It is in a very dirty condition, and will be melted down in the crucibles prepared for the purpose, and sold without delay. The last consignment of Sycee silver from China, the ransom for Canton, was refined; but the process was so expensive to the Government that it will not be repeated, and the silver will be simply melted and sold to the refiners.

Chinese Trophies.—The number of guns taken by the British forces at Woo-sung amounted to 172, mostly made of copper, and from twelve to fourteen feet long. The value of the copper guns taken at Chinhae amounted to 10,000*l.*, having been sold for that sum at Calcutta. All the copper guns taken at Woo-sung, and thirty-four others, mostly twelve and twenty-four pounders, have been shipped for Calcutta; but it is not yet known how the proceeds will be applied, whether deposited in the chest that belongs to the consolidated fund, or awarded to the victorious soldiers and sailors, in the shape of prize-money. In addition to these, an immense quantity of iron guns have been destroyed, with other warlike instruments, from the three-pronged toasting-forks, as the Chinese spears are termed, to the formidable two-handed swords.

Testimonial to General Lord Seaton.—On March 8, a deputation waited on Lord Seaton, and presented him with a very elegant group in silver. The noble

lord is represented on horseback, in the costume of a general officer, in the act of pardoning a wounded *habitant*, who is placed in front, surrounded by his sup-plicating family. On the right is seen a native Canadian Indian seated, smoking through the perforated handle of his tomahawk, who, in his quiet and almost apathetic demeanour, offers a striking contrast to the agitated group just mentioned. The composition is completed by the introduction of a British soldier of the line. It has, altogether, a most splendid effect. On a silver slab is engraved the following inscription:—"Presented by the Merchants of London, connected with the British Provinces in North America, to Lieutenant-General Lord Seaton, G.C.B., G.C.H., in approbation of his policy in administering the civil government of Lower Canada, and in suppressing the revolt in the years 1837 and 1838."

Chelsea College.—An addition has been made to the trophies which adorn the hall of this noble military asylum. It consists of flags which were captured during our recent war with China, and which, from their freshness and very strange character, form a striking contrast to those dusty and tattered memorials of former conquests, among which they have found a place. These flags, which are six in number, are of very rich silk and satin, of very gay and showy colours, scarlet, yellow, and green, being the most prevalent. They are all triangular in shape, and some of them are furnished with long streamers, on which is contained an inscription in Chinese characters. The standards present a variety of uncouth and grotesque objects, the most conspicuous of which is the dragon, which is one of the sacred animals of the Chinese empire; the other three being the stag, the phoenix, and the tortoise. The figure on the standard is the same that is said to be affixed to the imperial precepts, edicts, books, instruments, and all the insignia of royalty—being, in China, what the British lion is to our national arms.

The Cabul Disaster.—The committee appointed to collect subscriptions for relieving the surviving sufferers of those who were slaughtered in Afghanistan is now dissolved; and the following is a statement of the fund subscribed:—Amount of subscriptions advertised and received, 483*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* Disposed of as follows:—Amount paid into the Hon. Company's treasury and remitted to India, 412*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*; amount paid Mr. Kershaw, as per instruction from Kurnaul committee, 100*l.*; cost of advertisements, 44*l.*; clerks, 60*l.*; stationery, servants, messengers, postage, &c., 103*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*

Anniversary of the Death of Napoleon Buonaparte.—A funeral mass was performed on Friday at the Invalides, with great solemnity, on the occasion of the twenty-second anniversary of the death of Napoleon. All the officers of the establishment, with Marshal Oudinot at their head, were present, as well as all the invalides who were not prevented by infirmities. Masses were also performed in the twelve arrondissements, at which many old soldiers appeared in their ancient uniform. They subsequently repaired to the tomb of the emperor, and the column of the Place Vendôme. A great number of wreaths were placed at the foot of the column. A curious circumstance occurred during the day in connexion with the anniversary. Two sentry-boxes, handsomely fabricated in imitation of bronze, and surmounted with two gilt balls, were brought up to the column and set down by the porters, as if they intended to rest themselves, saying to the sentry that they must go and get a cart. The hearers requested him to give an eye on them for a short time; and, having received a reply from him in the affirmative, they went away, and never returned. It is supposed that this singular present was made by one of the generals of the imperial army, whose eye was offended by the meanness of the sentry-boxes previously placed there.

Anti-Duelling Association.—An association has been formed for the suppression of duelling. It consists of 326 members, including 21 noblemen, 13 sons of noblemen, 16 members of parliament, 15 baronets, 30 admirals and generals, 44 captains, R.N., 25 colonels and lieutenant-colonels, 17 majors, 20

captains in the army, 20 lieutenants, R.N., and 24 barristers. They denounce duelling as sinful, irrational, and contrary to the laws of God and man. They also pledge themselves to discountenance, by influence and example, a practice which so greatly dishonours God. Captain Hope, R.N. and Mr. W. Dingmore have become honorary secretaries of the association.

Gigantic Burmese Bell.— One of the objects which it is said his Burmese Majesty proposed, in his visit last year to Rangoon, has, we learn, been accomplished. A bell, of enormous size and weight, has been cast as an offering to the great Shoey-de-gon pagoda. This royal work of religious merit was commenced on the day announced by the wise men as being most propitious to the undertaking. We are informed that 8000 men were employed at the 500 forges or wind-pipes, put in requisition on this occasion, that is, sixteen persons to a pump and forge. Dressed in their gayest attire, all the principal officers of the town and chief men of the surrounding villages, having made their supplications, commenced operations at four forges constructed for their appropriate use, and then followed the active movements of the 500 plebeian forges. A hundred-and-seventy visces of silver, nearly 617 lb. avoirdupois, and 150 of gold, nearly 543½ lb. were added by the people to the metals which had been provided by the king, besides a vast number of gold and silver ornaments, of which no account was taken. In four days and five nights the work was completed. The dimensions of the bell are said to be seven cubits in diameter, twenty-one in circumference, eleven in height, and one and two inches thick. The weight of the metal, of which an account was taken, was 333,333 visces, or, in avoirdupois weight, 500 tons. It was ordered that the bell should rest in its mould for forty days, during which period, neither the sound of cannon, musket, nor even that of a rice-mortar, should be heard in Rangoon, lest the concussion of the atmosphere should crack the mighty mass.

Waterloo Day, 1843.

"The Conqueror still survives—though in the hall
And at the lessening banquet, one by one,
The vacant seat proclaims another gone,
As each lost hero lists not to the call
Of the great master of the festival,
Bidding once more each noble champion
To celebration meet of laurels won
In common, and of Europe freed from thrall."

The Duke of Wellington was on Monday once more surrounded by his companions in arms who shared with him the rich harvest of honours which were reaped upon the plains of Waterloo. Eighty-one of these noble veterans sat at the board of their illustrious leader, where they were received with a soldier's welcome and the hospitality of a prince. Let us hope that many anniversaries are yet to come on which we shall have the pleasing duty of recording the details of these historical festivals.

The Duke of Wellington, of course, presided, supported on the right by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and on his left by General Washington, who has not before attended this annual festival, from his residence, nearly twenty-two years, in Prussia. The Marquess of Anglesey sat on Prince Albert's right.

The banquet having concluded, the Duke of Wellington rose, and proposed "The health of her Majesty the Queen." Band, the National Anthem. The noble and gallant Duke next proposed "The health of his Royal Highness Prince Albert." His Royal Highness Prince Albert acknowledged the toast, the band having previously played the Grand Cobourg March. His Royal Highness then gave the "Health of the Duke of Wellington," which was cordially greeted. The noble Duke returned thanks. "The Heroes who fell at Waterloo," was next given by the Duke, and drank, as customary, in solemn silence. "The British Guards," "The Artillery of Waterloo," "Sir Henry Hardinge," "Prussian Army," coupled with the name of General Washington, and several other toasts succeeded.

Covers were laid for eighty-five, and eighty-one sat down. Prince Albert,

attended by the Marquess of Exeter and Colonel E. Buckley, retired at a quarter past ten; and the party immediately broke up.

Sword of Nadir Shah; and Fatalism.—Those who are conversant with the history of Persia will at once recognise the name of the famous usurper who, by superior skill and courage, displaced the ancient dynasty in the early part of the last century, and fixed himself upon the throne of Isfahan, where he proclaimed himself “Nadir Kouli, equal to Alexander in valour and fortune.” Giving too much sway, however, to a natural ferocity of disposition, which his success had developed, he condemned to death four of his officers for some ordinary offence. Early on the morning intended for their execution, those desperate men contrived to obtain arms, and, forcing their way into his tent, attacked Nadir with fury. He defended himself with desperation, but finally sank beneath the scimitars of his assailants. His sword, which was of the finest Damascus temper and workmanship, became the prize of one of those officers, an Affghan, who some years after this was killed in battle, and the sword passed to another chief, who also came by a violent death, but whose son inherited the fatal blade, and whose fate was similar to that of his father. Two or three others of this family succeeded to this scimitar of destiny, all of whom died in battle or by assassination. When the British troops invaded Afghanistan in 1840, Nadir’s famous sword was in the hands of one of the chiefs of a tribe opposed to us, and he, too, fell in a desperate conflict with our troops; but his sword was preserved by some of his men, and restored to his widow. During the apparently tranquil state of things that followed, the widow sold the sword and other effects. The sword was purchased by Captain Codrington, who was told its history, but laughed at the inferences. In some months after this the great insurrection broke out, and Captain Codrington, who commanded a native regiment (Ghorka’s), was killed in gallantly defending a fort near Cabul. The sword was found, and brought to Mr. Ryan, surgeon of the regiment, for sale; he did not want it, and offered it to Major Pottinger and Lieutenant Houghton, but each declined its assistance; Mr. Ryan then kept it himself. The fort (Charekar), in which this occurred, having become utterly untenable, after a protracted and very gallant resistance of twenty days, the few officers in garrison being all killed or severely wounded, it was determined to make an effort to force their way to Cabul (forty miles). The sortie was made; but only Major Pottinger, Lieutenant Houghton, and a few sepoys, were fortunate enough to reach the British cantonments. Mr. Ryan was missed soon after they left the fort; but he made his way alone, and got within a mile or so of the British lines, when he was met by a party of woodmen (Affghans) going to cut down timber. Seeing that he was a Feringhee (infidel), they took his money, pistols, the fatal sword, &c. He promised them a large sum if they would guide him to the British camp, and they were willing to come to terms, when another came up and cut him down at once.

A Veteran.—John Fisher, supposed to be the last surviving soldier in Scotland engaged in the early American war, died lately at Leslie, at the age of ninety-two years. In the year 1776 he entered in the 1st or Royal Regiment of Foot, of which Lord Adam Gordon was then the colonel. Fisher served in this regiment in the American War, and went from thence to the West Indies, and was at the taking of the island of Eustatia, for which he expected considerable prize-money, but did not get more than a few shillings. He was discharged, at his own request, in 1783, after seven years’ service, and returned to his native land, where he earned his living as a labourer. He was a sober, steady man, and retained his faculties to the last.

Death of an old Soldier.—Died, on the 3d August, at Great Berkhamstead, after a severe illness, borne with exemplary patience and resignation, Mr. David Duncombe, aged sixty years. Deceased in early life entered the 14th Light Dragoons, in which regiment he saw much active and perilous service, but escaped through the whole without a wound. A remarkable instance of the watchfulness of Divine Providence occurred to him at the battle of Talavera, in 1809. His regiment received orders to charge a regiment of French cavalry, when, at

the sound of the bugle, his horse, an unruly animal, broke from the ranks, and went through the French line at full speed. When his rider succeeded in checking his mad career, he turned his head towards the road home, and galloped him through the line again, not an enemy attempting to impede his progress or do him an injury. On reaching his regiment, the horse fell into his place, and Colonel Harvey rode up and spoke to Duncombe upon the impetuosity of his horse, wishing he had a better, or could change previous to the charge. Duncombe replied, he thought he should "be able to manage him." Not so; for, before the charge was fully sounded, away went the horse, dashed again through the enemy's line, returning with like velocity, and without the slightest injury to Duncombe; but not quite so fortunate himself, for he received a severe sabre-wound across the nose, and one of the reins was cut through. There are three living witnesses to the fact above related, residing in the neighbourhood of Berkhamstead, who were in the ranks of the same regiment when it occurred. Deceased was a brave soldier, a good husband, a kind father, a good neighbour, a good churchman, a good Conservative, and, in every sense of the word, an honest man.

Relics of Napoleon Buonaparte.—General Bertrand has made a present to the municipality of his native town, Chateauroux, of the following articles:—The sabre worn by Napoleon in Egypt; the large decoration of the Legion of Honour, which he wore for a long period; the small decoration of the same order; the cross of the iron crown; a silver-gilt necessaire, which he had with him in his campaigns; a part of the books which composed his library at St. Helena; and a copy of the full-length portrait of Napoleon in Egypt, by Gros. These objects have been placed at the Hôtel de Ville, of Chateauroux.

Self-Priming Gun.—A patent has been recently obtained for an important and very useful improvement in percussion locks, by which the caps are, by the motion of the lock, placed at once, and without the trouble of putting them on the nipple, as in common percussion locks, with the fingers, in a small cavity beneath where the nipple generally is, and there held fast till exploded on pulling the trigger. The contrivance further provides, that directly one cap is exploded it is forced from its cavity, and another cap instantly takes its place. The caps are contained in a hollow groove along the side of the stock, which groove is covered with a small plate of brass, which does not increase the bulk, nor render the stock unsightly. The groove holds sixty caps which lie in it in such a way that it is an impossibility for them to stick in or block up the passage to the lock, and there is a small and simple instrument to feed or replenish the groove or reservoir when empty.

Tremendous Gun.—L. B. Ward and Co. have hammered out, at the Hammersley Forge, at the foot of Fifty-ninth Street, North River, New York, the largest gun, as it is said, that we have any record of. It is 14 feet long, 3 feet in diameter at the breach, and weighs 30,000 lb. or 15 tons. It is made for Government, and will be placed on board the Princeton steamer, Captain Stockton, now at Philadelphia. This extraordinary gun is hammered out with a hammer weighing 15,000 lb. The process of heating and hammering such an immense shaft is wonderful. The machinery for placing the gun in the furnace, of putting it on the anvil, of turning, cutting, and hammering, are so complete, that it is moved with a precision and facility truly astonishing. Cast-iron guns of this size, and larger, are frequently made, but no attempt, we believe, has ever before been made to make a gun of this size from wrought iron. It is calculated that the strength and power of this piece, when finished, will carry a ball of one-third greater weight, and one-fourth increased distance, than the best cast-iron guns.

Temperance.—At a meeting recently held in Alabama, Colonel Lehmanousky, who had been twenty-three years in the armies of Napoleon Buonaparte, addressed the meeting. He rose towards the audience, tall, erect, and vigorous, with the glory of health in his face, and said:—"You see before you a man of seventy years old. I have fought 200 battles, have fourteen wounds on my body, have

lived thirty days on horseflesh, with the bark of trees for my bread, snow and ice for my drink, the canopy of heaven for my covering, without stockings or shoes on my feet, and only a few rags for my clothing. In the deserts of Egypt I have marched for days with a burning sun upon my naked head, feet blistered in the scorching sand, and with eyes, nostrils, and mouth filled with dust, and with a thirst so tormenting that I tore open the veins of my arms and sucked my own blood! Do you ask how I could survive all these horrors? I answer that, next to the kind providence of God, I owe my preservation, my health, and vigour, to this fact, that *I never drank a drop of spirituous liquors in my life*; and," he continued, "Baron Larrey, Chief of the Medical Staff, of the French army, has stated it as a fact, that the 6000 survivors who safely returned from Egypt were all men who abstained from the use of ardent spirits."

Sir C. Napier and his Army.—The following extract from Sir Charles's speech, at the dinner given to him by the officers of the force at Hyderabad, is highly characteristic of the gallant general, and will, we are sure, be read with deep interest. In rising to return thanks on his health being drank, Sir Charles said, "I have heard, gentlemen, of a general spoiling an army, but it appears to me that the force I command wishes to spoil its general, and I will now explain in what manner I mean it. First, you win two battles for me; secondly, you made me governor of Scinde; thirdly, you give me a regiment; and, lastly, you made me a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. I feel and appreciate your kindness, favour, and friendship. Gentlemen, the good order and understanding that exist in a British army is mainly attributable to the messes of the service. When officers meet at a mess, the general and the junior ensign are on a level; every one is at full liberty to express his thoughts and feelings as they emanate. On parade, the laws of reason and discipline combine to make him obey his commander. We are all gentlemen by birth and education, and consequently on a par. This is also a reason, gentlemen, that I feel your testimonials of friendship so keenly. It is not with any idea of favours or honours that you thus befriend me. You are all far too superior to such base ideas. Thus, gentlemen, the best feelings of my heart, be where I may, will be linked to you with the march in the desert, the battles in Scinde, and the dinner in the plains of Hyderabad."

Tablet to the Memory of the late Colonel Dennie.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ENGLISHMAN."

Sir,—I have been desired to forward to Calcutta by General Sir Jasper Nicholls, K.C.B., the accompanying epitaph to the memory of the late Colonel Dennie, C.B., of her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, to be recorded on a handsome tablet and placed in the new cathedral church at Calcutta. All who are interested in the fame of this gallant soldier will be gratified by knowing that he has not sunk into the grave unnoticed by his brethren in arms; you are, therefore, requested to give this publication in your paper.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN LUARD, Lieutenant-Colonel

of her Majesty's 10th Regiment, late Military Secretary.

Simla, Sept. 8.

"Sacred to the memory of Colonel W. H. Dennie, C.B. of her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, who fell when leading a column to the attack upon the Afghan force under Sirdar Akbar Khan, in front of Jellalabad, on the 7th April, 1842.

"Colonel Dennie served under Lord Lake in 1805 and 1806, subsequently at the capture of the Isle of France.

"During the Burmese War he was twice honourably mentioned, and upon a third occasion slightly wounded. In Afghanistan Colonel Dennie greatly distinguished himself.

"At Ghuznee, on the 23d of July, 1839, he led successfully the attack on that fortress.

"At Bamean on the 18th of September, 1840, he defeated Dost Mahomed, and his Usbeck allies, compelling the former to fly beyond the Hindoo Coosh, and

the latter to sign a treaty, by which he separated his interests from those of the ex-Ameer.

"In the Khoord Cabul Pass, on the 12th of October, 1841, after Major-General Sir Robert Sale was wounded, he directed the movements in a spirited and judicious manner.

"At Tazeen and Jugdulluck, on the 22d and 29th of October, 1841; and between Gundamuck and Jellalabad, on the 12th November, 1841, when commanding the rear-guard, he sustained his military reputation.

"At Jellalabad, during the blockade, he commanded two successful sorties, on the 1st of December, 1841, and on the 11th of March, 1842.

"The death of an officer of such merit is a national misfortune, to his family an irreparable loss; it is, however, a proud consolation to his relations, his brother officers, and his countrymen, to know that he fell nobly performing his duty, and died at the moment of victory.

"This tablet is erected by the Commander-in-Chief, at the time of his death, and officers of the Queen's Army serving in India, to record the actions of a brave and distinguished soldier."

Presentation of Trophies to her Majesty. Windsor.—A most extraordinary and curious collection of Chinese guns and swords, which were captured from the enemy during the late war in China, by Commodore W. H. Hall, at that time captain of the *Nemesis*, iron steamer, and now commander of the Royal Victoria and Albert yacht, arrived at the Castle this morning, from the East India Company's warehouses in the City, accompanied by the gallant commander, from whom her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept these singular and interesting trophies, a portion of which may be thus briefly described:—

1. An immense brass gun, 12-pounder, upwards of 11 feet in length, and most beautifully cast. This excellent specimen of Chinese workmanship was captured from the war-junk of the Chinese Admiral at the mouth of the Canton River in 1841. The vent is peculiarly constructed, and of an extraordinary size.

2. A brass 4-pounder, nearly 6 feet in length, beautifully carved with dolphins' heads. This gun was taken from the junk of the Chinese commodore and presented to Commodore Hall by the officers of the ship's company of the *Nemesis*.

3. A small brass *silk* gun, so denominated from its being most curiously and elaborately bound round and ornamented with silk, over which, still further to preserve it, are also bound, with great taste, various folds of catgut. This gun, which was taken at Tzykee in 1842, is about 2 feet in length, and will carry a ball of 3 lb. This description of ordnance is considered to be a very great curiosity, and very rarely to be found on board the war-junks of the Chinese. Only nine of these guns were captured during the whole of the Chinese war. The piece is not mounted upon a carriage, but on either side are two carved handles, to be held by four men when it is discharged.

4. Two gingsals, or long muskets, with sights, and of recent manufacture. These muskets, which are about 8 feet in length, proved the most destructive weapons, and did the greatest execution during the war. When discharged, they are invariably loaded with three, and sometimes four or five small bullets, which they will carry an immense distance. They were taken in the north of China in 1842.

5. Three excellently manufactured Chinese matchlocks, or muskets, with inscriptions, in Chinese characters, on the locks. These were also captured in the north of China during the last year.

6. A remarkably curious matchlock, with a rest; the barrel singularly bound round with rings, apparently to give it increased strength.

7. A double-handed sword, or, rather a pair of swords, fitted into one scabbard, the blades being about 2 feet 6 inches in length. This is the tremendous weapon which was to cut up "the English devils" into mince-meat, and to annihilate the "barbarians."

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

 CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

Incomplete would be the SOLDIERS' ANNUAL were we to pass unnoticed the *Home of the Veteran*, where (after having devoted the prime of life to the service of his country, perhaps maimed or crippled by honourable wounds) the deserving and exemplary old soldier is liberally provided for, and every pains taken to render him happy and contented for the last few years of an existence, too often cut short by disease and premature senectitude, brought on by the hardships of campaigns, or by the seeds of malignant diseases of tropical climates.

Well may every Briton be proud of that noble establishment—Chelsea Hospital; and apathetic, indeed, must be the man who can visit the halls, or pace the corridors of this building without feeling grateful both to the compassionate founders of this liberal Institution, and to the gallant soldiers whose praiseworthy deeds have contributed to the glory of England, and rendered them worthy of passing the decline of their military lives in the society of equally meritorious comrades, sharing their comforts, and whiling away many a long hour by the relation of toils patiently endured, or of deeds courageously displayed on the battle plain.

Notwithstanding the proximity of Chelsea Hospital to the thronged streets of the metropolis, how few military men wend their way to the Pensioners' Home, perhaps, scarcely aware of its existence, or, at all events, considering it merely an hospital for decrepid and diseased soldiers. Maimed and debilitated are, alas! a large proportion of these veterans; but, notwithstanding which, numerous are the light hearts, and many are the industrious arms that, nerved by the use of the firelock, now handle the spade, and cultivate their modicum of ground, where flowers, fruit, and vegetables, are interspersed according to the fancy of the military horticulturist.

Reader, if you have never visited Chelsea, accompany us now to this magnificent valetudinarian establishment; and let us first enter into the gardens, the pride of their respective owners, whose little world is here contained in five and a half square yards of earth, not surrounded by a rampart bristling with cannon, but humbly encased by oyster-shells, pebbles, or box; not trod by envious or ambitious feet, but embellished with nature's gifts, kept free from weeds, and watered by hands that formerly shrunk not from fields deluged in blood. This rational and agreeable occupation for the men has only been granted to them the last few years; previous to which time they were obliged to content themselves with sauntering through the public gardens, in which they could take but

little interest, or in resting during the heat of the day in the picturesque summerhouse, on the walls of which are written the following lines, perhaps the conception of some poetic mind, enshrined in a body rough as the exterior of the Cornish diamond, and needing but the hand of art to develope its innate, concealed, and brilliant qualities :

" Battered with war in many a hard campaign,
Though the maimed soldier quits the martial plain,
Fancy restores him to the battle's rage,
And temporary youth inflames his age ;
Again he fights the foe, counts o'er his scars,
Though Chelsea's now the seat of all his wars,
And, fondly hanging on the lengthened tale,
Re-slays his thousands, o'er a mug of ale ;
The vet'ran hero cries (with erected crest)
'Twas for my king. Zounds ! I've done my best."

We will now turn our attention to the Hospital, the building of which, commenced in the reign of Charles II., was completed in the reign of William and Mary. The first stone was laid by his Majesty King Charles, on the 12th March, 1682, the architectural design being attributed to Sir Christopher Wren. To the erection of the structure, and perfectibility of the establishment, several noble-minded persons most liberally contributed; and, as their names ought ever to be remembered by soldiers and soldiers' friends, we cannot refrain from giving further publicity to them: viz.—

DONORS.	CONTRIBUTIONS.
Sir Stephen Fox.....	Above 13,000 <i>l</i> .
Archbishop Sancroft.....	Above 1,000 <i>l</i> .
King James II.....	Service of plate for the chapel.
Major Ingram.....	The organ, valued at 500 <i>l</i> .
The Earl of Ranelagh.....	3250 <i>l</i> .
John De la Fontaine.....	2000 <i>l</i> .
Lady Catherine Jones	} { Founded a school for the daughters of Pensioners.
Lady Elizabeth Hastings	
Lady Coventry.....	
And other benevolent Christians	

The expense of the building is computed to have amounted to 150,000*l*.: the architect, in avoiding all superfluous exterior ornament, has turned his attention to the comfort and health of the intended occupants of the Hospital. The chapel and hall are well proportioned; the houses of the governor and other officers contain spacious apartments; the wards allotted to the pensioners are light, commodious, and airy; and the colonnade and portico are handsome, and well adapted for the recreation of the men in wet weather. The whole edifice and gardens occupy a space of about 36 acres; the principal wards are 200 feet in length, by 12 in breadth, and contain 26 cabins in each, the superintending officers having small apartments at the end of them. Similarly to the gardens, each man is allowed to indulge his taste in fitting up

his cabin, or *sanctum sanctorum*, the neatness of which would astonish many civilians, who fancy soldiers are indolent, careless mortals. Some are decorated with pictures, which, though not executed by the hand of a celebrated artist, can still bring to mind scenes and faces of past and joyous times; others are ornamented with china, specimens of handicraft, &c.; and in all is clearly seen the proof of the happy tenant feeling it is *his own*—his homestead.

One would imagine our soldiers are not gregarious animals, for, universally do they object to dining together in the public hall; the dinners are there cut up and divided into separate portions, but each man enacts for himself the part of butler, footman, and master, and, hurrying with his regulated allowance from the hall, ensconces himself in his comfortable little domicile, "which serves him for parlour, for kitchen, and all," and within hearing, though not within sight, of his comrades, satisfies his hunger, and slakes his thirst. In bad weather, or in long wintry evenings, he betakes himself to one of the commodious screens in front of the fire-places, and, perhaps, for the hundredth time,

"Counts o'er his wounds, and tell how fields were won,"

to men, who, with hearts ever open, and patience inexhaustible, never turn a deaf ear to a social comrade's tale.

Each man is allowed daily three-quarters of a pound of meat, a pint and a half of porter, also a sufficient quantity of bread, cocoa, sugar, &c.; moreover, each individual receives eightpence per week for tobacco.

The establishment of Chelsea Hospital provides accommodation for about 540 men,—many of whom are married, and are permitted to share their food with their wives (who reside in the vicinity of the Hospital), being also allowed about two nights in the week to remain with their families, instead of returning to their solitary berth in the ward, devoted solely to men living in a state of *single blessedness*.

The chapel (110 feet by 30) is paved with marble, and wainscoted with handsome Dutch oak, having for an altar-piece the resurrection of our Saviour. The various officers of the establishment have pews on each side, and benches are placed in the body of the chapel for the pensioners, who regularly attend, and form a most interesting and attentive congregation.

The hall is of the same dimensions as the chapel, and is decorated with a variety of flags and banners, the proud trophies of our success "in east, north, west, and south." Conspicuous amongst which, from their strange character and bright materials, are the late standards of the "Celestial Empire," displaying on a triangular flag the dragon, phoenix, tortoise, or stag, on a red or yellow field, with a pennant or streamer, alternately red and white, over it.

At the extremity of the hall is a large portrait of Charles the Second, in the back-ground of which appears a perspective view of the

Royal Hospital. This fine picture, designed by Verrio, one of the celebrated painters of this monarch's reign, was finished by Henry Cook, and liberally presented to the institution by the Earl of Ranelagh.

The Infirmary, as may readily be imagined, is conducted in a manner reflecting credit on the Government and all the superintendants. The wards are well ventilated, and the comforts of the patients (averaging about fifty) are most considerably attended to by those who, from day to day, watch the expiring spark of a poor soldier's career, and see him, with gratitude, resignation, and piety, die the death of a Christian warrior.

Amongst the benevolent provisions for the recreation of the Chelsea pensioner, we must not omit to notice the library, for which books, both of instruction and amusement, are judiciously selected; and gratifying indeed is it to observe with what zest these men can turn over the pages of works that, but a few years since, would have been considered far beyond their comprehension.

In our brief notice of the long wards, we forgot to mention that in each of them there is a desk, on which is placed a large well-printed Bible, evidently much used; and that during our last visit, over one of these solitary desks, a painter might have found a fine study in the open and venerable countenance, which, unheeding our approach, was attentively perusing the sacred volume.

In the library is an interesting drawing of two pensioners, one blind and the other with a wooden leg, who were scarcely ever seen separate; the blind man holding on to the skirt of the coat of his faithful friend, trusting himself implicitly to his guidance, and cheerfully conversing with him from hour to hour. The senior, James Jobson, died in May 1810, and but a few months intervened between his death and that of his attached blind chum, Robert Plumridge, who, depressed in spirits at the loss of his valued friend and constant attendant, closed his mortal career in the month of October. The following extract is taken from the description of these men in the picture now in the library of the pensioners:—"They are here represented as they always walked to and from the public-house in Jews' Row, Chelsea, generally singing old military songs on their return, with as much liquor in their heads as the lame and the blind could march with; but I never saw them tumble down, though they always passed my window. They both enlisted in 1741, Jobson in Lord Torrington's regiment, and Plumridge in the 2d Foot-guards: they both had seen much service."

The cemetery, on the eastern side of the hospital, is about an acre and a half in extent. In it may be seen the graves of distinguished officers commingling with those of deserving privates; the former on their dying beds having, with true soldierlike feeling, expressed an earnest wish that, even when consigned to the earth, they might still hold fellowship with their more humble, though equally courageous and patriotic subordinates. Death

truly levels all ranks, and we doubt not that the tomb-stone to the memory of Simon Box, the first man buried in the cemetery, and that of the centenarian William Hiseland, attract as much the attention of the passing Christian of the present day as the monuments of their more renowned, more honoured, and more widely lamented officers; many of whom, especially Sir William Fawcett, were truly an honour to their country.

The soldier of all ranks must derive a melancholy satisfaction in perusing the epitaphs of his predecessors in the paths of glory; let him reflect on their good deeds, let him endeavour to imitate the praiseworthy and noble conduct of these respected veterans, who, from a world "where the weary are at rest," feelingly apostrophise their passing, and, too often, thoughtless brother in arms, with, "Go and do thou likewise."

ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM.

Having followed the deservedly rewarded British veteran from his entrance into Chelsea Hospital to his long home, let us glance at the provident care taken, by our munificent country, of the bereaved and destitute orphans of the poor soldiers. What a relief must it prove to these men, whether expiring on the battlefield, unattended by relative or friend, or sinking, inch by inch, in a regimental hospital, from the attack of incurable disease, to reflect that they leave not their children totally dependent on the cold hand of promiscuous charity, but that they have friends in the highest rank who watch over their interests and never desert the family of the courageous and steady soldier, for the provision of whose children a most liberal institution has been founded, where they not only imbibe the seeds of religion, morality, and learning, but are also subsequently placed in situations in which, by their industry and ability, they may creditably support themselves, and do honour to the memory of their departed exemplary parent.

The Royal Military Asylum, for the children of soldiers, is situated at Chelsea, the principal or western front facing the park to the north of the Royal Hospital. The first stone was laid by his Royal Highness the late Duke of York, on the 19th June, 1801; and the building (capable of containing 800 boys, and 400 girls) was occupied in 1803. The edifice forms three sides of a quadrangle, and is built of brick, with an elegant stone balustrade. The western front is ornamented with a portico of the Doric order, the northern and southern wings being joined to the principal front by a colonnade extending the whole length of the building, and forming a good shelter for the children in wet weather. The vestibule is in the centre of the grand front; on the left are the two dining-halls for the boys. These rooms are each 80 feet by 30, and near them is a chamber containing a bath, washing-stands, &c. Two school-rooms are over the halls, in which instruction

is daily given in reading, writing, and arithmetic. On the right of the vestibule, the dining-halls, school-rooms, &c., for the girls are situated; the girls being, similarly to the boys, instructed in reading, &c., and, moreover, taught knitting and needlework, as well as being employed in all descriptions of household work.

Regulations, &c.—The interior economy of the Asylum is regulated by commissioners, appointed under the sign-manual, who meet quarterly to transact the general business of the institution. The board also select the children for admission, being guided by the following regulations in their choice from the numerous applicants.

First, selecting orphans, or those whose fathers have been killed, or have died on foreign stations; those who have lost their mothers, and whose fathers are absent on duty abroad; those whose fathers are ordered on foreign service, or whose parents have other children to maintain.

The merit of the father, as to regimental character, is always considered as a principal recommendation. None are admitted but children, born in wedlock, of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the regular army. Every child admitted to this institution must be free from mental and bodily infirmity. The parents or friends who apply for the admission of children are required to sign their consent to such children remaining in the asylum as long as the commissioners may judge proper, and to their being disposed of, when of a proper age, as apprentices or servants, or, if boys, to their being placed, with their own free consent, in the regular army as private soldiers.

Ages of Candidates for Admission.—The age of the males must not exceed twelve, nor of the females ten years. Children under five years of age will not be admitted, except when belonging to regiments ordered to embark for foreign stations, or in the case of orphans, or under the circumstances of peculiar distress, which must be specially stated.

A marriage-certificate of the parents, and also the certificate of the birth and baptism of the candidate, must be sent *in original*, or a satisfactory reason must be assigned for a certified copy only being transmitted.

The foregoing is, however, but a brief description of the Royal Military Asylum, that truly benevolent establishment, the foundation of which ought to excite the most lively sensations of gratitude towards those illustrious personages under whose immediate patronage it was originally planned and finally completed. But first and foremost amongst those noble and feeling hearts, ever warm and zealously attentive to the welfare of the humblest in rank in the British army, let us hold up to the grateful admiration of the soldier, widow, and orphan, the first patron and founder of this institution, *the soldier's friend*,—*The Duke of York*.

AWFUL VISITATION, RECOVERY, AND DEATH.

From one of our most valued correspondents we have received the following narrative of a very wonderful and miraculous event, in which the finger of God was clearly manifested, by the punishment, and subsequent conversion of a blasphemous drunkard.

“Gravis ira Dei semper.”

About the year 1821; a regiment of infantry landed at Dublin from Liverpool, and a detachment was ordered on duty to the Pigeon-House Fort, at which post I happened then to be stationed. Shortly after their arrival an officer related to me a most extraordinary and awful visitation that had fallen upon one of his men while the regiment was quartered at Liverpool. It was considered by every one, at the time it occurred, as a manifest mark of the wrath of the Almighty, brought down upon the wicked individual for his vice, extreme impiety, and blasphemous oaths. The particular circumstances under which the sudden and solemn visitation took place were, as well as I can recollect, as follows:—

The soldier in question, when in a state of intoxication, having accused the quartermaster-serjeant of the regiment of some supposed injustice, was told by the non-commissioned officer that he was not then in a fit state to listen to reason, or to hear any explanation; but that if he came to him the next morning he would make him fully sensible of his error, and convince him that he had not wronged him in any manner. This mode of treatment, instead of tending to satisfy the man, only irritated him the more; the mere insinuation of his being in a state of drunkenness worked him into a perfect frenzy, when his violent language, accompanied by oaths and menacing actions, obliged the non-commissioned officer to call a file of the guard to make him a prisoner, and remove him to the guard-room. While proceeding to the place of confinement, the man turned round to the quartermaster-serjeant, and swore, by his God and Saviour, that he would be revenged, vehemently exclaiming, “This right arm shall bring me vengeance; if it does not, *may God Almighty strike me dumb!*”

These awful words were scarcely uttered before the blasphemous culprit became frightfully convulsed, his countenance took the livid hue of death, and his limbs trembled so fearfully under him that support became absolutely necessary to prevent him falling to the earth. In vain was the wretched man asked what was the matter with him; he would not, or could not, give an answer to the question. Alarmed at the appearance of the prisoner, the quartermaster-serjeant directed that he should be instantly taken to the hospital instead of to the guard-room. The order was promptly obeyed, and the medical officer examined the patient, and ascertained that *he could give no answer to the questions put to him.* With trembling hands the stricken soldier took off his stock, and pointed to his mouth and the outside of his throat; which, being

minutely inspected by the surgeon, the wretched man's tongue was, to their extreme astonishment, discovered to be coiled up in a most wonderful and inexplicable manner, being contracted into the smallest possible compass, and seeming as if about to disappear down the gullet. Every remedy that was thought likely to remove the contraction, and to restore the tongue to its original position in the mouth was resorted to, but in vain ! The report of the wonderful visitation quickly spread, and caused in all quarters the greatest excitement. Most of the medical men in and around Liverpool requested, and obtained permission to visit him, and to use their endeavours towards the restoration of the speech of the unfortunate patient ; but all their united skill, all means tried by them, proved ineffectual. The case was considered so extraordinary at the time, that the position of the tongue was graphically described, and the treatment to which the man had been subjected was detailed in the medical periodicals.

The dumb soldier had remained in the same state for more than a week, when his regiment embarked and sailed for Dublin, but he was left at Liverpool with the remainder of the sick in hospital.

About three weeks afterwards, the officer before alluded to came to acquaint me that the sick men were then coming in from Liverpool, and that I might therefore have an opportunity of seeing the stricken man on his landing, who was still labouring under the singular and awful visitation previously mentioned to me. I lost no time in accompanying the officer to the wharf, when, soon after, the dumb-struck man, and a few others of his regiment, landed, and were marched up to the barracks. There was nothing very particular in his appearance except that he looked extremely pale, and his lips seemed to have a nervous tremulous motion. It was considered sea air might be of some service to the man ; and, as all medical treatment had been abandoned, he was allowed to remain at the fort in the barracks with his comrades, preparatory to his discharge from the service, should he not recover before the regiment moved, of which there appeared not the remotest probability.

But that great, that inscrutable Power which had, in less than one second of time, deprived the blasphemer of his speech, decreed it otherwise. One morning, my servant came to me in great haste, with surprise depicted on his countenance, and said, "That man who was struck dumb at Liverpool all of a sudden recovered his speech this morning." A few minutes afterwards the officer came to my quarters, repeated the very words made use of by my servant, and accompanied me to the barrack-room, where we found the soldier standing by the side of his bed, evidently in a very nervous state. The corporal in charge of the room related in my presence the circumstance he had before stated to his officer, "We were all awake this morning before six o'clock, by the stricken man springing out of his bed, and exclaiming, in a loud voice, "It has pleased the Almighty to forgive me my wickedness, and to give me back my speech." On questioning the repentant

man, he said, a strange feeling came over him the very instant he awoke, "a something" told him his tongue had been restored to him, but he for a time felt afraid to try to make use of it, lest he should experience a cruel disappointment; at length he attempted to offer up a short prayer, when, to his astonishment and great joy, he found his tongue had been most miraculously restored to him: on making which discovery he could not command himself, but, moved by a feeling quite irresistible, he sprang out of his bed, and uttered the words mentioned by the corporal. And this is *all* that can ever be known of his sudden restoration to speech, after having been so wonderfully deprived of it for more than two months. On this, his complete recovery, the soldier remained at the Pigeon House Fort, and, when not on duty might frequently be seen below the light-house wall, at a place where the sand had been accumulated by the winds, on his knees, seemingly employed in fervent prayer.

For about two months the reformed soldier continued correctly to perform his duties at the fort, when he obtained a few days leave of absence to enable him to visit his friends near Dublin. The period of his furlough expired, but he returned not; a week or more elapsed, but still he could not be heard of, although a party had been sent out in search of him. At length he was reported as a deserter.

One morning, there having been a heavy gale of wind the previous night, the dead body of a soldier was discovered to have been left by the receding tide directly under the flag-staff, at the entrance of the fort: it was quickly got up, and a truly appalling spectacle presented itself to our view. Both the hands were off at the wrists, not a particle of flesh remained upon the face, and the head appeared only to retain its position by the assistance of the stiff stock around the neck. By the number upon the bayonet, which still kept its place in the scabbard, the body was identified to be that of the unfortunate dumb-struck soldier, who, it was supposed, on his return to the fort, had taken a short cut across the sands (often used when the tide was out), and, on passing over the stepping-stones of a deep bathing place called "Murphy's Hole," he had slipped in; and that the body had remained there until washed out by the violence of the gale on the night preceding the discovery of the corpse under the flag-staff of the Pigeon House Fort.

EDUCATION IN THE ARMY.

The commissioners for preparing the returns under the act for taking the census for 1841 submitted some of the results of their labours to the parliament just before the last prorogation. Those portions of their proceedings are now printed, and in progress of circulation. The returns for England and Ireland have been so elaborately classified, that when perfected they will indisputably be

the completest abstracts of the population returns collected, at vast labour and cost, each ten years since 1801. Some of the reports for England have lately been issued; it is that for Ireland that is now ready for circulation. It has much prefatory matter. Among other investigations, it has some description of the inquiries prosecuted touching "the state and extent of education in the army." It is of so much peculiar interest, especially as the voluminous document (of some 700 or 800 folio pages) is not likely to be in many hands, that apology is hardly requisite for quoting from this part of the commissioners' labours. The commissioners, in setting forth several returns on the subject of education, at page 38 of their preliminary report proceed to observe:—

"The state of education in the army is not unworthy of notice here. It will be seen (referring to tables given) that the great majority of the army are between the ages of 16 and 25, and that 66 per cent of that number can read and write. If 5 per cent be deducted from this for the officers, we still have 60 per cent who can read and write, a higher proportion than in the general community. The rapid advance in the succeeding periods up to 78 per cent of those between 26 and 35, &c. may be, in part, due to the officers bearing a larger numerical proportion to the men as ages advance, and in part to the better educated alone being advanced and retained, while the men who are discharged are generally of the uneducated class; but this fact probably also shews that many learn the rudiments of education after they have enlisted, which will, doubtless, be much more the case since the recent arrangement for supplying libraries to soldiers in barracks.

"Upon the whole (continue the commissioners), it is gratifying to see that, compared with the mass of the population, the army is by no means an uneducated class, and that its educational wants are not neglected by the absence of encouragement. This improved condition appears also to be shared by the women attached to the army, of whom 64 per cent, between the ages of 16 and 25, will also be found in the higher class. Our returns of the regimental schools are not sufficiently complete for publication, and it was found that the children of soldiers detached, were not unfrequently attending the ordinary schools of the country: we have not therefore, been able to compile a table to shew their numbers; but, while the average of the kingdom exhibits 46 males and 59 females wholly ignorant, the same class in the military returns exhibits only 18 males and 22 females.

"It may, perhaps, be interesting to contrast the qualification of armies in education rather than in the qualities in which they more commonly compete. The education of the French army may be directly measured by that of the conscripts. Of them it has been stated that 38 per cent in 1829, 48 per cent in 1835, and 49 per cent in 1836, could read and write. Assuming, as we doubtless may, that there has been a considerable advance in education since that period in France, we yet find that this pro-

portion still falls short of the number, 60 per cent, given above as marking the education of the British army. But, compared with the population at large, the comparison will not be favourable to Ireland, as, if the conscripts of 1835 were 18 years of age, they must have been within the educational age of 5 and 15 between the years 1821 and 1831, for which section of the population there is in Ireland but 47 per cent to contrast with the 49 of France. It has, however, been stated by a recent writer (M. Boulay) that more than half the French population can neither read nor write, so that the conscripts would appear to be considerably above the average, marking a decided advance in the rising race—an improvement, it is to be feared, greater than that which has marked many parts of Ireland, though, upon the whole, the diminution of ignorance during the last 50 years has been of males, from 48 to 35 per cent, and of females from 69 to 45 per cent."

These details are consolatory and honourable as far as they go. As the comparison between England and France is in favour of England, we hope that laudable distinction may continue, but only as an increased stimulus to France, feeling assured that, the better the education of the army, the higher must be its discipline, and the more exemplary its conduct.

LOSS OF THE PREMIER TRANSPORT SHIP.

The Premier sailed from Quebec on the 31st October, and had a favourable passage down the river until the morning of the 4th November, between 3 and 4 o'clock, when she reached Cape Chat, under double-reefed topsails, the wind having shortly before increased to a tremendous gale from the north-east. The night being extremely dark, and the man on the look out unable to discern the lee shore, she struck on a reef outside of Chat Bay. Every soul on board, alarmed at the sudden check to her speed, and finding she was thumping on the rocks, gave up all hopes of being saved.

Captain New, aware of the perilous situation of the vessel, ordered the fore and main-masts to be cut away, which eased and lightened her so much, that she slipped off the reef, drifted in, and settled in the sand of the bay, a short distance from shore. The carpenter was now ordered to examine her, when he reported that she was leaking fast. In a few minutes after, the water was seen rising to an alarming height in the hold. The waves now washed the decks in rapid succession, impeding the exertions of the crew, who were endeavouring to send a line on shore by means of a floating barrel, which failed. At this period the scene became appalling; between decks were to be seen comrades looking at each other with despair, parents taking a final farewell of their children, and husbands pressing the cold hands of their wives, as they thought, for the last time, and assuring them that there was no danger, for fear of rendering death doubly miserable, by adding

the pang of broken hearts to the horrors of being swallowed in the troubled surge. The crew and soldiers at length succeeded, it being near 8 o'clock, in launching a small boat, in which Lieutenant Lysons, and two seamen, ventured to make the shore; but, the sea running so high, she swamped on reaching the breakers: they, however, succeeded in gaining the land by swimming, after having endured much suffering from the coldness of the water. As there were two ropes tied to the boat, one of which had been attached to the ship, and the end of the other in the hands of those on shore, it was considered that the boat would ride the waves better when drawn than rowed. Upon the successful issue of this conclusion were all hopes founded, and on it alone, under Providence, depended the lives of the right wing of her Majesty's 2d battalion of the Royals and the crew of the Premier.

Major Bennett's coolness and skilful suggestions at this critical moment were nobly displayed, and attended with the happiest result; his resolution to remain the last man on the wreck inspired every one with fresh vigour, while his orders for the safe and speedy landing of the women and children first of all were promptly obeyed. The jolly-boat was next launched, and, being secured as the former boat, and much larger, conveyed the men in scores at a time to the shore, until all were released from their perilous situation, the major and his lady waiting for the last lot, although the Premier seemed to be parting asunder at the return of every wave.

All having been safely landed, fires were ordered to be kindled on the beach and rations dressed. The officers, without changing clothes, ran off in search of lodging-places for the men, but, in consequence of the thinness of the population in that quarter, no better than a few cold barns, with little exception, could be procured.

It is impossible to speak in terms of sufficient praise of the conduct of the men of the Royals, either as regards their coolness during the storm, or their patient endurance of fatigue while on shore. Sunday, and the following days up to Friday, the men were employed in getting out the baggage and ship's stores, which could be accomplished only by their being up to their waists in water at the unloading of every boat. In this employment the officers set the example by personally assisting. The exertions of Captain New were also most indefatigable and meritorious, and were ably seconded by his officers and crew.

Two companies were sent to the village of St. Anno, a short distance from where they landed, it being found to afford more and better accommodation, and provisions were forwarded with them. The treatment experienced by these unfortunate sufferers from the inhabitants of the place appears, with some exceptions, to have been generally good, and such as their own very limited means could afford.

Shortly after the landing of the troops had been effected, Lieutenant Lysons, accompanied by two guides, was despatched to Quebec to report the disaster to the proper authorities, where he

arrived safe on Thursday last, after having experienced much fatigue and hardship in his journey through the woods to the settlements on the post road. He proceeded down in the Unicorn, accompanied by Captain Boxer, early the following morning, for the purpose of bringing up the troops. The Unicorn arrived off Cape Chat on Saturday morning, at 2 o'clock A.M., but was unable at first, owing to its being so dark, to discover the exact position of the wreck. Blue lights were now displayed and rockets fired as signals, which were quickly answered by the firing of the party stationed on shore, when Captain Boxer and Lieutenant Lysons landed, and announced, to the great joy of all (who had made up their minds to winter there, considering it impossible that they could be removed this fall), the arrival of the boat for their relief. Arrangements were immediately made for getting the men and baggage on board, which was effected by 11 A.M., when the Unicorn proceeded to St. Anno, to take on board the two companies which had proceeded to that village. At 5 P.M. she started on her return, and arrived at Quebec about 9 o'clock, when the whole, with the exception of a small party, under Lieutenant Gore, left at Cape Chat, for the purpose of securing, if possible, the remainder of the baggage from the wreck, were safely landed on the Queen's Wharf, and marched the same evening to the Jesuits' Barracks.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PRUSSIA. *Experiments with a Percussion Musquet, since adopted throughout the Prussian Army.*—The experiments made, in order to decide upon the efficiency in action of the new percussion musquet adopted in the Prussian Infantry, have furnished the following results, by three different modes of firing:—

Sectional Firing at 100 Yards Distance.—On the word of command, "Fire!" being alone sharply given, and without caution: Shots fired, 100; shots effective, 86. On the words of command, "Ready!" "Present!" "Fire!" Shots fired, 100; shots effective, 93. Without word of command, at the will of the men: Shots fired, 100; shots effective, 82.

Sectional Firing at 150 Yards Distance.—On the word of command, "Fire!" being alone sharply given, and without caution: Shots fired, 100; shots effective, 82. On the words of command, "Ready!" "Present!" "Fire!" Shots fired, 100; shots effective, 78. Without word of command, at the will of the men: Shots fired, 100; shots effective, 67.

Sectional Firing at 200 Yards Distance.—On the word of command, "Fire!" being alone sharply given, and without caution: Shots fired, 100; shots effective, 53. On the words of command, "Ready!" "Present!" "Fire!" Shots fired, 100; shots effective, 65. Without word of command, at the will of the men: Shots fired, 100; shots effective, 62.

From which the effect of the fire, commanded with the preparatory caution, was proved to be the most efficient.

Prussian Discipline.—At Wells, near Ling, where the staff of a regiment of Hussars is stationed, two soldiers, who were exercising with their comrades, fell down, and, one of them having shewn some clumsiness, the officer in command (the Chevalier de L——) had fifty stripes inflicted upon him. When the pu-

nishment was at an end, the man went up to the officer and struck him a blow. The officer instantly drew his sword and killed him. At this moment there was a general murmur through the ranks, and, the exasperation having become general, four of the soldiers fell upon the officer, and with their sabres cut him in pieces.

NETHERLANDS. *Organisation of the Army.*—By late Official Orders, the Army of the Netherlands has been established as follows:—Infantry, to consist of one Guard Regiment (two battalions), one Jager Regiment (two battalions), ten regiments of the line of three field battalions, one reserve, and one garrison battalion (each of four companies). The staff thereto belonging, to consist of one general of infantry, three lieutenant-generals, as commanders of division, and six major-generals, as brigadiers.—Cavalry: Lancers, Light and Heavy Dragoons, of each arm two regiments, each regiment of four squadrons. The Cavalry Staff to consist of one lieutenant-general and two major-generals.—Artillery: Two regiments of four field batteries and ten fortress companies, one regiment of Foot Artillery, of thirteen companies and two train companies, one regiment of Horse Artillery of seven batteries; the corps of Pontonniers, and one company of Artificers. One lieutenant-general to command the collective Artillery.—Engineers, consisting of one battalion of Sappers and Miners, of four companies, commanded by a major-general. The promotion in the Army, from the Second-Lieutenants to Captains upwards, according to length of service, in the proportion of two-thirds; the other third at the king's unrestricted choice, who equally appoints the staff-officers and generals.

ALGERIA. *The Infantry of Abdel Kader.*—The regular infantry organised by the indomitable Abdel Kader, in the course of his obstinate and yet untempered struggle with the power of France, are divided, not into regiments or battalions, but only into companies or divisions. A company consists of sixty men, one corporal, one sergeant, and one officer.

Each company has its distinguishing colour or flag, which differs from those of the others. In the event of a general concentration of these troops, the flag of any distinguished Marabout is a sufficient rallying token. The charges of colonel and chief of battalion nevertheless exist, and these officers assume the command of all troops quartered in those places where they may reside. The colonels muster their troops once a-week. As there are no barracks in the towns, the men are quartered either upon the inhabitants or in the confiscated houses of the banished. On service they live in tents. As a distinguishing mark of their rank, the corporals wear on the left sleeve a stripe of red cloth, which terminates in the form of a crescent; the sergeants wear a similar mark of silver, with Arabic letters expressive of their rank.

The officer, termed *Fissinn*, wears, as a mark of his rank, on his left sleeve, a small silver sword, on which Arabic words are engraved. With the chiefs of battalions this distinguishing badge is of gold. The colonel is known by his handsome costume of fine scarlet cloth; his head-dress consists of a turban encircled with a band of black camels'-hair, and a white beard is an almost indispensable attribute of his rank. The field and superior officers are all mounted.

As in every service where the good policy of inciting the emulation, and rewarding the deserts of the soldier of all ranks, is understood, so has Abdel Kader instituted orders of merit among his troops, which are called *Richen*. These are of silver for the private, non-commissioned, and subaltern officers; the latter alone have two crescents more than the former, viz. seven instead of five. Those of the colonels are of gold. These decorations entitle the private and non-commissioned officer to the additional pay of 10*d.* a month; officers and chiefs of battalions to 3*s.* 4*d.*, and colonels to 5*s.* per month extra.

The pay of the private soldier is 8*s.* 4*d.* per month, and a loaf with half a pound of *tchicha* daily (pounded corn), which is boiled in water with a little butter. On Fridays, a lamb, goat, or kid, is given out to be divided among every thirty-two men. These animals are, however, frequently in very poor condition, when they furnish but small portions to each. The corporals receive 10*s.* monthly pay, one loaf, *tchicha*, and two ounces of butter or oil daily, and a lamb between twenty weekly.

By the continual maintenance of the *cadres* of each arm at their full complement, the peace-establishment can be increased to the war footing in forty days. The corps of Engineers, consisting of eighty officers, and the corps of Sappers and Miners, are commanded by a general. A staff corps of thirty-two officers is in war-time divided among the staff of the different divisions. In peace-time they superintend the plan and surveying department. The Army comprises thirty generals, part of whom, in peace-time, remain unattached.

HANOVER. *Number of General, Staff, and Superior Officers in the Standing Army of Hanover.*—Lieut.-generals, 6; major-generals, 12; colonels, 9; lieut.-colonels, 22; majors, 35; captains of cavalry, 39, three of which belong to the Gendarmerie; captains of infantry, 110, three in the Engineer corps, nineteen in the Artillery. The number of subaltern officers in the Army:—First-lieutenants, 141; second-lieutenants, 221; quartermasters, 20; and 49 surgeons. By the last census (July 1839), the kingdom of Hanover had a population of 1,722,107.

DENMARK. *Strength of the Army.*—The military establishment is now fixed at 17,169 Infantry in time of peace, and 49,301 in time of war; 3916 Cavalry in one case, and 10,627 in the other; 3400 Artillerymen and 937 horses in peace, and 8153 men and 144 guns in war; the Engineers at 295 in peace, and 847 in war. In the former case, therefore, the Army will be 25,000 strong, and in the latter 69,169.

PRUSSIA. *Publications by Officers.*—*From the Minister of War.*—In consequence of the ordinance issued by his Majesty on the 4th of October last, which allows scientific works, when they contain twenty sheets or upwards, to be printed without being submitted to censorship, doubts have arisen as to the manner in which this ordinance is to be reconciled with the former regulations set forth with regard to the publication of military books. It is the duty of officers not only to observe conscientiously, in publishing books which concern their own profession, all the duties which the general law of the land imposes upon every servant of the state; but other duties are entailed upon them, arising from the particular character of their calling, and its honourable standing, which must be their invariable guide in publishing military works. From these premises the subsequent duties follow:—1. An officer who, of his own choice, devotes himself to the defence of his sovereign and native country, after having undertaken such a duty, must be ready to discharge it every moment at the hazard of his life, and must regard it equally as his duty to avoid every act by which even the remotest detriment may be done to the state.—2. No officer, therefore, can feel justified, especially no member of the Army, whether on service or not, to make notices public which concern matters brought to his knowledge by his position in the service, and having relation to the defence of the country, its fortifications, or other special points affecting belligerent arrangements, without the sanction of the proper authorities.—3. If any member of the Army, in consequence of his own studies, devises new projects or plans in reference to such matters, it is his duty, in the first place, to lay them before the proper authorities appointed by the state, in order that any benefit arising from them may be specially secured for the advantage of the service and state; and permission to publish them can only be given where the nature of such projects or plans appears to render it fitting.—4. Official grievances and private differences are not suitable matters for the public eye, and are not allowed to be sent forth to the public, unless by way of exception, and after permission given by superior authority.—5. The honour of the officer's position is common property, which the existing laws of honour render it the duty of every member of the military body to preserve to the utmost of his power. In whatever work an officer may publish, it behoves him to abstain from any expression, with regard to his brethren in arms, which may involve an appeal to a court of honour.—6. The same law extends to censuring any military arrangements in other states, or any officer in foreign service, inasmuch as, so far as the press is concerned, every army, no less than every officer, must be esteemed as a man's kindred. Before the publication of such works as are referred to in 5 and 6, the sanction of the authorities appointed for this purpose must be

obtained.—7. If certain limits of restraint are hereby imposed upon the officer who employs his leisure hours in labours of the pen which are calculated to advance the acquirements of his brethren, it is only such as are altogether inseparable from his official duty and the laws of honour; and his disregard of them will but expose him to the prescribed penalties, as well as inflict upon him who thus voluntarily offends, those self-upbraidings which will flow from a sense of duty violated, both towards the state and his own position in society.

FRANCE. *Strength of the Army.*—The estimated strength of the army for the present year is 440,000 men and 84,000 horses, inclusive of 38,000 native troops employed in Algiers. The numbers were reduced to these amounts by disbanding one company in each battalion of regiments of the line and light infantry. The contingent to be levied for the present year, consisting of 100,000 men, will be transferred to the *corps de reserve*, instead of being called out for active service. A reduction of 13,400 horses has also taken place. The whole army has been provided with percussion-lock muskets and pistols, independently of which the government have 127,300 similar arms in store; and a vote of 19,120*l.* has been granted for converting 230,000 old muskets, with flint-locks, into percussion muskets. An increase is to be made in the *corps de Gendarmerie* on the 1st of July next. Its strength will include 593 officers, and 14,400 men; they will comprise 1950 brigades mounted, of which 650 are to be composed of 6 men, and 1350 of 5 men; the remainder, 4000, will form 800 dismounted brigades, each of 5 men.

BAVARIA. *Strength of the Army.*—1 general of cavalry (Prince Charles of Bavaria), 16 lieutenant-generals, 28 major-generals, 40 colonels, 36 lieutenant-colonels, 79 majors, 340 captains, 352 superior lieutenants, 399 lieutenants, and 71 cadets and conductors (guides), amounting altogether to 1562; besides 527 civil servants, filling administrative, medical and judicial situations. To these must be added officers *à la suite*, &c., consisting of 1 lieutenant-general, 6 major-generals, 7 colonels, 3 lieutenant-colonels, 23 majors, and 87 subaltern officers. Adding all these together, the grand total is 2216. The number of officers pensioned off, or *en retrait*, is 588; viz. 19 generals, 430 other officers, and 140 military employes.

FRANCE. *Statistics.*—"La Presse" publishes the following return of the number of muskets, carabines, and musketoons in the French arsenals and in the hands of the troops:—regular models in the hands of the troops—muskets, 281,600; musketoons, 69,732; carabines, 11,420. In the arsenals—muskets, 998,668; musketoons, 47,776; carabines, 5,395. Irregular models in the arsenals—muskets, 606,029; musketoons, 15,666; carabines, 1092. Total, 2,037,378. To these must be added, 50,000 new muskets and 830,354 muskets and musketoons in the hands of the National Guard. The Minister of War, moreover, demands in his budget a sum of 2,050,000*l.* for the manufacture of new arms, &c. The committee is opposed to this demand, but "La Presse" observes, that in case of war it would not be 500,000 men which France would require to arm, but 1,000,000 men, it being impossible to calculate the length of a war, should it arise.

GREECE. *Reorganisation of the Army.*—According to the new reorganisation of the Army, the force of the infantry now consists of 106 officers, 256 subalterns, 52 musicians, and 3004 soldiers and corporals; making a total of 3418 men, forming four battalions, two of infantry of the line and two of light infantry. The cavalry now consists of only 2 squadrons, composed of 10 officers, 20 subalterns, 6 trumpeters, and 132 dragoons.

August 15.

FRANCE. *Commemoration of Napoleon Buonaparte's Birthday.*—An interesting ceremony took place on Tuesday, being the anniversary of the birthday of the Emperor Napoleon Buonaparte. It commenced at the Hôtel des Invalides, where the surviving veterans of the old imperial guard, wearing the ancient uniform, amounting in number to about 160, of whom 120 wore the cross of the Legion of Honour, which many of these had received from the hand of the emperor himself, marched at eight in the morning to the chapel, where a mass appropriate to the day was performed. They then went to the apartments of the

governor, where they were received by General Petit, their old companion in arms, who displayed to them the standard which led the small troop that followed the emperor to the island of Elba. The veteran band then divided into companies of twenty-five each, and proceeded to the Place Vendôme, where they all marched twice round the column in mournful silence. This done, they separated in two bodies, one going to Neuilly, and the other to the Vendanges de Bourgogne, at each of which places a banquet was prepared for them. These processions were all followed by crowds of the people, but not the slightest disturbance or misadventure occurred.

August 31.

FRANCE.—An experiment was made on Thursday last at Vincennes, in the presence of Generals Sebastiani and Rostolan, on a newly invented musquet loaded with what are termed by the patentee cylindro-spherical balls. The experiment was completely successful; the gun, the barrel of which is only fifteen inches long, having thrown balls 1200 yards beyond the target.

RUSSIA. *Strength of the Cavalry and Guards.*—The regular cavalry of the Russian army, including 72 squadrons of the guards, amounts to 84,000 men; divided into regiment of 9 squadrons, each consisting of 160 men, the strength of the regiment being 1280.

The irregular cavalry amounts to about 135,000 men, and is composed of the Cossacs of the Ural, the Don, and Black Sea; the Kirguise, the Tartars, the Bashkirs, and other tribes.

The Imperial Guard consists of 41,000 infantry and artillery, and of about 11,000 cavalry; and, with the addition of the regiments of the Young Guard, does not fall short of 85,000.

FRANCE. *Staff of the Army.*—The general staff of the Army in July consisted of 8 marshals, 2 of whom date their appointments from the days of the empire; 1 from the time of the restoration of the Bourbons, and 5 have received the bâton from the reigning sovereign; next we have 80 lieutenant-generals, 160 major-generals (*Maréchaux de Camp*), either holding commissions or liable to be called upon duty. The "Cadre de Reserve" includes 137 generals, viz. 54 lieutenant-generals, and 83 major-generals. The "Retired List" contains 266, viz. 65 lieutenant-generals, and 201 major-generals.

Fortifications round Paris.—During the month of May, there were not less than 30,000 soldiers and day-labourers, and 5000 horses employed in constructing the defences round the French metropolis.

PRUSSIA.—*Courts of Honour.*—A Berlin letter of the 5th of September gives the following details relative to the recent creation of Courts of Honour in Prussia:—

"The ordinance on this matter is dated," says the letter, "July 20, and contains 37 articles, from which it appears that Courts of Honour are to be permanent in all garrisons, the members being named by the king. All officers of the army, with the exception of general officers, are subject to the jurisdiction of those courts. The punishments which those courts may inflict are five, viz. reprimand, dismissal, rustication from the body of officers, deprivation of the right to wear military uniform, removal from the dwelling which officers on half-pay may have obtained. In all cases where a dispute has arisen, and a duel may follow, Councils of Honour are specially charged with the task of reconciling the parties. The officers intending to fight are bound under heavy penalties to give immediate notice to those councils, which are then to procure all the necessary information on what has passed, and, should they not be able to reconcile the parties, are to refer the matter to one of the Courts of Honour. The court, after having heard the parties, will make a declaration, limited to one of the three following categories: 1. That the honour of neither party is to be considered outraged, and the court does not think it necessary to issue a reprimand. 2. That either one or both parties is to be reprimanded, and that they are to reciprocally apologise before the court, and shake hands. 3. That one or both is to be dismissed the service. In the latter case a report is to be addressed to the king by the Court of Honour, and an ordinance will subsequently decide on the matter. Should the parties refuse to acquiesce in the suggestions of the court, they shall be authorised to fight, but subject to the penalties given below. Should

there be real cause for the duel, the Council of Honour shall make another attempt to reconcile the parties; and, if this should prove unsuccessful, the council and seconds shall be present at the fight. After it has been concluded, the Council of Honour shall send in a report of the matter to the Council of War, which shall apply to the combatants the following punishments: 1. If neither adversary is killed, both shall be confined in a fortress for one or two months, according to the nature of the wounds inflicted. 2. If one has been killed, or dies of wounds, the survivor shall be put under arrest, and confined in a fortress for a time not exceeding four years, nor less than one. 3. Should the challenge be given for a duel *à outrance*, the survivor shall be confined for from five to ten years. Should neither adversary be killed, the same amount of punishment shall be inflicted on both, but reduced to a period of from two to six years. 4. If there are aggravating circumstances, the survivor shall be sentenced to from ten to twenty years' imprisonment. 5. Should a duel take place without notice being given to the Council of Honour, but in presence of seconds, or should it take place without seconds being present, the punishments shall be increased. 6. In all cases, the Council of War shall inquire if he who has sent the challenge has done so deliberately and maliciously, or only in a moment of passion or irritation. In the former case the punishments may be doubled."

FRANCE.—*Fortifications of Paris.*—These extensive works are to be divided into two classes. The first class, including Fort Mont Valérie, the double crown-work of St. Denis, and the Forts de l'Ouest, Romainville, Roissy, Rosny, St. Maur, Charenton, and Bicêtre, are to be armed with 36 and 48-pounders, and a large proportion of howitzers and mortars; the last of which are of a new construction, and capable of throwing thirty shells at each discharge. The second class comprises the Forts of Ivry, Artueil, Vauvres, Issy, and Briehe, together with six minor forts, which the government have recently resolved upon constructing for the purpose of uniting the low ground from Pantin and St. Denis to Neuilly. This class is to be armed with 16 and 24-pounders, and mortars and howitzers of secondary dimensions. Batteries of 8-pounders are to be kept ready at all times for sorties. The parks of artillery for the several forts are to be completely organised by the close of September. Many of the forts have been already provided with draw-bridges; the workmen have been actively employed in removing the building-rubbish within them. The barracks are roofed in, and the walls are bomb-proof; powder-magazines have been constructed under one of the bastions of each fort; and the Minister of War has ordered all the super-numerary and dispensable cannon, which can be spared from the frontier fortresses, to be sent to Paris.

RUSSIA.—*Military force at present embodied.*

Infantry of the Line	450,000
Artillery and Engineers	50,000
Regular Cavalry	85,000
Guards	40,000
Irregular Cavalry, about	135,000
Army of the Black Sea	56,000
The Military Colonies, about	200,000

Men....1,016,000

PRUSSIA.—The manœuvres which were carried into operation between the 11th and 17th of September brought together 42 demi-battalions of infantry, 60 squadrons of cavalry, and batteries armed with 80 pieces of ordnance. The various corps mustered 33,000 men, and 8,000 horses, 7,000 cavalry, and 1,000 artillery.

GERMANY.—The several contingents which compose the 10th corps of the army of the Germanic Confederation, entered the field quarters prepared for them near Lüneburg, on the 24th of September. The camp of the 1st division,

extending along a front of 1,300 paces, afforded quarters for 18 battalions, all Hanoverians. On their left were 2 battalions of infantry, and 1 of Life-guards, Brunswick troops. The front of the 2d camp occupied 1,150 paces, along which 15 battalions were posted. All foreign officers who attended the evolutions had quarters assigned to them at Luneburg, and a special committee undertook the hospitable duty of entertaining them. The troops commenced their evolutions and imaginary engagements on the 26th, and terminated them on the 30th.

GRECE.—The regular infantry on full pay will now consist of 106 officers on the general staff, and other superior officers; 206 subaltern officers, 52 musicians, 3,004 privates and drummers. In consequence of the reductions thus effected in the army establishment, various posts are abolished; Athens, Nauplia, Missolongi, and Navarino, being only retained as fortified places. Of the artillery, only one battery of the line and one mountain battery is manned and equipped.

UNITED STATES. *The North-Eastern Boundary.*—The survey and demarcation of the boundary between the United States and the British provinces of New Brunswick and Canada, as defined by the treaty of Washington, have been advanced the past season with much industry and with much success. The commissioners and the scientific corps, on the part of both governments (the latter composed chiefly of military engineers, of the two services, who are graduates of the National Military Schools of West Point and Woolwich), have co-operated in the task committed to them with great harmony. No controversy nor misunderstanding of any moment has arisen as to the line described in the treaty, and it is not at all probable that any doubt or difference of opinion can arise in the minds of the commissioners respecting the remainder of the line to be marked. The whole is clearly defined by the treaty, and both countries are represented, in their commissioners, by intelligent, frank, and liberal-minded gentlemen, who are above any petty cavil in the discharge of their important duties. The boundary has already been surveyed and marked in such a way as to define the limits of jurisdiction of the respective governments, from the monument at the source of the river St. Croix to the outlet of the Lake Pokenagamook on the river St. Francis. No dispute or collision, as to the right of jurisdiction, can, therefore, hereafter arise upon this important portion of our frontier. It embraces the whole of the Madawaska settlement, which is by far the most populous portion of the line, until it reaches the frontiers of Vermont and New York. Monuments of cast iron have been erected along the greater portion of the meridian line, at the distance of one mile apart, and the whole of that line will be thus marked before the close of this season's operations. The termini of the straight line between the outlet of Lake Pokenagamook and the north-west branch of the St. John have been determined astronomically in latitude and longitude, and the greater part of the river St. John, above the mouth of the St. Francis, has also been accurately surveyed. The astronomical operations were still, however, going on north of 47th deg. of latitude as late as the 5th of November, notwithstanding the country was at that time covered with snow nearly a foot deep. These operations are conducted on the part of the United States corps of topographical engineers, assisted by Lieut. Meade, of the same corps, and on the part of Great Britain by Captain Robinson and Lieut. Pipon, of the corps of Royal Engineers. The labours of these gentlemen will probably close for the present season by the middle of November.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.—The following statistical memorandum of the population of the Republic of the Seven Islands may be relied on. The number of inhabitants, according to the census of 1841, is thus enumerated:—In the island of Corfu (town), 17,689; ditto (country), 48,469—66,158; Cephalonia, 62,156; Zante, 39,752; Santa Maura, 17,386; Ithaca, 10,358; Paxo, 9,496; Cerigo, 5,193. Total, 210,498. According to the stipulations of the treaty of Paris, the Ionian Islands pay annually 35,000*l.* to Great Britain; the average revenue is about 160,000*l.* per annum.

STATIONS OF REGIMENTS AND OFFICERS COMMANDING.

CAVALRY.

Regiments.	Head Quarter Stations.	Dépôt Stations.	Colonels.	Lieut.-Colonels.
1st Life-guards	Windsor		S. <i>Vic.</i> Combermere, G.C.B. and G.C.H. <i>g.</i>	Hon. H. F. C. Cavendish.
2d do.	Regent's Park		Marq. of Londonderry, G.C.B. and G.C.H. <i>g.</i>	Geo. Alex. Reid.
Rl. Horse-grds.	Hyde Park		W. M. of Anglesey, K.G. G.C.B. and G.C.H. <i>g.</i>	Wm. Richardson, c.
1st Drag-grds.	Canterbury		Hon. Sir Wm. Lumley, G.C.B. <i>g.</i>	H. A. Harker, c.
2d do.	Ballinacollig		Sir T. Gage Montresor, K.C.H. <i>l.g.</i>	H. W. Charlerton.
3d do.	Dublin		Francis Newbery, <i>l.g.</i>	T. Arthur.
4th do.	Longford		Sir Geo. Anson, G.C.B. <i>g.</i>	W. J. C. Chatterton, K.H. c.
5th do.	Dundalk		Sir John Slade, bart. G.C.H. <i>g.</i>	Hon. J. Yorke Scarlett.
6th do.	Edinburgh		Sir Thos. Hawker, K.C.H. <i>l.g.</i>	W. J. Jackson, K.H.
7th do.	C. Good Hope	Maldstone	Sir Evan Lloyd, K.C.H. <i>g.</i>	R. Richardson.
1st Dragoons	Newbury		Sir Arthur B. Clifton, K.C.B. and K.C.H. <i>l.g.</i>	Thos. Marten, K.H.
2d do.	Ipewich		Sir Wm. Keir Grant, K.C.B. and G.C.H. <i>l.g.</i>	J. F. S. Clarke.
3d do.	Lt. Bengal	Maldstone	Lord C. Somerset Manners, K.C.B. <i>l.g.</i>	W. Sir J. Thackwell, K.C.B.
4th do.	Lt. Exeter		Sir J. Cha. Dalbiac, K.C.H. <i>l.g.</i>	F. D. Daly [K.C.H. <i>g.</i>
6th do.	Nottingham		Sir G. P. Adams, K.C.H. <i>l.g.</i>	Raymond White.
7th Hu-sars	Brighton		Sir James Kearney, <i>l.g.</i>	John J. Whyte.
8th do.	York		Sir John Browne, <i>l.g.</i>	James McCall.
9th Lancers	Bengal	Maldstone	W. Jas. W. Sleight, C.B. <i>l.g.</i>	A. Campbell, K.H.
10th Hussars	Jalir		Hon. H. B. Lygon, <i>m.g.</i>	W. J. Vandeleur.
11th do.	Dublin		Lord Greenock, K.C.B. <i>l.g.</i>	J. Tho. Earl of Cardigan.
12th Lancers	Manchester		Sir H. J. Cumming, K.C.H. <i>l.g.</i>	Rt. Browne Clayton, K.C.
13th Light	Iounslow		Hon. Sir Hon. G. Grey, G.C.B. & G.C.H. <i>g.</i>	R. Brunton.
14th do.	Donnybrook	Maldstone	W. Sir E. Kerrison, bt. K.C.B. & G.C.H. <i>l.g.</i>	John Townsend, c.
15th Hussars	Madras	Maldstone	Sir Robt. Thos. Wilson, <i>g.</i>	L. B. Lovell, K.H. c.
16th Lancers	Bengal	Maldstone	W. Sir J. O. Vandeleur, G.C.B. <i>g.</i>	W. Persse, C.B.
17th do.	Birmingham		H.R.H. Prince George of Cambridge, K.G.	M. C. D. St. Quintin.

INFANTRY.

Gr. gds. 1st bat	Tower		W. Arthur Duke of Wellington, K.G. G.C.B.	Turner Grant, c.
Ditto, 2d bat.	Portman st. bk		and G.C.H. <i>Field Marshal</i>	Edward Clive, c.
Ditto, 3d bat.	Windsor			John Home, c.
Colds. gds. 1st b.	Wellington bk		H.R.H. A. F. Duke of Cambridge, K.G.	W. W. L. Walton, c.
Ditto, 2d bat.	St. John's Wood		G.C.B. G.C.M.G. and G.C.H. <i>jd mar.</i>	G. W. Bowles.
Scots F. gds. 1 b.	Winchester		H.R.H. Prince Albert, K.G. G.C.B. St. F. <i>m.</i>	W. H. Scott, c.
Ditto, 2d bat.	St. Geo.'s bks.			W. Berkeley Drummond, c.
1st Foot, 1st ba.	Gibraltar	Tralee	Rt. Hon. Sir G. Murray, G.C.B. & G.C.H. <i>g.</i>	A. Brown.
Ditto, 2d bat.	Quebec	Newry		George Bell.
2d Foot	Bombay	Chatham	W. Rt. Hon. Sir J. Kempt, G.C.B. & G.C.H. <i>g.</i>	J. G. Baumgardt, C.B. c.
3d do.	Bengal	Chatham	Earl of Effingham, G.C.B. <i>g.</i>	Ja. Dennis, c.
4th do.	Madras	Chatham	J. Hodgson, <i>g.</i>	H. W. Breton.
5th do.	Dublin		Sir Jasper Nicols, K.C.B. <i>l.g.</i>	W. Sutherland, c.
6th do.	Chester		Sir G. Nugent, bart. G.C.B. <i>g.</i>	J. Michel.
7th do.	Gibraltar	Brecon	Rt. Hon. Sir E. Blakeney, K.C.B. & G.C.H. <i>l.g.</i>	F. Farquharson.
8th do.	Bolton		Sir Henry Bayly, G.C.H. <i>g.</i>	C. St. Le Malet.
9th do.	Bengal	Chatham	Sir John Cameron, K.C.B. <i>l.g.</i>	J. M'Caskill, K.H. c.
10th do.	Bengal	Chatham	Sir J. Lambert, G.C.B. <i>g.</i>	H. Considine, K.H.
11th do.	Kilkenny		Sir John Wilson, K.C.B. <i>l.g.</i>	Sir Michael Creagh, K.H. c.
12th do.	Mauritius	Isle of Wight	Hon. R. Meade, <i>g.</i>	John Patton.
— Reserve bat.	Mauritius.			
13th do.	Bengal	Chatham	Sir R. H. Sale, G.C.B. <i>g.</i>	H. N. Vigors.
14th do.	Kingston, Can.	Armagh	Sir James Watson, K.C.B. <i>l.g.</i>	M. Everard, K.H. and C.B.
15th do.	Templemore		Sir M. Disney, K.C.B. <i>g.</i>	Lord C. Wellesley.
6th do.	Birr		Visc. Beresford, G.C.B. and G.C.H. <i>g.</i>	A. G. Campbell.
17th do.	Bombay	Chatham	W. Sir P. Maitland, K.C.B. <i>l.g.</i>	Wm. Croker, C.B.
18th do.	China	Chatham	Lord Aylmer, G.C.B. <i>g.</i>	H. W. Adams, C.B.
19th do.	Cephalonia	Jersey	Sir W. M. Peacocke, K.G. <i>g.</i>	Charles Craufurd Hay.
20th do.	Bermuda	Isle of Wight	Sir J. Stevenson Barnes, K.C.B. <i>l.g.</i>	W. N. Hutchinson.
— Reserve bat.	Bermuda.			
21st do.	Madras	Chatham	W. Rt. Hon. Sir F. Adam, GCB. GCMG. <i>l.g.</i>	G. W. Walker, c.
22d do.	Bombay	Chatham	Sir C. J. Napier, K.C.B. <i>m.g.</i>	J. L. Pennefather.
23d do.	Barbadoes	Isle of Wight	Sir J. W. Gordon, bt. G.C.H. and G.C.H. <i>g.</i>	A. W. Torrens.
— Reserve bat.	London, Cana.			
24th do.	Dublin		Sir Robert Ellce, <i>l.g.</i>	Henry D. Townshend.
25th do.	Madras	Chatham	Sir H. F. Campbell, K.C.B. and G.C.H. <i>g.</i>	T. Chambers.
26th do.	Edinburgh		W. Lord Seaton, G.C.B. and G.C.H. <i>l.g.</i>	A. S. H. Mountain, C.B.
27th do.	C. Good Hope	Drogheda	Sir John Maclean, K.C.B. <i>l.g.</i>	M. C. Johnstone.
28th do.	Bombay	Chatham	Sir John E. Paget, G.C.B. <i>g.</i>	S. J. Cotton.
29th do.	Bengal	Chatham	W. Lord Strafford, G.C.B. and G.C.H. <i>l.g.</i>	James Simpson, c.
30th do.	Cork		Sir T. Bradford, G.C.B. and G.C.H. <i>l.g.</i>	H. E. Robinson.
31st do.	Bengal	Chatham	W. Sir Colin Halkett, K.C.H. and G.C.H. <i>l.g.</i>	W. C. H. Churchill, C.B.
32d do.	Manchester		Sir R. Macfarlane, K.C.B. and G.C.H. <i>l.g.</i>	F. Markham.
33d do.	N. Brunswick	Limerick	Sir Charles Wale, K.C.B. <i>l.g.</i>	Whinnell.
34th do.	Dublin		Sir T. M. Brisbane, bt. GCB. and GCH. <i>l.g.</i>	W. Richard Alrey.
35th do.	Mauritius	Templemore	Sir R. D. Jackson, K.C.B. <i>l.g.</i>	B. F. D. Wilson.
36th do.	Dublin		Sir R. H. Sheaffe, bt. <i>g.</i>	A. M. Maxwell, K.H.
37th do.	Newcastle-on		Hon. Sir A. Duff, G.C.H. <i>g.</i>	Joseph Bradshaw.
38th do.	Gibraltar [T.	Hull	Hon. H. Arbuthnot	John Campbell.
39th do.	Bengal	Chatham	Hon. F. P. Robinson, G.C.B. <i>g.</i>	T. Wright.
40th do.	Bengal	Chatham	Sir A. Woodford, K.C.B. G.C.M.G. <i>l.g.</i>	T. Vallant, K.H. c.

INFANTRY—continued.

Regiments.	Head Quarter Stations.	Depôt Stations.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.
41st Foot	Canterbury		Sir R. Darling, G.C.H. <i>lg.</i>	R. England, K.H. c.
42d do.	Malta	Isle of Wight	Sir John Macdonald, K.C.B. <i>lg.</i>	D. A. Cameron.
— Reserve bat.	Malta			
43d do.	Montreal, Can.	Casbel	Lord Keane, G.C.B. and G.C.H. <i>lg.</i>	w J. Forlong, K.H.
44th do.	Winchester		Hon. P. Steward, <i>lg.</i>	John Shelton.
45th do.	Ca. of G. Hope		Sir F. R. J. G. Maclean, bt. <i>g.</i>	E. F. Boys.
— Reserve bat.	Gibraltar			
46th do.	St. Vincent	Boyle	Earl of Stair, <i>g.</i>	A. Clarke, K.H.
47th do.	Gosport		Sir W. Anson, bt. K.C.B. <i>g.</i>	P. Dundas.
48th do.	Jamaica	Guernsey	Sir G. Middlemore, <i>lg.</i>	Hon. A. A. Dalzell.
49th do.	Portsmouth		Sir G. Drummond, G.C.B. <i>g.</i>	G. Pasley.
50th do.	Bengal	Chatham	Sir John Gardiner, K.C.B. <i>lg.</i>	N. Wodehouse, c.
51st do.	V. Diem. Land	Chatham	Sir B. D'Urban, G.C.B. and G.C.H. <i>lg.</i>	w H. Elliot, K.H.
52d do.	Halifax, N. S.	Nenagh	Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, K.C.B. <i>lg.</i>	Wm. Hlois.
53d do.	Newry		w Lord F. R. J. H. Somerset, K.C.B. <i>lg.</i>	H. S. Phillips.
54th do.	Athlone		Sir H. S. Keating, K.C.B. <i>lg.</i>	w W. Mild Fane, c.
55th do.	China	Chatham	Sir W. H. Clinton, G.C.B. <i>g.</i>	J. H. Schoedde.
56th do.	Cork		Earl of Westmoreland, K.C.B. <i>lg.</i>	w W. H. Eden.
57th do.	Madras	Chatham	w Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B. <i>lg.</i>	Jas. Allan, C.B. c.
58th do.	Chatham		Frederick Maitland, <i>g.</i>	J. W. Frith.
59th do.	Portsmouth		Hon. Sir R. L. Dundas, K.C.B. <i>lg.</i>	F. Fuller.
60th do 1st bat.	Dublin		if R. H. Duke of Cambridge, field-marshal	W. Trevelyan.
Do, 2d batt.	Jamaica	Belturbet	Hon. Patrick Stewart, <i>lg.</i>	W. T. Cockburn.
61st do.	Limerick		Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K.C.B. <i>mg.</i>	H. Burnside.
62d do.	Bengal	Chatham	Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, K.C.B. <i>g.</i>	w T. Reid, c.
63d do.	Madras	Chatham	William Dyott, <i>g.</i>	w J. Logan, c.
64th do.	Wexdon		Sir R. Bourke, K.C.B. <i>lg.</i>	S. W. L. Stretton.
65th do.	Mullingar		T. Grosvenor, <i>g.</i>	Henry Senior.
66th do.	Belfast		Richard Blunt, <i>g.</i>	T. H. Johnston.
67th do.	Manchester		F. Clitherow, <i>lg.</i>	T. Bunbury, K.H. c.
68th do.	Quebec, Cana.	Chatham	Sir Wm. Johnston, K.C.B. <i>lg.</i>	Lord W. Paulett.
69th do.	Castlebar		John Vincent, <i>lg.</i>	w E. Monins
70th do.	Leeds		G. J. Hall, <i>lg.</i>	Joseph Kelsall.
71st do.	Grenada	Isle of Wight	w Sir T. Reynell, bt. K.C.B. <i>lg.</i>	James England.
— Reserve bat	Chamby, Can.			
72d do.	Fermoy		w Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B. <i>lg.</i>	Lord A. Lennox.
73d do.	Newport, Mon.		w Lord Harris, K.C.H. <i>lg. c.</i>	w J. F. Love, K.H. C.B. c.
74th do.	La Prairie, Can.	Kinsale	Sir Phineas Riall, K.C.H. <i>g.</i>	Eyre John Crabbe, K.H.
75th do.	Lymouth		Sir W. Hutchinson, K.C.H. <i>g.</i>	R. D. Halifax.
76th do.	Plymouth		Sir Robert Arbuthnot, K.C.B. <i>lg.</i>	Jos. Clarke.
77th do.	Jamaica	Dover	Sir John Macleod, K.C.H. C.B. <i>lg.</i>	P. Bradshaw, K.H.
78th do.	Bombay	Chatham	P. Anderson, C.B. <i>lg.</i>	H. N. Douglas.
79th do.	Gibraltar	Aberdeen	Sir James Macdonell, K.C.B. <i>lg.</i>	Hon. L. Maule.
80th do.	N. S. Wales	Chatham	Sir M. C. O'Connell, <i>lg.</i>	N. Baker.
81st do.	St. John's, Can.	Buttevant	Sir G. H. F. Berkeley, K.C.B. <i>mg.</i>	Sir C. Chichester.
82d do.	Quebec, Cana.	Clare Castle	Sir A. Pilkington, K.C.B. <i>g.</i>	John Mackay.
83d do.	Northampton		H. Fraser, C.B. <i>lg.</i>	Botet Trydell.
84th do.	Madras	Chatham	Sir L. W. Otway, <i>lg.</i>	F. Macbean, K.H.
85th do.	Trinidad	Newbridge	Sir T. Pearson, <i>lg.</i>	F. Maunsell.
86th do.	Bombay	Chatham	J. Maister, C.B. <i>lg.</i>	B. V. Derinzy.
87th do.	Glasgow		Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B. <i>g.</i>	H. C. Streatfeild.
88th do.	Malta	Stirling Cas	Sir John A. Wallace, bt. K.C.B. <i>lg.</i>	O. Phibbs.
89th do.	Montreal, Can.	Cork	Sir C. B. Egerton, G.C.M.G. and K.C.H. <i>lg.</i>	J. W. Bouverie.
90th do.	Ceylon	Carlew	Sir A. Leith, K.C.B. <i>lg.</i>	J. Singleton, K.H.
91st do.	Ca. of G. Hope	Isle of Wight	G. briel Gordon, <i>lg.</i>	M. G. T. Lindsay.
— Reserve bat.	Ca. of G. Hope			
92d do.	Scotland	Dundee	Sir W. Macbean, K.C.B. <i>lg.</i>	J. Macdonald, C.B. c.
93d do.	Toronto, Can.	Carlisle	Sir James Douglas, K.C.B. <i>lg.</i>	Robert Spark.
94th do.	Madras	Chatham	Sir T. M'Mahon, bt. K.C.B. <i>lg.</i>	w W. H. Sewell, C.B. c.
95th do.	Ceylon	Dover	Sir John Buchan, K.C.B. <i>lg.</i>	James Campbell, K.H. c.
96th do.	N. S. Wales	Sheerness	Sir Lewis Grant, K.C.H. <i>lg.</i>	C. B. Cumberland.
97th do.	Corfu	Isle of Wight	Sir H. F. Bouverie, KCB. and GCMG. <i>lg.</i>	H. F. Lockyer, K.H.
— Reserve bat.	Corfu			
98th do.	China	Chatham	Sir Willoughby Cotton, GCB. and GCH. <i>lg.</i>	A. C. Gregory.
99th do.	N. S. Wales	Chatham	Sir Howard Douglas, bt. KCB & GCMG <i>lg.</i>	H. Despard.
Rifle Br. 1st ba.	Corfu	Athlone	Comm. w Sir A. F. Barnard, GCB & GCH <i>lg.</i>	Geo. Buller.
Do. 2d batt.	Nova Scotia	Isle of Wight	Comm. Sir D. L. Gilmour, K.C.B. <i>lg.</i>	Richard Irton.
— Reserve bat.	Halifax, N. S.			
Regiments.	Stations.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	
1st West Indian	Demerara	Sir G. H. B. Way, <i>lg.</i>	Wm. Bush, K.H.	
2d ditto	Jamaica	E. Lindsay, <i>lg.</i>	Sir F. Cockburn, c.g.	
3d ditto	Nassau		Sir Richard Doherty.	
Ceylon Rifles	Ceylon		Thomas Fletcher.	
Cape Mounted Rifles	Cape of Go. Hope		w Hen. Somerset, K.H.	
60th Canadian	Canada	Sir R. D. Jackson, K.C.B. <i>lg.</i>	Wm. Elliot, K.H.	
St. Helena	St. Helena		Henry Simmonds.	
Royal Newfoundland	Newfoundland		w Major R. Law, K.H.	
Royal Malta Fencibles	Malta	Sir F. Court Rivarolo, K.C. M.E. K.C.H. <i>lg.</i>	Marq. G. De Piro, C.M.G.	

BIOGRAPHY OF WARRIORS OF OLDEN TIMES.
MEMOIRS OF OFFICERS DECEASED DURING THE YEAR.
ANNUAL OBITUARY.

IN the Memoirs and Obituary of the present volume only the names of those officers will be found inserted whose deaths have been notified during the year; but we purpose, in future, retrospectively to record the decease of officers who have quitted this life at distant foreign stations during the latter part of the year, and whose names would otherwise unavoidably be omitted in the mournful notice of departed worth.

In the biography and memoirs of deceased officers, we shall ever be influenced by the generous proverb,

“ De mortuis nil nisi bonum :”

or, at all events, in scanning the acts of our fellow-man, we will lightly tread, and, if we must expose the thistles and briars, we will entwine them with the perennial and glorious flowers that blossom o’er the grave of the departed warrior.

“ How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
By all their country’s wishes blest !
By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is sung ;
There Honour comes, a pilgrim grey,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay :
And Freedom shall awhile repair,
To dwell a weeping hermit there.”

BIOGRAPHY OF WARRIORS OF OLDEN TIMES.

AMBROSIUS AURELIANUS, AN ANCIENT BRITON.

IN our retrospective glances, few warriors appear more deserving of remembrance and praise than the courageous hero of the present memoir, who was both renowned as a victorious general, and beloved and respected as a king, by the Ancient Britons.

After defeating the Saxons in several enterprising and bloody battles, the gallant veteran, then above eighty years of age, united all his forces to oppose the combined troops of his enemies, near Chadford, in the year 508. At this general engagement, with all

the impetuosity of youth did the grey-headed soldier attack and drive before him the broken and almost annihilated right wing of his opponents. Carried away by the innate strength of feeling that neither obstacles nor even the chilling hand of time could subdue, Ambrosius thus unfortunately separated himself from the main body of his army. This indiscreet movement was promptly perceived by the right wing of the Saxons, which lost no time in changing position, attacked the too rash Britons in the rear, and finally destroyed 5000 of them, as well as their venerable and bold commander, with the cup of victory almost at his lips. Thus fell a distinguished general, a wise and religious king, to whose patriotism the erection of Stonehenge, near Salisbury, is attributed, in reverential memory of 300 British noblemen murdered by the Saxon general Hengist. The character of our octogenarian hero is thus briefly summed up by Geoffrey of Monmouth: "He was a man of such bravery and courage, that, when he was in Gaul, no one durst enter the lists with him, for he was sure to unhorse his antagonist, or to break his spear into shivers. He was, moreover, generous in bestowing, careful in the performance of religious duties, moderate in all things, and especially abhorred a lie. He was strong on foot, stronger on horseback, and perfectly well qualified to command an army."

ARTHUR, KING OF THE BRITONS.

Amongst the memoirs of those whose martial achievements are recorded in the page of English history, few are more deserving of honourable notice than that of the brave King Arthur. Time was when his very existence was almost considered fabulous; but his life and campaigns are now satisfactorily authenticated, and the British soldier may with pride acknowledge a king equally renowned for personal valour, and victorious engagements with the Saxons, Picts, Scots, Gauls, and Romans.

Arthur ascended the throne at the early age of fifteen years, and was no sooner solemnly crowned by Archbishop Dubricius than he took the field against his enemies, and speedily vanquished Colgrin and his multitudinous forces, consisting of Saxons, Scots, and Picts. Having again subsequently defeated and totally routed the Saxons, they submissively promised to return to Germany, and to desist from further invasions. Scarcely, however, had they thus pacified their conqueror before they traitorously returned to Britain, and, after slaughtering the inhabitants and burning several villages and towns, they finally laid siege to Bath. The courageous and active monarch immediately assembled an army to oppose his unexpected and treacherous enemies, and on approaching the scene of warfare he eloquently harangued his troops, exhorting them to be valiant, to shew themselves worthy of their country, and to afford succour to their besieged brethren. The pious Dubricius also addressed the soldiers, and bestowed his blessing on them in the customary manner.

After the lapse of so many centuries, the account of the king's armour becomes interesting, and we need not therefore apologise for describing our gallant hero armed for the fight. "On the day of the battle, Arthur was equipped in an excellent coat of mail, a golden helmet, with a dragon for his crest; across his shoulder hung his famous shield called *Pry-even*, on which was pictured the Virgin Mary, with the child Jesus in her arms: by his side hung his sword, called *Calliburn*, which Richard the First afterwards gave to Tancred, king of Sicily; and in his right hand he bore his lance."

Fully aware of their danger in encountering an antagonist who had previously so signally defeated them, the cautious Saxons arrayed their army in the form of a wedge, and intrepidly sustained during the whole day the bold assaults of the Britons: on the approach of night, both armies desisted from their attacks, and remained on the bloody field, eagerly anticipating the renewal of the combat on the approach of morn. Desperate then was the encounter of man to man; Arthur—similar to his namesake, *our* gallant duke—was ever to be found where his eagle eye and unflinching spirit was needed, but stubbornly did the Saxons fight for liberty and life. Evening was again approaching, when the resolute and intrepid king, determined to bring the contest to an immediate issue, heroically rushed against the foremost ranks of his antagonists, and throwing mercy to the winds, and totally regardless of personal danger, performed prodigies of valour that are scarcely credible; for it is stated that hundreds of the enemy fell before his desperately and powerfully wielded weapons. Animated by the glorious example of their king, the Britons pressed the Saxons on all sides, destroyed thousands of them, forced the camp, and obtained a complete victory.

We cannot follow our noble chieftain throughout his numerous engagements with the Scots and Picts, nor allude to his invasion of Ireland, Iceland, the Orkneys, and Norway; let it suffice to say, that victory ever followed his banner: and at length the ambitious and indomitable Arthur proceeded to the invasion of Gaul, then a province of the Roman Empire. Against these warlike people his usual success attended him, and, after subduing the chief portion of that country, he finally blockaded the Roman governor in Paris. The city suffered severely from the effects of famine, but Flollo courageously refused to capitulate, and, as a last resource, dared the British king to meet him in single combat. Arthur's heroic and chivalric feelings induced him promptly to accept this challenge, and the lists being opened, the honourable champions boldly attacked each other. In the early part of the combat the Roman had the advantage over his royal antagonist, but Arthur speedily recovered himself, and, after a severe struggle for victory and life, finally succeeded in mortally wounding the Roman governor; at whose death the city of Paris surrendered to the conqueror. The remainder of Gaul was subsequently vanquished by our gallant monarch, who,

on his return to Britain, again evinced his courage and prowess in an encounter with a Spanish champion of enormous stature, who had forcibly carried off Helena, the daughter of his nephew, the Duke of Brittany. Arthur pursued the Spaniard to Mount St. Michael, Cornwall, and slew him in single combat.

We next find our hero carrying on war with the Romans, at the commencement of which he obtained a victory, and with his own hand slew Tiberius, their general. He then prepared to pass the Alps, in his road to the capital of the empire, but, having received intimation of the treacherous and ungrateful conduct of his nephew Modred, he hastily returned to Britain to punish his perfidy. As soon as the king landed in his dominions, a desperate battle ensued, in which Modred was defeated, and fled to Winchester. Here, however, he again faced the enraged king, and, his army being discomfited by the victorious Arthur, he fled hastily to Cornwall. Our persevering hero lost no time in pursuing Modred, who, having rallied his routed troops, hazarded a third battle with his injured uncle. Thousands fell on each side, including many noblemen and distinguished soldiers: the army of Modred was almost annihilated, and he himself fell a just victim to the anger of an outraged husband and affectionate uncle. Unfortunately, the gallant old warrior, in this last action, received several severe wounds, which obliged him to retire to Glastonbury, where, finding his death approaching, he resigned his crown to Constantine, and, after a few days' suffering, quitted this life in the ninety-first year of his age. In corroboration of this account of his death, it is stated that a Welsh bard was singing, to his harp, the history of Arthur, and concluded with his burial at Glastonbury. This ballad having reached the ears of Henry the Second, the king ordered inquiries to be made respecting the truth of it, and, after examining the churchyard, and digging down seven feet, a vast stone was found, on which was fastened a leaden cross, with the following inscription:—"Hic jacet sepultus inclytus Rex Arturus in insula Avalonia."

Digging still lower, they found the king's body in the trunk of a tree, his beautiful queen lying by him, with long-flowing hair, in colour as bright as gold, which, however, sunk into dust when touched. The king's bones were of a large size, and in his skull there were ten or more wounds, all cicatrised, except that of which he died. This discovery was in the year 1189; and in the Monastery of Glastonbury there was also found a tablet containing the history of the renowned King Arthur.

ANTHONY LUTZ, PRIVATE OF THE REGIMENT OF MINORCA.

In recording traits of heroism and valour, the historian will ever gladly rescue from oblivion the courageous actions of the humblest soldiers enrolled in the British army. Not only will the exemplary conduct of those "high in title, proud in name," be ad-

verted to as beacons to direct the soldier in the pathway of martial distinction, but from the ranks of non-commissioned officers and privates will instances of bravery and patriotic devotion be selected. Both these qualities were so pre-eminently displayed by Anthony Lutz, that every true soldier should, with pride, acknowledge his gallant prototype in military fame. At the battle of Alexandria, March 21st, 1801, did this bold combatant dash through the enemy's ranks, and, rushing on the retreating foe, he overtook an officer who carried the Invincible Standard. Having brought the bearer of this treasured trophy to the ground by a musquet-ball, Lutz calmly reloaded his piece, and, with feelings of proud gratification, prepared to return to his corps. This desideratum was not accomplished without another struggle, for two French dragoons, enraged at seeing their beloved banner in an enemy's hands, galloped towards him, sword in hand. Ere, however, the horsemen reached the brave musqueteer, he laid down the standard, and, taking a steady aim at one of the dragoons, fired, and made him bite the dust, both man and horse falling headlong to the earth. Lutz rushed with his bayonet on his prostrate enemy, who imploringly begged for life, and forthwith surrendered his sword and pistol. The other trooper, panic-struck at the unflinching courage of our hero, cowardly fled, and left him again in possession of the standard, which he once more proudly raised, and conveyed it, with his wounded prisoner, in safety to his regiment. The trophy was subsequently carried to head-quarters by the victorious soldier himself, who not only received high commendation and a liberal reward, but had also the gratification of being presented with the following certificate, as a testimony of his gallant conduct.

"I do hereby certify, that Anthony Lutz, private soldier in the Regiment of Minorca or Stuart, did, on the 21st March, 1801, during the action between the English and French armies, commanded by Sir R. Abercromby, and the French general-in-chief, Menou, on the above day, within three miles of Alexandria, take from the enemy a standard, which bore several marks of honourable distinction, such as, *The Passage of the Pavia, and Tagliamento*, when under Buonaparte in Italy; and in the centre of which is a bugle-horn within a leaf of laurel.

"I do also certify, that the said Anthony Lutz, brought the standard to the head-quarters of his Excellency Sir Ralph Abercromby, where he delivered it into my hands, when he, at the same time, received from me, by order, a gratuity of twenty dollars, for so signal an instance of good conduct; and I do further certify, that I forwarded the standard then taken by the above Anthony Lutz to Sir R. Abercromby, then ill of his wounds in his Majesty's ship Foudroyant; that his Excellency received it accordingly, and that it is now in our possession.

"Given under my hand, at the Adjutant-general's quarters, before Alexandria, this 3d day of April, 1801.

(Signed)

"JOHN M'DONALD,

"Assistant Adjutant-General."

MEMOIRS OF OFFICERS DECEASED DURING
THE YEAR.MAJOR-GENERAL PERCY DRUMMOND, C.B.—*Director-General,
Royal Artillery.*

Major-General Drummond entered the service as second lieutenant, 1st January, 1794, and, consequently, had been forty-nine years an officer of the corps. He was promoted to first lieutenant, 14th August, 1794, and in 1795 he performed, in addition to his other duties, that of quartermaster of his battalion. He was gazetted captain, 7th October, 1799; major, 4th June, 1811; lieutenant-colonel, 12th August, 1819; colonel, 13th October, 1827; and retired from connexion with the battalion on being promoted to major-general, 10th January, 1837. At that period he was lieutenant-governor of the Royal Military Academy, at Woolwich, which situation he retained until May, 1839, when he succeeded, on the death of Sir A. Dickson, as Director-General of the Royal Artillery. Major-General Drummond was at the siege of Copenhagen, in 1794-5, and at the capture of the Island of Walcheren, and siege of Flushing, in 1809; was also present with his company in Portugal, with Sir J. Moore, until the embarkation of the troops at Corunna, and was engaged in the campaign of 1815, including the battle of Waterloo. Major-General Drummond's father (Duncan Drummond) was a commanding officer of the Royal Artillery, and Director-General of the Field-train Department, and when he died was buried in the churchyard of Plumstead, about a mile east of Woolwich. On Monday, January 9th, the remains of the late Major-General Drummond were interred in the churchyard at Plumstead, and, in compliance with the wish of his relatives, in a private manner.

LIEUTENANT EVANS.—*41st Regiment.*

Major-General Nott's repeated mention of the distinguished gallantry of the 41st Light Company, on every occasion throughout his unsurpassed triumphant operations, from the storming of the heights before Candahar to that of Istalif, shews that the cool determined courage conspicuous in this young officer, under trying circumstances at Hykulzie, and which placed him at the head of that brave company, never left him whilst he had life, but was constant, uninterrupted, and unextinguishable in the cause of humanity and the national honour, is made manifest, not alone by

the honourable mention of his bravery in Major-General M'Caskill's despatch on the storming of Istalif, but by the concurrent high testimony of all his distinguished superiors.

(*Extract*)

Camp Khwaja Ruwash, 6th October, 1842.

My commendations have been especially earned by Major G. Browne and her Majesty's 41st Regiment, for the share they took in those gallant efforts and for the exemplary humanity displayed by the men towards the unfortunate families of the vanquished, &c. I have before mentioned that the light companies of her Majesty's 41st Regiment, &c. covered the manœuvres of their own brigade. This onset was led very bravely by Lieutenant Evans, who was afterwards killed in the town, &c.

This brief sketch of the earthly career of this noble-minded Christian youth cannot perhaps be more appropriately closed than in the appended memorable and consolatory words considerably addressed to his sorrowing father, by Major-General England, the first to discern, to test, and foster the early promise and fast-rising fame of his universally respected and deeply regretted young friend.

Sukhur, on the Indus, 4th November, 1842.

My dear General,—It is a hopeless matter to attempt yet to reconcile you to the loss you have sustained in your gallant son in my corps, but it may be gratifying, perhaps, to hear from me that the conduct of my young friend at all times did honour to his family, to his country, and to the profession in the duties of which he lost his life. There was no officer in the 41st more respected, and few in the service who could bid fairer for ultimate distinction. Condolence is often intrusive, and I will say no more than to assure you of my full participation in the intense regret that this sad event must essentially have brought upon so many.

Pray believe me, dear General, yours most faithfully,

(Signed)

R. ENGLAND.

CAPTAIN CHESNEY.

It is with much regret we announce the decease, in his eighty-eighth year, of Alexander Chesney, Esq., of Packolet, county Down, whose meritorious services cannot be passed over in silence. At the commencement of the American war, Mr. Chesney raised in the neighbourhood of his property, on Packolet river, South Carolina, first a company, and, subsequently, an independent troop of dragoons, which he commanded up to the moment of the convention made by Lord Cornwallis. The services of Captain Chesney appear to have been of the most active and zealous kind, having, during the arduous struggle between 1775 and 1782, shared in fifteen different actions, in which it was his fate to be twice severely wounded, and

three times taken prisoner. On one of the latter occasions, after the battle of King's Mountain, he only escaped execution, after many of the loyalists had suffered, in consequence of the approach of Colonel Tarlton's force, and, during the hasty retreat which followed, he made his escape. Captain Chesney's property having been confiscated, he returned to Ireland penniless, with an impaired constitution, and, having received part compensation for his losses, he purchased a small property in the barony of Morne, county Down, where he has subsequently resided. In 1798, Mr. Chesney raised one of the very first corps of yeomanry, which appeared under arms; and to his activity the tranquillity of that part of the country was mainly owing at that trying period. Mr. Chesney has been a magistrate of county Down since 1798, and his upright conduct as such has left a blank which cannot be easily supplied.

CAPTAIN MOROW.

Captain Robert Morow, late of the 40th Regiment, departed this life, at Ramsgate, after upwards of twelve years of great affliction, which he bore with patience and resignation. He was gazetted to the 10th Reserve on the 3d July, 1803, and subsequently removed to the 36th Regiment, with which he served in Germany under Lord Cathcart. On his return home, he was shipwrecked near Harwich, but providentially saved from a watery grave. He afterwards served under Major-General Crawford, in South America, and was in the affair of the 1st July, and in the action of the 5th July, at Buenos Ayres, where he received a contusion, but no remuneration. He then returned with his regiment to Europe, and served in Portugal, under the great captain of the age, and was promoted to a lieutenancy on the death of the adjutant in the action of Vimiera, in which he bore a gallant part. Indeed, he served all through Portugal and Spain down to the retreat on, and was present at the battle of, Corunna, under the ill-fated Moore. He was also in the expedition to Walcheren, when he was promoted to a company, and subsequently suffered from fever and ague. In 1812, he exchanged to the 40th Regiment, and served with it at the battle of Waterloo, and afterwards in France and New South Wales. On the reserve companies being formed, General Darling ordered him home; but, the regiment soon after getting the augmentation, he was again ordered to join the service companies, when, in consequence of his anxious and urgent preparations to rejoin his regiment, then in India, he was seized with a violent attack of palsy of the entire right side, threatening imminent apoplexy, and accompanied throughout with the most deplorable helplessness, both physical and mental, which compelled him, after twenty-six years of active service, to retire from the Army, just as he expected to receive the well-earned and long-wished for rank of major.

GENERAL GORE BROWNE.—*44th Regiment.*

General Gore Browne, who was the son of a private gentleman of good descent in Ireland, was originally intended for holy orders, but, having a strong predilection for the Army, he was sent to Lochee's, the then fashionable military academy, from which, in 1780, he obtained a commission in the 35th. On the breaking out of the French war, he raised a company in the 83d, in which he afterwards purchased a majority. With this regiment he served throughout the Maroon war, being second in command to General Walpole. On his return, the Duke of York gave him a lieutenant-colonelcy in a black regiment at Dominica, A.D. 1796, from which he was recalled by an appointment to the 40th. In command of the latter regiment he accompanied the Duke of York to Holland, and was present at the battles of the 10th and 19th of September, and the 2d of October, 1799. During this campaign, Colonel Browne received a six-pound ball through his hat, and had several hair-breadth escapes, such as a shell coming down the chimney, and passing between General Spencer and himself, without injuring either. After this, he was ordered with his regiment to Egypt, and, on his return thence, accompanied General Achmuty's force to South America. On its landing in January 1807, the general advanced upon Buenos Ayres, leaving a sufficient force under Colonel Browne for the attack of Monte Video. This fortress was vigorously defended, but, a breach having been effected, Colonel Browne stormed at the head of his regiment, and by sunrise all was in possession of the British, except the citadel, which soon surrendered. Such was Colonel Browne's care for the conquered, and so good the discipline of his men, that by eight o'clock in the morning the shops were all opened, and business quietly transacted, as if nothing had happened. General Achmuty appointed Colonel Browne governor of the city, and when it was afterwards, at the command of General Whitelock, given up to the Spanish, so much had his generous conduct won their respect, that the Spanish governor and council accompanied him to the boat with their heads uncovered. On his return from America, he joined the force for Walcheren, and, shortly after landing, received a ball through his cheek, which broke his teeth and jaw, but without disfiguring him. After this he had the command of the western district as major-general, and was appointed governor of Plymouth. The latter he resigned on his promotion to the rank of lieutenant-general in 1819. In 1820 he was made colonel of the 44th. He became a general in 1837. The disasters of his regiment under Colonel Shelton, at Cabul, deeply affected him, and he died on the 13th of January, 1843, at Weymouth, in his eightieth year. General Browne, in addition to personal advantages, was an elegant scholar and an accomplished gentleman.

MAJOR CHARLES JONES.

On February 16th, Major Charles Jones, residing with his family at No. 33 Upper Montague Street, Montague Square, was suddenly deprived of life by the accidental discharge of a pistol. It appeared that the deceased gentleman, who had served throughout the whole of the Peninsular war, was subsequently appointed aide-de-camp to his Majesty the king of Hanover, from which he seceded some time since, and, about two years ago, took up his residence as above. Having received an invitation lately to the court of Hanover, he was about proceeding to that country, and this day had been fixed upon for his departure. Thursday afternoon, about two o'clock, he took from their cases a pair of holster-pistols, which had been loaded upwards of five years, and, drawing the charge from one (being then in his bed-room), took it to pieces, and gave it to his manservant to clean, at the same time laying hold of the other, and saying, "I suppose I shall have some trouble with this, as it is loaded with large shot." The servant then went down-stairs, and shortly afterwards, hearing a loud report proceed from his master's apartment, he rushed thither, and reached the door just in time to see deceased falling upon the floor on his face. Immediately Dr. McClean, No. 27 Upper Montague Street, was sent for, who promptly attended, and said he was quite dead. The contents of the pistol, which had a three quarters of an inch bore, had entered his left breast. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that the deceased destroyed himself, but it is conjectured, that having placed the butt-end on the table (at which he unloaded the other), and put the muzzle to his breast, he was in the act of unscrewing the lock, when the pistol, from some cause, went off. The deceased was very partial to these pistols, and having lost one at the battle of Waterloo, he, at great risk, succeeded in regaining it. Deceased was about sixty years of age.

DR. JOHN COGHLAN.

January 19th, a lengthened investigation took place before Mr. Wakley, M.P., at the Middlesex Hospital, on view of the body of Dr. John Coghlan, aged twenty-four, assistant-surgeon of the 19th Foot, now stationed at Malta, who committed suicide by taking prussic acid, under the extraordinary circumstances subjoined:—

John Millhouse said, that shortly before five o'clock in the afternoon of Friday last, he was walking down Little Dean Street, when he observed deceased drink something out of a phial, and, in a moment, stagger and fall heavily upon the pavement. He ran to his assistance, and found him apparently dying. Other aid was procured, and the deceased was instantly conveyed to the hospital, but on his arrival was pronounced to be dead. Witness picked up the fragments of the bottle, which was broken in the fall, and found the label now produced attached to a portion of it. The

label was one belonging to Messrs. Allen, the well-known druggists of Plough Court, Lombard Street, and had on it the words, "Prussic acid—poison." Dr. James Young said he was staff-surgeon of the 19th Regiment. He was well acquainted with the deceased, but had not, before Friday last, seen him for twelve months, as he (witness) had been in England during that period. Deceased had only arrived in town on Thursday night last from Malta, having, it was understood, been ordered home in consequence of some improper proceedings which had some time since taken place at Malta, between the military and civilians, and in which Dr. Coghillan was alleged to have taken a prominent part. The deceased attended before Sir James M'Grigor and the Army Medical Board on Friday, where he (Dr. Young) met him, and shook hands with him. He went before the Medical Board, but witness was not aware of what transpired. They walked together as far as Regent Street, when he (Dr. Young) left deceased, who he believed was about to go to his lodgings in Northumberland Court, Strand. He did not see him after, until he heard of this melancholy occurrence. In answer to the Coroner, Dr. Young stated he observed a great despondency in deceased's manner, and that, after he left the Medical Board, he appeared much excited. Mr. Corfe, the house-surgeon, apothecary to the hospital, deposed to the admission of the deceased. He was quite dead. He had made a *post mortem* examination, and, from an analysis of the contents of the stomach, had no doubt in the world that deceased had died from the effects of prussic acid. Dr. Young stated that he had understood from Sir James M'Grigor that the deceased would only have been punished by a reprimand. The deceased was highly respected, and his father is staff-surgeon, and his brother, assistant-surgeon to the 86th Regiment, now in India. The jury, after considerable deliberation, returned a verdict,—“The deceased took prussic acid in a state of temporary insanity.”

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR J. T. JONES.—*Royal Engineers.*

The deceased baronet was born on the 25th March, 1783, and had, consequently, nearly completed his sixtieth year. He entered the Royal Engineers in 1798, and obtained the rank of captain, March 1, 1805; got his majority in 1812, and the brevet rank of colonel, in 1825, being promoted to that of major-general by the brevet of January 10, 1837, when he retired from the service. He served in the brave corps to which he was attached in the campaign of Calabria, and was present at the battle of Maida and the attack of the Castle of Scylla; also in the retreat to Corunna, in 1808–9; accompanied the expedition to Walcheren, and was present at the reduction of Flushing. He particularly distinguished himself throughout the Peninsular campaigns of 1810, 1811, 1812; and, as brigade-major under Lieutenant-Colonel Sir R. Fletcher,

conducted the engineer details of all the most celebrated sieges, &c., of those years, so admirably as to call forth the especial commendation of the Duke of Wellington, who, in his despatch of January 29, 1812, makes honourable mention of his name; as also in that of April 7, giving an account of the storming of Badajos. The famous lines of Torres Vedras were constructed principally under his direction and superintendence; and on many occasions he afforded no less striking examples of personal gallantry than he did of engineering skill, not unfrequently placing himself voluntarily at the head of the storming parties. He was honoured with a medal for his brave conduct at Badajos, and was shot through the ankle-joint at Burgos, where he distinguished himself in an eminent degree. From the effects of this wound he never fully recovered, and ultimately his constitution gave way under them.

As an engineer officer, Sir J. Jones had scarcely a superior in the service: natural endowments of the highest order, uniting with extensive experience and profound mathematical knowledge, placed him among the most distinguished members of his profession. The high opinion entertained of his abilities by the Duke of Wellington was evidenced upon many occasions; and, as conservator of the fortifications of the Netherlands, the Commander-in-Chief frequently called in the advice and assistance of Sir J. Jones. In 1840, the Duke afforded another evidence of the opinion which he entertained of Sir J. Jones's talents, by recommending him to the Government as eminently qualified to undertake the duty of surveying and reporting upon the defences of Gibraltar, with a view to their being restored to a state of perfect efficiency. Acting upon the Duke's advice, the Government solicited his acceptance of this appointment, which, though at the time in a very ill state of health, he could not graciously decline, and accordingly proceeded to Gibraltar. This was the last public service upon which the subject of our present notice was employed; and having acquitted himself in it, as in all former services, to the entire satisfaction of the authorities who had confided in his abilities and zeal, he returned to England in the following year.

Sir J. Jones was honoured with the distinction of K.C.B., and created a baronet, September 30, 1831. He is succeeded in his title and estates, which are considerable, by his eldest son, Lawrence, who was born January 10, 1817, and is, consequently, now Sir L. Jones.

The late Sir J. T. Jones was author of two valuable works on the wars of the Peninsula, in which he had taken so active a part. The first entitled "An Account of the War in Spain and Portugal, and the south of France, from 1808 to 1814 inclusive," in 2 vols. 8vo.; and the second, entitled, "Journals of the Sieges undertaken by the Allies in Spain, in the years 1810-1812, with Notes," also in 2 vols. 8vo. He likewise printed, for private circulation, "Memoranda relative to the Lines thrown up to save Lisbon, in 1810," in 8vo. The first and second of these works were published when

he was lieutenant-colonel; the last, after he had been promoted to the rank of colonel.

The mortal remains of this gallant Peninsular officer were consigned to the grave at Leckhampton Church, Gloucestershire.

ENSIGN G. F. D. CARTERET.—*30th Regiment.*

It is our painful duty to record the premature death, by drowning, of Ensign George Frederic de Carteret. The deceased was on board her Majesty's cutter the *Raven*, lying in our docks, accompanied by some of his brother-officers, and on his return by the verge of the docks, between eight and nine o'clock, he unfortunately walked too close to the brink, and, having lost his balance, tumbled over. The evening was extremely dark and stormy, and there were no lights on the quay by which he could be discerned in the water. When he fell in, he was not heard to struggle, and there was a lapse of three hours before his body was taken up. An inquest was held at the barracks by J. Blakeney, Esq., coroner, when it was shewn that the deceased had been perfectly sober, and the cause of his death, as already stated, purely accidental. A verdict to this effect was returned.

COLONEL LOVE PARRY JONES, OF LLWYN ONN,
DENBIGHSHIRE.

This brave and distinguished officer died at Bath, aged eighty. He entered the army in 1778, and served his country during thirty years. He was in the rebellion in Ireland; and, in 1799, he embarked in the expedition to the Helder, and was present in all the actions of that campaign. He also commanded a detachment sent to reduce the Fort of Aboukir, and on the memorable defeat of the French at Alexandria, in 1802, he commanded his regiment the 2d, or Queen's Royal, and then received from Sultan Selim a gold medal, the order of the Crescent, which was given to the officers present on occasion of assisting the Turks to drive the French armies from Egypt.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR WILTSHIRE WILSON,
K.C.H.—*Royal Artillery.*

This distinguished and meritorious officer served in the whole of the Duke of York's campaigns, and for a considerable period of that time was attached to the 53d Regiment, with two six-pounders, as was then the custom. On the retreat of the army from Dunkirk, in the autumn of 1793, the 53d Regiment, and two Hessian battalions were thrown into Nieuport. They had not been long there when they were followed by the French army, commanded by General Vandamme, General Moreau, who was subsequently so celebrated, commanding the advance. The French troops in a short time opened a heavy battery against the town, and set it on

fire in several places, on which the sluices were thrown open, and the country thereby inundated, in particular the ground on which they had established their batteries. This had the desired effect of forcing the enemy to abandon the attack on that side. They then retired, and took up another position on the sand hills to the north-west. Here the late General Wilson rendered a most important service to the British army. The enemy summoned the town to surrender, but without effect; upon which they attempted to take it by assault, and for that purpose commenced a vigorous attack late in the evening, between nine and ten o'clock. The gallant general had his two six-pounders placed on the enemy's front of attack, which being limited and confined by a dike to a space not above thirty feet wide (there being a river on their left, and the country inundated on their right), every shot took effect with fearful havoc. So incessant was the fire kept up from these two pieces of artillery, that 113 rounds of round and grape shot were discharged in a comparatively short space of time, and the enemy was at length compelled to abandon the assault. It was, indeed, a most fortunate circumstance that the retreat was made at this juncture, for, on examination, it was found that the two six-pounders had become perfectly useless, from the severe work to which they had been subjected. Owing to the frequent firing, the muzzles had assumed an elliptical form, and the vents were so much enlarged, that they could no longer be used. Such was the issue of this gallant defence, the success of which was attributed by every officer in the garrison to the late General Wilson, who, by his skill and intrepidity, contributed to save the town and garrison from destruction.

DR. MARTIN.—88th Regiment.

It has fallen to our lot to recount one of the most diabolical and cold-blooded murders that ever happened in the history of man, and one which has thrown the whole city into affliction. Dr. Martin, the inspector of the naval hospital in Malta, about noon on Monday last, March 6, paid a professional visit to Rear-Admiral Sir John Louis, at his house on the left Marina, in the Dockyard Creek. On the doctor issuing from the house, and just as he was entering the boat, the sentry on duty (a soldier of the above regiment) at the admiral's door, deliberately raised his musquet, and shot him in the back; the ball passed completely through the body. The doctor lived about forty minutes, and then expired. When the murderer was seized, he appeared rather flushed, and exclaimed, "I have shot a cursed smatch!" He was perfectly sober, although he acknowledged that he drank two-penny worth of rum that morning. Animosity against the deceased he could have had none, for he did not even know who he was. He has been examined by the medical officers of his regiment, and declared perfectly sane; his motives for the act remain therefore a mystery. Dr. Martin was a man of great practice and ability, universally beloved

by every one in the squadron, for he had endeared himself to all by his kindness and urbanity of manners: his loss is therefore deeply regretted. He has left a son eighteen years old, and two younger children, to lament their loss. It is said, although the offence was committed by a military man while on duty, that he will be turned over to be tried by the civil power; if so, a court of Special Commission must be held for the occasion. In fact, his first examination before the magistrates took place yesterday morning.

The Murder of the late Dr. Martin, Malta, April 5.—Yesterday the murderer of the late Dr. Martin was put to the bar. No case establishing his guilt could have been clearer; but as one of the jurors, out of seven who presided, sapiently chose to consider that every man who kills another must be labouring under monomania, the prisoner, on being found guilty, escaped the capital punishment, and was sentenced to the galleys for life, with chains to his legs. Six out of the seven jurors pronounced the crime a deliberate act of murder, meriting death. The sentence has given considerable pain, though the judges (by law) could not award capital punishment, all the jurors not having agreed.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN BOSCAWEN SAVAGE.

Died at his residence, on Woolwich Common, on the 8th March, 1843, Major-General Sir John Boscawen Savage, K.C.B. and K.C.H. Sir John was descended from an ancient family of that name, settled at Ardquin, county Down, Ireland, for many centuries, and at a very early age entered the army. His first commission bears date 5th December, 1762, in the 91st Regiment of Foot. He exchanged into the 48th Regiment of Foot, 1773, was employed in the West Indies (Island of Tobago), during the rebellion of the negroes there, afterwards returned to England, 1776, and sold out of the army. In January, 1777, he obtained a second lieutenant's commission in the Marines; was promoted to first lieutenant shortly afterwards; to captain, 24th April, 1795; major, 15th August, 1805; lieutenant-colonel in the army, 1st January, 1812; lieutenant-colonel in the corps, 24th March, 1812; colonel and commandant of the Chatham Division, 20th June, 1825; was appointed deputy adjutant-general, 17th March, 1831; promoted to major-general, and removed from the serving corps (in consequence of his rank not allowing him to hold the situation) to the unattached list, 10th January, 1837. Sir John embarked on board H.M.S. Princess Amelia, 1778, was transferred to H.M.S. Bedford 74 guns, in 1779, and sailed with the fleet, under the command of Sir George Rodney, to the relief of Gibraltar, then closely besieged; on the passage to which fortress a convoy consisting of a line-of-battle ship and frigates were captured. The above fleet afterwards fell in with the Spanish fleet on the 16th January, 1780, under the command of Don Juan de Langaro, brought them to action, captured six sail of the line, drove

two line-of-battle ships on shore, and then proceeded and relieved Gibraltar; on her return to England, the Bedford captured a French line-of-battle ship and frigates. In 1782, Captain Savage sailed to the West Indies on board H.M.S. Dolphin, returned to England the following year. During the peace he was employed on board several ships, and at his divisional head-quarters, in the usual routine of military duties. On the breaking out of the revolutionary war with France, he embarked on board H.M.S. Niger, and narrowly escaped shipwreck in that ship off the coast of Holland, in a dreadful hurricane. In 1795, he embarked on board H.M.S. Orion, 74, joined the squadron under the command of Sir John Jervis, 1797, and was on the 14th February of that year engaged with the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent, consisting of twenty-seven line-of-battle ships, when four sail of the line were captured; the English fleet, in this action, consisted only of fifteen line-of-battle ships. Employed in blockading Cadiz, until June 1798, when his ship was placed under the orders of Sir Horatio Nelson, in the Mediterranean. On the 1st August, 1798, Nelson engaged the French squadron off the Mouth of the Nile, when eleven sail of the line and two frigates were taken and destroyed. In this glorious victory Sir John was severely wounded, but refused to allow his name to be included in the returns of the wounded. After the prizes were secured at Lisbon, he returned to England in November 1798. In 1801, embarked on board H.M.S. Ganges, 74, joined the Baltic fleet; and this ship was second to Lord Nelson in the action off Copenhagen, 2nd April, 1801, where six sail of the line and all the other vessels opposed to the British fleet were captured: joined Lord St. Vincent's fleet off Brest; sailed for Jamaica, and remained there until November 1803, when he returned to England. Sir John was made a Knight Commander of the most honourable military order of the Bath, and a Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian military order of the Guelph, for his services; was in the receipt of a "good service pension" of 300*l.* per annum, and had received reward from the Patriotic Fund during the war.

The following are the names of ships of the line, at the capture or destruction of which Sir John was present:—

Gupuscio	64	Salvador del Mundo	120
Phoenix	84	San Joseph	112
Monario	74	L'Orient	120
Princessa	74	San Nicholas	80
Diligente	74	San Ysidro	74
San Juan	74	Le Franklin	84
San Domingo.	77	Le Timoléon	84
San Eugino	74	Le Tonnant	84
Prothero	64	Le Guerrier	74
La Spartiate	74	Le Conquérant	74
Le Souvêrain People	74	Le Aquilon	74
Le Mercure	74	Le Heroux	74

Exclusive of the whole of the Danish fleet, in the action off Copenhagen, 2nd April, 1801, besides frigates, and many smaller vessels of war.

GENERAL SIR LIONEL SMITH, Bart., G.C.B.—*96th Regiment.*

This distinguished officer entered the army at sixteen years of age, having been appointed without purchase, in March 1795, to an ensigncy in the 24th Regiment, then in Canada. On joining his regiment in America, he was promoted to lieutenant, and was honoured by the particular notice of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, to whose kind patronage he was subsequently indebted for promotion and advancement. Having been removed from Canada to Halifax, Nova Scotia, he was ordered with his regiment to proceed to the western coast of Africa, where he remained during a period of about three years. In May 1801, he obtained a company in the 16th Regiment, and was promoted to a majority in April 1802. He was present at the capture of Surinam, Essequibo, Berbice, and the other foreign possessions in the West Indies which at that time fell into our power. Having obtained the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 18th, then at Jamaica, he himself suffered severely from the effects of the climate, and, during the dreadful mortality that prevailed, buried nearly the whole regiment. He was removed, from the 18th, to the command of the 65th Regiment, and remained with his regiment twenty-two years in India. He was present at the capture of the Mauritius; commanded in 1809 and 1810 two expeditions against the pirates in the Persian Gulf; and was at the cavalry action on the 21st February, 1818, at Ashtee, where he was severely wounded on the head. He was promoted to colonel in June 1813, and to major-general in August 1819, and served for some time as a general-officer at Bombay. He thence returned to England, and was shortly afterwards appointed to the colonelcy of the 96th Regiment. After remaining a short time in England, he was appointed governor and commander-in-chief of the Windward and Leeward Islands; and, on the retirement of the Marquess of Sligo from the government of Jamaica, Sir Lionel Smith succeeded him as captain-general and commander-in-chief in that island. He was made a lieutenant-general in January 1837, and, at the coronation of her Most Gracious Majesty, was created a baronet, in consideration of his faithful and distinguished services. Having been relieved from the government of Jamaica in September 1840, he, desirous at all times to serve his country, accepted the government of the Mauritius, to the capture of which island he had been instrumental in 1810, and from whence he was doomed never to return. The high honour of the Grand Cross of the Bath was conferred upon him while at the Mauritius, where, we regret to add, this gallant soldier died on the 2nd of January, 1842.

GENERAL THE HONOURABLE SIR CHARLES COLVILLE, G.C.B.
AND G.C.H.—*5th Fusileers.*

This distinguished veteran officer, whose death is recorded in our obituary, was born, in 1770, at Edinburgh, and received the first rudiments of his education in the High School of that city. The 6th December, 1781, he was appointed to an ensigny in the 28th Foot, which corps he joined in Ireland, 13th June, 1787; 30th September, 1787, he was promoted to a lieutenancy; and 24th January, 1791, appointed captain in an independent company, and 26th May, 1791, captain in the 13th Foot. He joined the latter corps in Jamaica, in December of the same year; he accompanied the expedition to St. Domingo, September 1793, and was personally present at most of the opposed debarkations, attacks of posts, and skirmishes, between that time and June 1795, when he returned home.

The 2nd September, 1795, he was promoted to a majority in his regiment, and 26th August, 1796, to a lieutenant-colonelcy. He served with the 13th Foot in Ireland, during the rebellion; in the expedition to Ferrol in 1800, and in Egypt in 1801. He was present at the action on landing, 8th March, and in those of the 13th and 21st of that month. He was subsequently employed in the investment of Alexandria, on the eastern side, and continued in Egypt until March 1802. In August 1803, he joined his regiment at Gibraltar, and performed garrison duty there until May 1805. The 1st January in the latter year he received the brevet rank of colonel.

In February 1808, Colonel Colville accompanied his regiment to Bermuda; 25th December, 1809, he was appointed brigadier-general, and employed in the command of the 2d brigade of Sir G. Prevost's division of the Army in the investment and siege of Fort Dessaix; and, in the absence of Major-General Maitland, in the command of the garrison of Grenada.

The 25th July, 1810, he received the rank of major-general; and 14th October, in that year, he took the command of the 1st brigade of the 3d division of the Army under Lord Wellington, in the lines of Torres Vedras, and with it was present in every action that took place, from the commencement of the retreat of the French to the battle of Fuentes d'Onor inclusive. He divided with Major-General Hamilton the laborious duty in the trenches at the second siege of Badajoz. He commanded the infantry at the affair of El Boden, near Ciudad Rodrigo, 25th September, 1811; and commanded the 4th division of the Army at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo.

Major-General Colville did the duty of the trenches, along with Major-Generals Bowes and Kempt, at the third siege of Badajoz, and commanded the 4th division of the Army at the storming of the breaches of the Trinidad bastion, and curtain on its right, when, being in the covered way, and in the act of descending into the ditch, he was shot by a musquet through the left thigh, and lost a

finger of the right hand ; which wounds occasioned his return to England for cure.

Major-General Colville re-embarked for Portugal in October of the same year (1812), and took the command of the 3d division in their winter-quarters. Being superseded by the return of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, he was again in command of his old brigade alone on retaking the field, and was well employed on an arduous service, detached from the rest of the division, in the battle of Vittoria, in the course of which he was slightly wounded in the left hand. He continued with his brigade in the operations attendant on the advance and retreat of the enemy in the Pyrenees in July 1813.

Major-General Colville commanded the 6th division in the position of Maya, with the 3d and Portuguese division in support, from 1st August to November, when he was re-appointed to the command of the 3d division, with which he stormed the heights of Sarre, and followed the enemy to those on the other side of the Nivelle on 10th November. He assisted in the operations on both sides of the Nive until their termination in the attack made on Lord Hill's position on 13th December.

Being again superseded by Sir T. Picton, Major-General Colville was placed permanently in command of the 5th division ; with it he was employed from 21st February, 1814, in the close investment of Bayonne on the south of the Adour ; and, on Sir John Hope being made prisoner on the sortie from the citadel, he commanded the left column of the Army, until it was broken up, and the last of the embarkation which took place at Passages.

The 10th October, 1812, Major-General Colville had been gazetted to the colonelcy of the 5th Garrison Battalion ; in January 1815, he was appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath, and in March following was advanced to the dignity of a Grand Cross of that order.

On the 5th April, 1815, he was appointed to serve in the Army, then assembling under the Duke of Wellington in the Netherlands, with the rank of lieutenant-general ; and, joining immediately after, he obtained the command of the 4th division. Being, at the moment of Buonaparte's advance, on the right of the line of cantonments, with the exception of the brigade under the command of Colonel Mitchell, 51st Regiment, the 4th division did not share in the glories of the field of Waterloo, but being first halted, on the 17th, at Brain le Comte, were ordered, on the morning of 18th June, to fall back and occupy, in conjunction with the Dutch division, under Prince Frederic of Orange, the positions in front of Halle. On the immediately subsequent advance into France, the Duke of Wellington entrusted to the Lieutenant-General, with the 4th division, one brigade of cavalry, and three of artillery, an attack upon Cambray, and the success of which gave his Grace the satisfaction of placing Louis XVIII. in possession of a most important fortress, from which he could, with good effect, issue his proclama-

tions, while it at the same time opened to his own army a safe and direct line of march, without the loss of a day to be taken from his general plan of operations, and with the loss of only about thirty men killed and wounded.

Sir Charles subsequently served on the staff at Bombay.

The 29th April, 1815, Sir Charles Colville was appointed colonel of the late 94th Foot, and 12th August, 1819, he received the rank of lieutenant-general; 25th March, 1835, was appointed colonel of the 5th Fusiliers; and the 10th January, 1837, was promoted to the rank of general.

Sir Charles Colville had the honour of wearing a Cross and one Clasp on account of the capture of Martinique, the battles of Fuentes d'Onor, Vittoria, and the Nivelle, and the siege of Badajoz. In addition to having the order of the Bath, he was a Knight Commander of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, and a Knight Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic order.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BRUTTON,—11th *Hussars*.

We have to announce the death of the above distinguished officer, who expired at Bourdeaux, on the 26th of March. Lieutenant-Colonel Brutton entered as an ensign in her Majesty's 75th Foot, in the year 1795; proceeded to India, 1796; promoted to a lieutenancy, 1797; at the battle of Sadassecr, under General Stewart, in 1799; appointed aide-de-camp to General Hart, and engaged in all the affairs before Seringapatam, and led one of the storming parties at the capture of that fortress on the 4th of May, 1799; was severely and dangerously wounded in three places; served in the campaign in Canara, under Colonels Sartorius and Montresor; at the siege and assault of Jumaalabad; appointed brigade-major in Canara; promoted to a company in the 75th Foot in 1803; joined Lord Lake, with two companies of that corps, and served through the campaigns of 1804-5; led a storming party at the assault on Bhurtpore, 9th of January, 1805, and was again severely wounded; exchanged to the 8th Hussars, paying the difference; served in the campaign in the Sikh country, under General St. Ledger, in 1809; appointed brigade-major to General Wood, and served with him in the campaign of 1812; brevet-major in 1814. On the Nepaul war breaking out, proceeded in command of three troops of the 8th Hussars (1814); and, at the storming of the Fortress of Kalunga, where General Sir R. Gillespie was killed, Captain Brutton led the assault at the head of 100 dismounted dragoons (8th Hussars), and was again severely wounded. His gallantry, on this occasion, was highly spoken of in general orders, and the Marquess of Hastings, and the different generals of the Army, addressed official letters to him, applauding his distinguished bravery. Served at the siege and capture of the Fortress of Haltrass, 1817, under Sir Dyson Marshall,

and in the Pindaree campaign under Sir R. Donkin; in 1819, purchased his majority in the 8th Hussars; and, on the return of that corps to Europe in 1821, exchanged to the 11th Hussars. Served in January 1826, at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore, with the 11th Hussars, under Lord Combermere. In 1830, on the promotion of General Sleight, succeeded to the lieutenant-colonelcy, and commanded the 11th Hussars from that period, until October 1837, when he sold out, and was succeeded in the command by Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Cardigan. On his retirement, he was presented with a superb piece of plate by the officers of the corps, as a testimony of the high esteem in which he was held by his brother soldiers. No commanding officer could be more beloved by the officers and men under his command than Colonel Brutton was; and it was his chief endeavour to render every person under his command as happy as possible, and to be not only the commanding officer, but the friend of every one in the corps. Lieutenant-Colonel Brutton's active service of forty-three years was rewarded by a pension of one hundred pounds a-year. The only honorary distinction he received was a silver medal for Seringapatam.

GENERAL JOHN MANNERS KERR,

Who died on the 1st April, at Maesmor, North Wales, aged 74, was appointed ensign in the 11th Foot, 21st February, 1785, which he joined at Gibraltar, and there remained till 24th September, 1787; when he was promoted to a lieutenancy in the 4th battalion, 60th Foot; and 10th November, 1790, to a company. He served with his regiment in Barbadoes until the commencement of the war in 1793, when he proceeded with it to the attack of Tobago. He remained there in garrison, with the exception of a short time at St. Vincent's, until appointed major, 29th June, 1794. He continued in the West Indies until May 1795. The 25th October, 1794, he received the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Army, and was appointed colonel-commandant of the Northampton Fencibles; and in March 1798 exchanged into the 62d Foot. The 1st January, 1801, he was appointed colonel in the Army; and brigadier-general in the West Indies, 5th February following. He commanded the Islands of Grenada, Dominica, Barbadoes, and St. Vincent's, until June 1804, when he returned to England on account of ill health. In September of the latter year he was placed on the staff of the North West District, and had the command of the Volunteer force of Manchester and its neighbourhood; he continued there till June 1806, and in July was appointed to the staff in Ireland. The 25th April, 1808, he received the rank of major-general, and on the 26th September of that year he was removed from the Irish staff to that of Colchester and Woodbridge; and in June 1809, to the Sussex District. The 25th June, 1810,

he was appointed colonel of the 5th Royal Veteran Battalion ; 4th June, 1813, lieutenant-general ; and 22d July, 1830, general.

GENERAL SIR THOMAS HISLOP, Bart., G.C.B.

This veteran officer, who died at Charlton on the 3d May, aged 78, entered the service 23d March, 1778, when he received a warrant as a cadet in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, from which period, till December 1779, he pursued his professional studies at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. He had been appointed 28th December, 1778, to an ensigncy in the 39th Foot, and 20th July, 1780, joined that corps at Gibraltar, where it was in garrison, and where he served with it from the beginning to the end of the subsequent bombardment and siege. The 28th January, 1783, he was promoted to a lieutenancy, and his regiment continued at Gibraltar until the middle of November 1783, when it was relieved, and, after having served in that garrison for three years and ten months, this officer then returned with it to England, where, on his arrival, being the youngest lieutenant, he found an exchange from half-pay (to which on that account he was subject) had been effected for him with another lieutenant of the regiment, in consequence of which he never was removed from off the establishment. The 28th January, 1785, he obtained a company in the 100th ; the 4th February, 1785, exchanged into the 39th ; and in December 1792 was appointed aid-de-camp to Major-General Dundas, and, as such, served with him in Ireland, until he was ordered to England, and from thence to Toulon, whither this officer accompanied him ; continued during the siege of that place, and until the final evacuation of it by the combined forces. In the course of the before-mentioned siege, Captain Hislop was present with the Major-General on the sortie made under his particular command against the French posts on the heights of Arennes, 30th November, 1793, and on which occasion Lieutenant-General O'Hara, the Commander-in-Chief, was taken prisoner ; and the chief command of her Majesty's troops devolving on Major-General Dundas, he, in consequence of the resignation of Captain O'Hara, 67th Regiment, who held the appointment of deputy-adjutant-general by commission, appointed Captain Hislop to that situation. The troops, after the evacuation of Toulon, having been conveyed by her Majesty's ships to the bay of Hieres, an expedition against Corsica was planned, and in January 1794 sailed for its destination ; the first operations of the campaign being crowned with success by the defeat of the enemy, and the consequent reduction of the town and fortress of St. Fiorenza, the major-general sent home Captain Hislop with his official despatches announcing that event. In May following, Lord Amherst, Commander-in-Chief, appointed him one of his aides-de-camp, in which situation he continued until 16th August of the same year, when he suc-

ceeded to the majority of the regiment; and, during the period of his holding the rank of major, he had special leave to be employed in Germany, in the service of the Prince of Wales. On his final return from Germany, he was promoted, April 1795, to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the 115th Regiment, and in September, 1795 was removed to the 39th. In February 1796, he sailed for the West Indies, and arrived at Barbadoes on 1st April following. On the 16th of the same month, a secret service having been ordered by Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, then Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies, of which the 39th Regiment formed a part, Lieutenant-Colonel Hislop proceeded with it to its destination, which was against the Dutch colonies of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, all of which surrendered by capitulation. Lieutenant-Colonel Hislop was left there with the military command, and the inhabitants, having immediately determined to raise a corps from among their negro slaves for the defence and protection of the colonies, and the offer being accepted by Sir Ralph Abercromby, this officer was nominated 6th September, 1796, lieutenant-colonel thereof; and the corps being afterwards put upon the establishment of the Army, and denominated the 11th West India Regiment, the king conferred on him the rank of lieutenant-colonel commandant of the same. The command of those colonies he continued uninterruptedly to hold for six years and eight months, when at the conclusion of the war, and on the 2d December, 1802, he gave them over, pursuant to his Majesty's commands, to the Batavian government. A brevet having taken place in the early part of this year, the 29th of April, he was included therein, and appointed colonel of the 8th West India Regiment. Orders having been given for the drafting of his regiment, his services were no longer required in the West Indies, and he returned to England in the beginning of February 1803. His Majesty was in the mean time pleased to order the drafting of his regiment to be discontinued; and on the 25th December, 1803, it was put on the establishment as the 8th West India Regiment. On his arrival in England, he found that he had been placed on the staff of the Windward and Leeward Islands, and, by reason of certain events, he was ordered in May to proceed without delay to take upon him the command of the troops in Trinidad, his Majesty conferring on him at the same time his commission as lieutenant-governor of that colony. In consequence of this order, he arrived at Trinidad 18th July, 1803, and continued to serve in it as brigadier-general until promoted to major-general 25th October, 1809. He left Trinidad 10th January, 1810, and joined Lieutenant-General Sir George Beckwith at Martinique, and was appointed to command the 1st division of the Army destined to attack Guadaloupe, being at the same time the second in command of the expedition. The campaign having terminated successfully, and having remained at Guadaloupe until all important arrangements were made, the Commander of the Forces permitted him to return to Trinidad, where

he arrived 17th March following, and continued in the command until 24th April, 1811, when he obtained leave to return to England for the general benefit of his health, in some degree impaired after an almost uninterrupted residence of fifteen years in the West Indies. This object being in a few months attained, he reported himself ready and desirous of being employed wherever the Commander-in-Chief should think proper to order; and in consequence thereof, on 28th March, 1812, he was appointed to the staff of Bombay, with the local rank of lieutenant-general, together with the appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors of Commander-in-Chief of their Army at that presidency. For this destination he sailed 15th of November following in the Java frigate, and, on 29th December ensuing, was captured off St. Salvador, on the coast of Brazil, by the United States' frigate Constitution, of vastly superior force, after a contest the most disproportionate and severe; in which Captain Lambert, Commander of his Majesty's ship, was mortally wounded, and died in consequence five days after. Sir Thomas Hislop being permitted to land at St. Salvador, on his parole, returned to England in a Cartel with his personal staff, and the remaining part of the Java's ship's company, and arrived at Portsmouth 17th April, 1813. His exchange being effected very soon after, he was on the point of again embarking for his former destination, when, the command of the Madras army becoming vacant by the resignation of Lieutenant-General Abercromby, he, Sir Thomas Hislop, was appointed to it. On the 1st January, 1814, he sailed in his Majesty's frigate Revolutionnaire for that presidency, to relieve the general officer before named, where he arrived on the 27th May following. Having landed at Madras, the same evening he was immediately sworn into the council as the senior member thereof, in virtue of his appointment of Commander-in-Chief, and forthwith invested with the chief command of the Army on the coast of Coromandel.

The 4th June, 1814, he received the rank of lieutenant-general; and 4th April, 1818, the colonelcy of the late 95th, formerly the 96th Regiment. In the operations of the campaign which led to the overthrow and suppression of the Pindarees and the Mahratta princes, Sir Thomas Hislop held an important command. After the defeat of Holkar, one of the first results was orders to deliver up certain fortresses which protected his territories. Some of these orders were executed by Sir Thomas Hislop. One of Holkar's officers, who commanded the Fort of Talnier, refused to surrender it; he, as well as the whole garrison, were put to the sword on the capture of the fort by Sir Thomas Hislop. This circumstance became a subject of much discussion in Parliament, on votes of thanks to the Marquis of Hastings, the general officers and troops under his command, being proposed. The vote to Sir Thomas, which was opposed on the ground that some further explanation of his conduct in the above business than what had been given by ministers was necessary, eventually passed, with a clause stating,

that, in their present state of information, the House meant by their vote of thanks to express no opinion on the conduct of Lieutenant-General Hislop regarding the execution of the Killedar of Talnier.

Sir Thomas continued some time after in his command at Madras. He had the honour of wearing a medal for his conduct at the capture of Guadaloupe; the 2d November, 1813, he was created a baronet; on the extension of the order of the Bath, he was appointed a Knight Commander; in October 1818 promoted to Grand Cross; and 25th December, 1829, appointed colonel of the 48th Foot. Sir Thomas was an equerry to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES BROKE VERE.

It is with the sincerest regret that we announce the decease of Major-General Sir Charles Broke Vere, who died at Battle, on Saturday last, April 1st. Sir Charles was one of the most distinguished officers of his rank in the British Army. His services were varied and important, and alike creditable to his zeal, patriotism, and talents. The early part of his career was signalised by many a gallant deed in Holland, Germany, and America. At a more mature period he won golden opinions in the Peninsula; and for his bravery at Albuhera, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, he was deservedly rewarded with a Cross, and five Clasps. He was afterwards in action at Waterloo. His commissions bear date as follows:—viz.

Ensign	June 23, 1796.
Lieutenant	December 7, 1796.
Captain	February 21, 1799.
Major	February 4, 1808.
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	April 27, 1812.
Colonel by Brevet	May 27, 1825.
Major-General	January 10, 1837.

Independently of the second class of the Bath, he wore the insignia of the third class of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, and of the fourth classes of St. Wladimir of Russia, and Wilhelm of the Netherlands.

MAJOR TEASDALE.—*25th Native Infantry.*

MAJOR JACKSON.—*12th Native Infantry.*

CAPTAIN MEADE.—*12th Native Infantry.*

CAPTAIN TEW.—*22d Regiment.*

CAPTAIN COOKSON.—*9th Light Cavalry.*

LIEUTENANT WOOD.—*12th Native Infantry.*

CAPTAIN GARRETT.—*9th Light Cavalry.*

LIEUTENANT SMITH.—*Bombay Artillery.*

The lamented death of the above-mentioned gallant and heroic officers is recorded in the obituary, the six former having glori-

ously terminated their military career at the memorable battle of Meeanee, and the two latter at the desperately fought battle of Hyderabad. In rendering honour to whom honour is due, faint would be any language we could use when compared with the feeling reports of those who, on the field of glory, witnessed the valorous achievements of these faithful and noble soldiers. We shall, therefore, extract from the despatches the proud record of their praiseworthy deeds, which are indelibly stamped on the brilliant pages of Britain's military history.

Extract from the Despatch of Major-General Sir C. J. Napier, K.C.B.

(Dated) Mcaanee, Feb. 18, 1843.

Major Teasdale, while animating his sepoy, dashed, on horse-back, over the bank, amidst the enemy, and was instantly shot and sabred, dying like a glorious soldier.

Major Jackson, in like manner, rushed forward; two brave havildars followed him. Too far advanced before their men, they fell under the sabres of the enemy, but it is said not before they killed several.

Captains Meade, Tew, and Cookson, with Lieutenant Wood, all fell honourably, urging on the assault with unmitigated valour.

From Major N. R. Reid, commanding 12th Native Infantry.

Extract.

I take this opportunity of recording the gallant conduct of the late Captain and Brevet-Major Jackson, who fell at the head of the grenadier company in personal conflict with several of the enemy.

The other officers, Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain Meade, and Lieutenant Wood, who were killed, were also most conspicuous, when they fell, in cheering on their men at one of the most critical periods of the action.

From the Despatch of Major-General Sir C. J. Napier, K.C.B.

(Dated) Dubba, four miles from Hyderabad, March 24.

Extract.

I have deeply to regret the loss of the brave and excellent Captain Garrett, of the 9th Light Cavalry, who fell honourably in the battle: and also the fall of Lieutenant Smith of the Bombay Artillery: with unsurpassed and desperate valour, he galloped in front of his battery, and rode upon the top of the Nullah (filled with enemies) to see where his guns could bear with greatest effect. Here this hero fell.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

The London Gazette, Friday Evening.
Whitehall, April 21, 1843.

This day, at a quarter-past twelve o'clock, his Royal Highness

Augustus Frederic Duke of Sussex, uncle to her Most Gracious Majesty, departed this life, at Kensington Palace, to the great grief of her Majesty and all the royal family.

Yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, the medical gentlemen found their royal patient, who had passed another very bad night, in a state which precluded all hope of recovery, and they stated it as their belief that it was now only a question of time as to when death would ensue. His Royal Highness, who was still sensible, shortly afterwards expressed a wish that his servants should be called up to take their leave of him. They, accordingly, repaired to the painful scene, for it was now but too evident that the minutes of the duke's life were numbered. When the servants entered the room, he made an effort to speak; but the effort failed him—he could not articulate, and in a few seconds was no more. The Duchess of Inverness, the Duke of Cambridge (who had been with his suffering brother all the morning), the four equerries, the medical gentlemen, and the servants, were the persons present when death terminated the scene.

For several days past not the slightest hopes had been entertained of his Royal Highness's ultimate recovery, and the bulletins of the last day or two had prepared the public to expect a fatal termination of the royal duke's disease at no distant period.

The duke was, through life, the constant advocate of liberal principles, the encourager of learning and science, and the patron of all deserving aspirants in the various walks of art, as well as the benevolent supporter of most of the various charities which adorn and distinguish the British metropolis. His Royal Highness was a kind-hearted and excellent master, and the grief which the members of his household evince shews with what poignancy they feel the loss. His favourite Highland piper, who has been in his service seventeen years, is inconsolable.

The duke was born January 27, 1773, and was, consequently, in his 71st year.

His Royal Highness was a fellow of the Royal Society, and for some time president of that learned body; a doctor of civil law; and, in addition to the chief title, was Earl of Inverness and Baron Arklow. He married at Rome, 4th April, 1793, and at St. George's, Hanover Square, 5th December of the same year, Lady Augusta Murray, daughter of John, fourth Earl of Dunmore, by whom he had issue, Augustus Frederic d'Este (a colonel in the Army), born 13th January, 1794, and one daughter, Mademoiselle d'Este. The marriage, being in violation of the Royal Marriage Act (12th Geo. III. cap. 11), was declared null and void, and, accordingly, dissolved in August 1794. In 1786 he was installed a knight of the Garter; and in November 1801 he was created a peer of the realm; in 1830, a knight of the Thistle; and in 1837, acting grand-master of the order of the Bath, and colonel of the Artillery Company. He was also grand-master of the Freemasons'

Society, having succeeded to that honour on his brother George IV. coming to the throne.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JOHN ROSS, C.B.

General Ross served with the 52d on the expedition to Ferrol, and was engaged with the enemy; commanded the 2d battalion, 52d, at the battle of Vimiera, and during Sir John Moore's campaign in Spain in 1808-9; commanded five companies of that regiment with the force which went to the Scheldt, under Lord Chatham; served afterwards in the Peninsula, and commanded the first battalion, 52d, at the actions of Pombal, Redinha, Miranda de Corvo, Foz d'Aronce, and Sabugal; also at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor. Medal for Vimiera.

He was appointed ensign, 2d June, 1793; lieutenant, 52d Foot, 8th May, 1796; captain, 11th January, 1800; major, 15th August, 1804. He continued with the 52d till 16th April, 1807, when he changed into the 28th. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel, 28th January, 1808; colonel, 4th June, 1814; major-general, 27th May, 1825; lieutenant-general, 28th June, 1838; and colonel of the 46th Regiment, 1st August, 1839.

He had the third class of the Bath, but was not privileged to wear any foreign orders.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE O'MALLY, C.B.

This gallant and distinguished soldier died in London, on Tuesday, 16th May, universally respected.

Previous to entering the regular Army, this officer served in the rebellion of Ireland in the Yeomanry and Militia Service of that country. He joined in 1798, as a volunteer, the Yeomanry Cavalry of Castlebar, the day previous to that town being attacked and taken by the French force under General Humbert; and, in consequence of there being no other officer present, with the corps, he was called to the command of it by the non-commissioned officers and privates, in which command he continued, and moved with the Army under the Marquis Cornwallis, until it was ascertained that the French army had quitted Castlebar, when his lordship's army took a different route to what was intended, and this officer received orders to repair, with the corps under his command, to that town, and endeavour to restore order and tranquillity there. In the course of a fortnight after his return to Castlebar, the town was attacked by a formidable rebel force, amounting to near 3000 men, aided by some French officers, at which time there was no force to meet them but about fifty yeomanry, and one company of about fifty men of the Frazier Fencibles, with about sixty of the inhabitants who, it was thought, could be relied on, and who volun-

teered their services on the occasion. After several very determined attacks on the town, the rebel army was routed with great loss. This officer contributed very materially on this occasion by the dispositions which he made, in conjunction with the captain who commanded the Fraziers, for defending the several passes leading to the town. He was immediately after this confirmed by the Lord-Lieutenant as a lieutenant in the Castlebar Yeomanry Cavalry, and soon afterwards joined the North Mayo Regiment of Militia, with the view to volunteering therefrom into the Line, which he did on the first opportunity, and joined the 13th Foot as ensign, 23d February, 1800, in which year he embarked and served with that corps in the expedition to Ferrol, as well as in the expedition to Egypt in 1801. He served in Egypt nearly twelve months, and was present in several of the actions, and severely wounded in that of 13th March, 1801. He next did duty in the garrisons of Malta and Gibraltar until September 1803, when he returned home, and, after being successfully employed on the recruiting service, in Ireland, was promoted to a company in the 89th, 25th April, 1805, the 2d battalion of which corps he joined, and served with in England, till a letter of service was granted to Viscount Dillon for raising the 101st Regiment, to which this officer was appointed major, 21st August, 1806, and by his exertions and personal influence, together with the influence of his family and connexions in the county of Mayo, he contributed most materially in recruiting and establishing that corps. He was constantly present with the 101st upwards of seven years, in Ireland, Jersey, North America, and the West Indies. He was detached, with 300 men of that regiment, in 1808, to St. John's, New Brunswick, the garrison of which place he commanded at a time when a war was expected with America, and when, from the dispositions made by the Americans, in assembling a large force in the neighbourhood, &c. it was imagined that a sudden attack would have been made on the garrison of St. John's, in order to seize the ordnance-stores, &c. which were there. The summer prior to his taking the command of that garrison, and at all times more or less since the first American war, desertions from it were very prevalent to the States of America. He was, however, fortunate enough, by the arrangements which he made, and by defeating a few individual attempts at desertion, to conquer that spirit altogether; and, during about eleven months that he commanded at St. John's a garrison composed of Irish soldiers, no individual whatever was lost to the service by desertion; in consideration of which, and of the arrangements he made for the defence of St. John's, when it was imagined it would have been attacked by the Americans, together with the exemplary good conduct of the troops during his command of the garrison, the freedom of the city was voted him at a common council, held on 19th July, 1809, when he received orders to proceed to Jamaica. The 4th June, 1813, he obtained the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. He re-

mained nearly four years in Jamaica, at a time when he was most anxious to have returned home, in order to have joined the Army in the Peninsula ; but, being in the command of the 101st, no leave was granted him till relieved therefrom in July 1813, when he quitted Jamaica, and arrived in September of the same year in England. He immediately applied to be employed with the Army in Spain, but this application was not successful, as well as another he made on the revolution occurring in Holland.

On Buonaparte's return to France from Elba, this officer again solicited permission to join the Army of the Duke of Wellington, and, in consequence, was removed to the 44th Regiment, the second battalion of which corps he joined at Brussels, 12th June, 1815, and served with it in Sir D. Pack's brigade of Sir T. Picton's, the 5th division, the entire of that campaign, and from 16th June, the day on which the Army was first engaged, second in command of the brigade, and in the entire command of the second battalion, 44th ; which corps suffered very severely in the several actions at Waterloo, being, at one time, reduced to between 100 and 200 men, and only five officers. He was twice wounded in the action of 18th June at Waterloo, but did not quit the field or the command of the 44th Regiment, and had two horses shot under him.

He continued in France with the second battalion, 44th Regiment, till January 1816, when he returned to England ; and, at the reduction of that corps, was placed on half-pay. For his conduct at the battle of Waterloo, he was appointed a companion of the Bath. The 12th August, 1819, he was appointed to the majority of the 38th Foot ; the 2d June, 1825, lieutenant-colonel of the 88th, Connaught Rangers ; 22d July, 1830, he received the brevet of colonel, and 23d November, 1841, of major-general.

MAJOR WATHEN.—13th *Light Dragoons*.

Major Wathen, whose death appears in our obituary, was buried in the family-vault of the late Earl of Rothes, with all the respect due to his military rank and position in life. The Right Reverend the Bishop of Norwich performed the funeral-service, assisted by the Honourable and Reverend John Emlyn Boscawen, Rector of Walton. The sad ceremony was attended by his relatives and brother officers, among whom were Lieutenant-Colonel Brunton (commanding the 13th Light Dragoons), Captains Doherty and Knox, Lieutenants Deacon, Maddocks, Hughes, &c.

Major Wathen commenced his career in the civil service of the Army. He served, during the campaign of 1814, in Holland, and was present at the two attacks on Merxem, the bombardment of Antwerp, and its subsequent occupation by the British. In the campaign of 1815, he was present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and

the occupation of Paris. In 1819, he was attached to the Royal Hussar Guard at Hanover. In 1821, he had his commission in the 8th Light Dragoons, whence he exchanged into the 15th King's Hussars, in which regiment he proceeded to India. Major Wathen subsequently exchanged into the 13th Light Dragoons, and, for a year and eight months before his death, he was in the command of the detachment of his regiment stationed at Norwich.

CAPTAIN ROBERT LEE BURNETT.—*54th Regiment Bengal
Native Infantry.*

Captain Burnett, the subject of this sketch, was descended from the ancient Norman family of the Burnetts of Burnetland and Barns, who settled in Scotland about the year 1100, and held possessions in Peeblesshire from about that time till 1838. He entered the Honourable East India Company's service on the 23d March, 1821, and during his residence in India (nearly 22 years) was only once absent from his post, and that for a very short time, in consequence of severe indisposition, contracted in the zealous discharge of his duties.

During the Burmese war, it twice fell to his lot to escort treasure to Assam, and, on both occasions, he promptly volunteered his services against the enemy.

On Brigadier Shelton's Brigade being ordered to proceed to Cabul, Captain Burnett was nominated brigade-major, the duties of which office he performed with so much zeal and energy as to procure him an appointment in the service of Shah Soojah. Shortly after his arrival in Affghanistan, he was directed to join and assume temporary command of the 5th Regiment of the Shah's infantry at Candahar; but a paucity of officers in his own corps, the 54th Native Infantry, led to his being ordered to return to Cabul. In attempting to comply with this command, he was attacked by the enemy, and the small force he had with him nearly destroyed. He managed, however, to make good his retreat to Ghuznee, where, owing to the extreme hostility of the neighbouring tribes, he was compelled to remain.

During the subsequent siege, he did duty with the 27th Bengal Native Infantry, and was severely wounded in the head by a rifle-ball, which deprived him of one of his eyes.

On the capitulation of the garrison, he, in common with the other surviving officers, fell into the hands of the enemy, with whom he remained until rescued, together with the other prisoners, when *en route* to Turkistan. His own corps (54th Native Infantry) having been destroyed in the catastrophe of last year, Captain Burnett volunteered his services, during the return of General Pollock's army, to the 16th Native Infantry. Notwithstanding the

triumphant career of that avenging army, it will be remembered that some brisk onslaughts were made upon our retreating troops by the hardy and ruthless tribes whose defiles they traversed.

It was on the 18th October last, in bravely repelling one of these attacks, that Captain Burnett received the wound which subsequently terminated his honourable career. He lingered from that period till the 29th January, when he expired at Ferozepore. Few men have died more deeply lamented by mourning relatives and affectionate friends. A brother officer, who knew him well, thus writes :—

“His friends have every source of comfort and consolation open to them. First, in the noble character of him we have lost; his honourable reputation as a soldier—his admitted excellence as an officer—the high esteem in which he was held, as a man, by every one who knew him—and, above all, the humble confidence in his faith in which he prepared to meet eternity. His death was in keeping with his character, which was every inch a soldier; and he met it, where every true soldier desires to find it, on the field of battle, face to face with the enemy.”

Another officer says :—“To me the loss is irreparable; and I assure you I feel it makes a blank in my existence which none of the friendships of after-life can fill. He was, indeed, a high-minded soldier in every respect, and an honour to the service.”

It is particularly worthy of observation, that on both occasions in which Captain Burnett was wounded he was serving as a volunteer.

GENERAL SIR ROBERT M'FARLANE, K.C.B. and G.C.H.

This gallant soldier entered the Army at the age of 18. He accompanied the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807; and, at the bombardment and hostilities, consequent on the siege, he commanded a brigade. His services, at the head of his corps on that occasion, caused his name to be included amongst those of the officers to whom the thanks of parliament were unanimously voted. In the ensuing year he was promoted to a major-general. His distinguished services in the Mediterranean for a lengthened period, during which he commanded the allied forces, obtained the approbation of the Commander-in-Chief, and, in testimony of the abilities he displayed on several occasions, the king of the Two Sicilies gave him the commission of a lieutenant-general in his service, and conferred on him the Grand Cross of St. Ferdinand, for his share in the successful operations which resulted in the restoration of that sovereign to his parental throne. At the capture of Genoa by the Allied Army, under Lord W. Bentinck, he was appointed second in command. He had the honour of receiving the order of the Bath from George IV.

COLONEL SIR ROBERT BARTLEY, K.C.B.—*49th Regiment.*

This distinguished soldier commenced his military career, at the age of nineteen years, in the 49th Regiment, and was never absent from it since the time of his first joining to the day of his death, save for a few months only on medical certificate, thus embracing the long period of thirty-seven years. He, consequently, followed the fortunes of his regiment in Europe, America, South Africa, the East Indies, and finally in China, and he commanded it for seventeen years.

His first services before the enemy took place in North America, where he was employed with his regiment throughout the campaigns of 1812, 1813, and 1814; and he was present in every action in which it was engaged, with the exception of Queenstown, at which time he was detached with a portion of the regiment to prevent the enemy from crossing the river at Fort Erie.

The transcendent brilliancy of the many glorious victories achieved by our invincible soldiers, under the "Great Captain," on the arena of the Peninsula and continent of Europe, unavoidably threw into comparative shade the laurels earned by their comrades in other contemporaneous warfare. No army, indeed, ever gained such undying renown as did the conquerors of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz; nor is it probable that the world will ever again witness such awful conflicts. Yet were very many glorious actions fought and won by our brave soldiers on other and more distant fields; and it was the good fortune of the subject of this brief sketch to gather a laurel leaf.

His bravery and judgment, in command of a small detachment of thirty-five men, before Fort Erie, when that place was attacked by the American Army, on the 28th November, 1812, elicited the admiration of Sir George Prevost, the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in North America, who, in adverting to the occurrence in his despatch, pays the following handsome tribute of approbation:—

"The enemy was gallantly opposed in landing, at two o'clock in the morning, by parties under Lieutenants Bartley and Lamont, commanding detachments of thirty and thirty-five men each, of the 49th Regiment. Lieutenant Bartley prevented, for a considerable time, the landing of a force ten times his number, and did not relinquish the conquest until his party, reduced to seventeen effective men, was threatened by a strong detachment of the enemy which had landed on his flank, when he made good his retreat, and joined Major Ormsby."

He was also more particularly engaged with the regiment during the various operations at Fort George, and in the actions at Stoney Creek and Chrystler's Farm, in which last he was severely wounded.

We pass by the intervening period of foreign service at the

Cape of Good Hope and in the East Indies, between 1821 and 1840. It was in the last-mentioned year that the Regiment, then stationed at Dinapore, was daily expecting orders to return to England, being the next for relief in the East Indies; but the rupture with China took place, and the 49th was one of the first regiments selected for service in that country, whither it forthwith proceeded, and was commanded by Colonel Bartley at the first capture of Chusan, which island, it will be remembered, became the charnel-house to many hundreds of our gallant troops; and it was here that the seeds of a fatal disease were sown in the colonel's constitution.

Having revived, in some measure, from the appalling sickness which was daily carrying off its victims with a rapidity truly awful, Colonel Bartley was sent to England, by a medical board, as a last resource; but very soon after his arrival in this country, finding that reinforcements were about to proceed to the seat of war in China, and notwithstanding that he was in that shattered state of health which would have constituted him a much fitter subject for an infirmary than for active service, with a laudable zeal which well entitles his widowed lady and orphan children to the protection of her Majesty's Government, he made a tender of his services to accompany the reinforcement, and he arrived in China in sufficient time to command a brigade at the crowning victory of Chin-Keang-Foo, for which services he was appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath. But, alas! the gratifying intelligence of this honour had scarcely reached him ere he fell a victim to the fatigue and exposure which earned it.

Sir Robert died on board the Great Liverpool, two days after leaving Malta; and he will long be remembered as a brave soldier, a warm friend, and an affectionate husband and father.

GENERAL SIR HILGROVE TURNER.

The services of this veteran officer extended to the Netherlands and America, to Egypt and France. He was present in the action at St. Amand and Famars, Valenciennes, and Lincelles, Dunkirk, and Fort St. André, as well as in many other battles and sieges, including Sir Ralph Abercromby's glorious victory in March 1801. After the termination of the war he was selected for the command at Jersey, and subsequently for that of the Bermudas, where he filled the post of governor for a long period, and was very popular both in his military and civil capacity. He had held the colonelcy of the 19th Foot since the 27th of April, 1811, and received the Grand Cross of the Guelphic order in the year 1830. His foreign orders consisted of the second class of the Crescent of Turkey, and of St. Anne of Russia. His commissions bear date as follows:—

Ensign	February	20, 1782.
Lieutenant and Captain	October	13, 1789.
Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel ..	November	12, 1794.
Colonel by brevet	January	1, 1801.
Major-General	April	25, 1808.
Lieutenant-General	June	4, 1813.
General	July	22, 1830.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. H. MANNERS, K.H.

This gallant officer commenced his military career in the year 1807, as a second lieutenant in the 95th Regiment, now the Rifle Brigade; and served with that distinguished corps through nearly the whole of the Peninsular War, commencing with the memorable retreat of Sir John Moore, and battle of Corunna; also in the Netherlands, including the expedition to Walcheren, and in France; and, subsequently, for three years in the West Indies, as major of the 37th Regiment, which rank he held in that corps for fifteen years. During the period of his active service, he was four times wounded; once very severely when leading the storming party of the 95th at the capture of Badajoz. The public merits of this lamented officer, during a period of upwards of thirty-four years on full pay, are well known to all under whom he served; but his intrinsic worth and estimable qualities could alone be appreciated in private life, and must ever remain deeply impressed on the hearts of his sorrowing family and friends.

GENERAL LORD FORBES.

His lordship was actively employed in the Low Countries, and distinguished himself at the same battles and sieges as Sir Hilgrove Turner; who, however, did not accompany the expedition to the Helder, which Lord Forbes did, throughout the whole of the campaign. His lordship had been in the army nearly sixty-two years. He obtained his respective commissions at the under-mentioned periods:—

Ensign	June	13, 1781.
Lieutenant and Captain	April	21, 1786.
Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel	August	23, 1793.
Colonel by brevet	May	3, 1796.
Major-General	April	29, 1802.
Lieutenant-General	April	25, 1808.
General	August	12, 1819.

He was appointed colonel of the 21st Fusileers on the 1st of June, 1816. He wore no British decorations, but he was a member of the order of St. Januarius of Naples. His demise

took place, at Bregny, on the Lake of Constance, where he was sojourning for the benefit of his health. He was for many years Lord High Commissioner of the Church of Scotland.

CAPTAIN JOHN MACINTIRE.—*45th Reserve Battalion.*

This respected officer expired at the barracks at Cork, deeply regretted by his brother officers, by whom, one and all, he was beloved and esteemed. He entered the service in 1815, and served for a period of nearly twenty years in the East Indies, including the whole of the Burmese campaign, under command of Sir A. Campbell. The whole garrison of Cork, including the major-general commanding, attended the funeral. The body was carried by the soldiers of the 45th, four captains of his own regiment acting as pall-bearers, and his commanding officer, Major Butler, and Assistant-Surgeon Hearn, acting as chief mourners. The late Captain Macintire joined the 33d Regiment as a volunteer, and was gazetted to an ensigncy in that corps in January 1816, (commission dated August 14, 1815), vice Hodson promoted; his ensigncy was in July 1817, post-dated to August 19, 1815, and he exchanged March 11, 1819, with Ensign Lutyens, 45th Regiment, to join which corps he proceeded to Ceylon same year. He was promoted to lieutenant, by augmentation, March 25, 1825, and served during the Burmese war, and succeeded to a company, June 21, 1832.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES FORBES.—*61st Regt.*

The late Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Forbes, who died at Aberdeen on the 8th of May, entered the service as ensign in the Cape Corps, July 16, 1806, on its formation; served for some time as a volunteer with 1st battalion 69th Regiment, as the subjoined record of service from "Hart's Army List" will shew, and was promoted March 11, 1810, to a 1st lieutenantcy in the late 4th Ceylon Regiment, in which he remained until June 3, 1815 (the 4th Ceylon Regiment being disembodied 24th of same month), when he was transferred to 19th Regiment, then serving in Ceylon, and remained on full pay of that corps until October 24, 1821, when he was promoted, by purchase, to a company, and was placed on half-pay next day. Captain Forbes exchanged with Captain Nestor, 12th Foot, March 14, 1822, and served with that regiment at Gibraltar; was promoted, by purchase, to major unattached, August 15, 1826, and exchanged July 4, 1834, with Major Pringle Taylor, K.H. 61st Regiment; succeeded June 28, 1838, to the lieutenant-colonelcy, without purchase, by the removal of Brevet-Colonel Darley as a general officer.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes, when an ensign in the Cape Regiment, was employed with a detachment upon the borders of

the colony to repress the incursions of the Caffres, a service of much difficulty and danger. In 1810, he served as a volunteer with the 69th Regiment at the landing and capture of the Isle of France. Went to Madras with that regiment, and continued to do duty with it until after the capture of Java; during the storm of Fort Cornelis, and the very strong position surrounding it, he carried the regimental colour of the 69th, which was twice shot through in his hand whilst in the act of planting it on one of the enemy's redoubts. In 1812, joined his regiment, the 4th Ceylon, and in 1815 acted as deputy assistant commissary general to one of the divisions that took possession of the Kandian Country."

GENERAL EARL CATHCART, K.T.

This distinguished officer died on the 16th of June at his residence, Cartside Cottage, Renfrewshire, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. For many years past his lordship, on account of his advanced age, courted retirement. The venerable earl, who was eldest son of Charles, ninth Lord Cathcart, by Jean, second daughter of Lord Archibald Hamilton, son of William, fourth Duke of Hamilton, was born 17th September, 1755, and was consequently within a few weeks of attaining his 88th year.

The following is an authentic record of the late earl's military career:—

In June 1777, Lord Cathcart received an ensigncy in the 7th Dragoons, and obtained the king's leave to serve in America with the 16th Light Dragoons. He proceeded thither as extra aid-de-camp to Major-General Sir T. S. Wilson. He served as an extra aid-de-camp to Sir H. Clinton, and was present at the storming of Forts Montgomery and Clinton, October 6, 1777. In November 1777, he received a lieutenancy in the 17th Dragoons, with which regiment he served at the advanced posts of the army at Philadelphia and other positions. In December he obtained a troop, and continued to serve with his regiment till June 1778. He was thanked in general orders for surprising a part of the enemy on the Scuykill, advanced from Valley Forge. In June, he was appointed aid-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief, and present at the battle of Monmouth Court House. He was appointed colonel, with provincial rank, of the British Legion, which corps he raised, formed, and occasionally commanded at the outposts. The 19th of April, 1779, he obtained the majority of the 38th Foot. About midsummer of the latter year he was appointed to serve as Quarter-master-General to the forces in North America until the arrival from England of General Dalrymple. The 25th December, 1779, he sailed for Savannah, and was at the investment and siege of Charlestown, North Carolina, but obliged to leave the latter in April 1780, on account of the climate, and return to New York. Being ordered to make his election between his commission in the

army, and in the provincials, he resigned the British Legion, and joined the 38th on Long Island; he commanded that regiment in the affairs of Springfield and Elizabeth Town Point, June 1780; in October he returned to England. In February 1781, he obtained a company in the Coldstream Guards with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and in October 1789 exchanged for the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 29th. In November 1790, he received the brevet of colonel; in December 1792, the colonelcy of the 29th. From November 1793 to November 1794, he served as brigadier-general to the forces under Lord Moira; was in the expedition to Normandy and Brittany in 1793, and in the expedition to Flanders to relieve Ostend and join the Duke of York's army in 1794. The 3d October, 1794, he received the rank of major-general, and in November joined the Duke of York's army at Arnheim, and served the remainder of that campaign. Lord Cathcart was next intrusted with the command of various brigades of cavalry, and placed on the staff in Great Britain. In 1797, he was appointed colonel of the 2d Life-guards; the 1st January, 1801, obtained the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1803 held the command of the home district. He was subsequently, as lieutenant-general, appointed commander of the forces in Ireland; in the North of Germany; in North Britain; in the North of Europe; and again in North Britain. In the autumn of 1805, Lord Cathcart was ordered to Russia as ambassador, and his appointment was framed in a military form. On reaching London previous to his departure, he had much intercourse with Mr. Pitt, but after several arrangements he was finally sent to take the command of the British army in Hanover. He acquired an entire ascendancy over the Senate of Bremen, and obtained all that was necessary to the establishment of his head-quarters in that city. The Russian army was at this period combined with the British, and Lord Cathcart succeeded in conciliating General Beningsen and all his officers. The battle of Austerlitz changed the aspect of affairs, and that event was soon followed by the death of Mr. Pitt. The new administration, formed on the latter event, determined to recall the Army. Lord Cathcart stated fifteen days as the period required for embarkation, and though it generally happens that such calculations are exceeded, in this case Lord Cathcart, the last man, embarked on the thirteenth day. His lordship's next appointment was commander of the forces in Scotland, and he remained in that situation till May 1807, when he was sent for by the Duke of Portland's administration to be again employed on foreign service. His first mission was to the King of Sweden; afterwards his lordship was directed to join Lord Gambier, and to proceed against Copenhagen. His lordship effected his landing in Zealand, attained the conquest he had in view, and received the thanks of Parliament. On Lord Cathcart's return, his Majesty created him an English viscount, and he forthwith resumed his command in North Britain, where he continued till May 1813, when he was again employed on another

mission to St. Petersburg. Lord Cathcart accompanied the Emperor Alexander to Prague, was present at the interview between the three sovereigns, and at the battle of Dresden, where he was close to General Moreau when he received his death-wound. Not having quitted the Russian head-quarters during the campaign, he entered Paris on the 31st of March; in June he signed the treaty of peace, and in September he attended the Congress at Vienna as plenipotentiary of Great Britain; on the completion of the labours of this celebrated congress, he received an earldom. The 1st January, 1812, he obtained the rank of general. The Emperor Alexander in 1813 conferred on him the order of St. Andrew, and the Cross of the military order of St. George of the 4th class.

He was created viscount and baron in the peerage of the United Kingdom in 1807, in consideration of his services to his country, and was in 1814 created an earl. The deceased was also a Knight of the Russian orders of St. Andrew and St. George, a privy-councillor, a commissioner of the Royal Military College, and Royal Military Asylum, vice-admiral of the coast of Scotland, and governor of Hull.

COLONEL THE HON. SIR HORATIO G. POWYS TOWNSHEND, K.C.H.

Our obituary records the demise of this much-esteemed and gallant officer; who entered the army 23d September, 1795, and served for a long time with the Grenadier-guards in the Peninsula, France, and Flanders, and was severely wounded at Quatre Bras.

The remains of the above gallant officer were removed from his residence in Bolton Street to the family vault at Chislehurst, in Kent, in the vicinity of Frognel, the seat of Viscount Sidney. He was carried to the grave, according to his own wish, by eight Waterloo men of the Grenadier-guards, and the colours of that regiment acted as the pall. The gallant colonel served in the above regiment for a period of thirty-six years, and only gave up the command of it on account of ill-health produced by wounds and service, having been in every action that the regiment was engaged in during that time. At the battle of Barrosa, Colonel Townshend had a horse shot under him, and was hit twice; was taken prisoner at the sortie of Bayonne, and severely wounded at Quatre Bras. Sir Horatio sat for several years in Parliament as member for Whitechurch, and was formerly deputy-ranger of St. James' and Hyde Parks; and held the office of lieutenant-governor of Windsor Castle, which was conferred on him by his late Majesty William IV. as a reward for his services.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THOMAS SKINNER, C.B.—*Major*, 31st Foot.

This gallant officer died at Landour, in the Himalaya mountains, on the 5th of May, from a malignant disease contracted at Jella-

labad, in the campaign under Major-General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., and aggravated by the fatigues and privations to which he was subjected in the course of that arduous warfare. He was interred in the evening of May 6, with military honours.

By the favour of H.R.H. the late Duke of York, this officer, while still at Eton, was, on the 25th of January, 1816, appointed to an ensigncy in the 16th Regiment of Foot. In 1819, the regiment being ordered to Ceylon, he obtained, by purchase, a lieutenancy on the 6th of August, and proceeded to that colony. By the friendship and approbation of his colonel he was appointed, 20th April, 1820, adjutant to the corps, and did duty as such till 1822. October 9th, 1823, he obtained by purchase an unattached company, and 25th March, 1824, was appointed captain in the 31st Regiment. In February 1825, he sailed with the left wing of the 31st in the Scaleby Castle for Calcutta, the regiment being ordered to reinforce the army at that time acting in Burmah. But owing to the burning of her consort, the Kent East Indiaman, in the Bay of Biscay, with the right wing, the regiment was inefficient, and remained in garrison at Calcutta. In 1829, he returned home on leave of absence. By the permission and with the approbation of the late Lord Hill, Commander-in-Chief, he travelled by the Holy Land and Bagdad to India, to rejoin his regiment. November 24th, 1835, he obtained the majority of his regiment by purchase. In 1840, his health being affected by the climate, Lord Hill considerably forwarded to him, through the general commanding in India, leave of absence, of which he declined to avail himself, as he thought his services might be useful in the then state of India. In 1841, he was employed to take a large body of recruits, about twenty young officers, and about twenty-two young women and as many children, to their destination, where he rendered them in health, and without complaint of any sort against them in the districts through which they passed. The Commander-in-Chief thus expresses his thanks for his unprecedented success in such duty:—

“The Commander-in-Chief takes an early opportunity of conveying his best thanks to Major Skinner, of her Majesty’s 31st Regiment, for the forethought, caution, and exertion shewn by him in marching a body of 489 recruits from Chinsurah to Cawnpore and Agra without the loss of a man, except one, accidentally drowned while bathing in the Soane. His Excellency requests that Major Skinner will report to him in what degree the medical officers contributed to this very desirable result, in order that their skill and attention may be duly appreciated and remembered.”

He was for this service more substantially rewarded by the appointment of Commandant of the Convalescent Dépôt at Landour.

His brother, the late Captain James Skinner, 61st Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, Chief Commissariat Officer at Cabul, who fell at Perree Durra on the retreat from Cabul, was reported to be a prisoner, and the 31st were ordered to join the army of de-

liverance under Pollock. His health being much restored, Colonel Skinner resigned at once his lucrative and pleasant post, by forced journeys overtook his regiment, of which he then assumed the command; his anxiety for his brother, whom he had hoped to be in part the means of rescuing, only appeased by the distressing certainty of his violent and untimely death.

Having passed the Khyber Pass and arrived at Jellalabad, an expedition was determined upon, against the Shinwarrees, July 26, in which he commanded the advance with complete success, thirty-five forts and villages being destroyed on that day. He was particularly thanked by Brigadier Monteath for the zealous and gallant manner in which he led the advance; and his own account of the transaction was included in the despatches. Thus, near Mazeena, the first punishment inflicted on those Ghilzees who had barbarously murdered his brother, was by his hands. From the fatigues and exposure of that day he was seized with the fever of that country, living, to avoid the heat and dust, in a hole dug in the ground; the air being pestilent, and the water corrupt, from the mortality of animals. His life was, however, spared for the service of his country. Though still suffering from the malignant disease, which rest might then have cured, he, however, commenced his labours with the second division, under Major-General M'Caskill, by whom he was especially thanked in that officer's despatches, in which were inclosed his account of the duties he had performed. On September 12, by night, he was despatched to the heights of the Huft-Kotul, and commenced at daylight of the 13th, by attacking the enemy on the heights, those operations which ended in the victory of Tezcen. Major-General Sir G. Pollock, G.C.B. says, "That the major's was performed with great gallantry, and his operations contributed much to frustrate the attempts of the enemy on the right flank." He incloses the detailed account of the major's movements, furnished by himself. Proceeding from Tezcen to Cabul, on October 10, he commanded five companies of the 31st Regiment, and other troops, at the destruction of the great bazar, which, from the skilful disposition of the troops, was effected almost without loss of life. In the advance on Cabul, and the retreat, his conduct was thought from time to time deserving of praise by those under whom he acted. On his arrival at Ferozepore, as a reward for his services, he was chosen, out of the large army collected there, for the imposing duty of commanding the guard of honour, consisting of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, escorting the embassy to Lahore. In the fatiguing excitement of that honourable duty his enfeebled frame was quite overwrought, and, on his return from this seventeen days' excursion, he was borne in a palanquin—too late, alas! to save him—to Landour, which, a year before, he had quitted to perform a duty almost too faithfully discharged.

December 23, 1842, he was made lieutenant-colonel in the Army, on the 27th a companion of the most honourable military

order of the Bath, and by the government of India was presented with a medal, bearing on one side, "Cabul, 1842;" on the other, "Victoria Vindex." He, happily, lived to learn that his services had been appreciated, and to thank his sovereign for her gracious acknowledgment of them.

COLONEL ELLISON.—*Grenadier-guards.*

On Monday, July 3, a most awful instance of sudden death occurred in Hyde Park, at a quarter before nine o'clock, under the following circumstances. The battalion had but a short time previously entered Hyde Park for field duty, the men had deployed into line, and Colonel Ellison had just given the word to "present arms," as a general salute, when he fell from his horse in a fit; numbers of the officers on the ground hastened to render aid, while several galloped to obtain medical assistance. There was, however, a surgeon on the spot, but all efforts were useless, and in the course of twenty minutes he was a corpse, and was borne to his residence, in Norfolk Street, Park Lane, on a stretcher, attended by a double file of his men.

Colonel Robert Ellison entered the Army as ensign in December 1807, and served at Cadiz in 1811. Subsequently he served throughout the Peninsular war in 1812, 1813, and 1814, under the Duke of Wellington; and at Quatre Bras and Waterloo his bravery and gallantry gained the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, and he received the brevet rank of major. He was at the taking of Peronne, June 26, 1815. His commissions were dated as follows:—

Ensign	December 17, 1807.
Lieutenant and Captain....	December 20, 1812.
Major, by brevet	June 18, 1815.
Lieutenant-Colonel	April 15, 1824.
Major and Colonel	January 9, 1838.

An inquest was held on Tuesday at the Coach and Horses, Norfolk Street. The room was crowded with the personal friends and brother officers of the deceased.

Captain F. Hamilton said, on Monday morning, about eight o'clock, he met Colonel Ellison on the parade near Buckingham Palace, as he was marching his battalion into Hyde Park, it being a brigade field-day. The deceased was on horseback, and remarked that he felt very unwell, and if he did not get better he should resign the command for the day to Colonel Ferguson. He remained near the battalion as they proceeded into the park, and, the troops having deployed into line, the deceased gave the word of command to present arms. The commander of the second battalion, Colonel Ferguson, then gave the word to shoulder arms; but, the order not proceeding from the deceased, witness looked

towards him, and observed that he was falling from his horse. His head was down on the horse's shoulder at this time, as if he was doing something to his stirrup, but directly after he fell to the ground. Witness went off to the magazine barracks to obtain some water, while a surgeon, who happened to be on the ground, attended the deceased. On witness's return, the deceased was apparently dead.

Mr. Ellsgood had attended deceased for several years, and was aware that he had an organic disease of the heart. Witness was sent for to attend deceased on Monday morning, and found that he had been dead some four or five minutes. He had complained of giddiness and pain in his head the day before, and, from the fact of convulsions having occurred before death, witness was led to believe that the brain was more involved in the cause of death than the heart.

The jury recorded a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God."

MAJOR-GENERAL C. S. FAGAN, C.B.—*East India Company's service, Bengal establishment.*

This respected officer, who died at his residence, Conoch Manor-house, Devizes, Wiltshire, on the 26th May, 1843, in his sixty-second year, was member of a family distinguished in the military service of India, several of this name having entered the Bengal army between the years 1795 and 1806; and among them, in the year 1799, the lamented subject of this notice, who was colonel of the 37th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, and a Companion of the Bath. During the years 1803, 1804, 1805, and part of 1806, the eventful period comprising the brilliant and memorable campaigns of Lord Lake in India, this officer was never once from under canvass. He was present in the general action fought on the 12th October, 1803, and at the reduction, subsequently, of several strong hill-forts in the mountainous province of Bundelkund, the conquest of which was purchased with so many drops of British blood; at the siege of Gwalior, in December 1803, a fortress till then deemed impregnable, he had the honour of being selected, by reason of his reputed knowledge of the theory, combined with an extensive practical experience of the business of a siege, to act as engineer during the absence from sickness of the professional officer of the department. He accompanied the detachment specially confided to the late Major-General W. D. Fawcett, for the expulsion from Bundelkund of the large Mahratta force which, under the command of Meer Khan, the bravest and most wily of the native chieftains then in the field, had, in May 1804, invaded and ravaged that province; a service which was remarkable for the dreadful hardships, sickness, and mortality, to which the troops comprising it were subjected, it being the hottest season remembered in India; during

which not only vast numbers of the officers and men, but nearly the whole of the transport cattle fell victims to heat, and fatigue, and want of water. He was present on the 2d of July, when the detachment, being reinforced and placed under the direction of Colonel Martindell, in supercession of Major-General Fawcett, attacked and routed the main body of the Malharrattas in their camp and formidable positions on the hills of Paswaree; and on the 28th of the same month he assisted in carrying, by a *coup-de-main*, the strong hill-fort of Jaitpore, on which occasion, while blowing open its principal gate, he was severely wounded. Such service among hills, especially in the periodical season of the rains, is not to be carried on without severe general sufferings; and, accordingly, on the day Jaitpore fell, a dreadful fever broke out among the troops, which was far more fatal than the distressing hardships they had experienced in the preceding May, scarcely a medical man, officer, or soldier, escaping. The subject of this notice was himself attacked by it while under medical treatment for his wound, and when recovered found himself bereft of most of his gallant associates, they having fallen victims to the disease, the ravages of which will best be understood by the fact that, though he was in the commencement of the service in 1803, at the bottom of the lieutenants of his regiment, he was in 1805, from the casualties noticed, promoted to a captaincy, presenting, we believe, the first example of an officer on the Bengal establishment obtaining a company within so short a period.

In June 1806, when the war with Holkar and Scindiah had been brought to a close, through the rapid victories of Lord Lake, who was now on his way to the presidency to embark for Europe, this officer obtained his first leave of absence, to re-establish his health, and visited for that purpose Calcutta, where, at the last levee held by the Commander-in-Chief previously to quitting India, his lordship, addressing this officer, said, "I have no doubt but that your services and sufferings, during the arduous contest which the incomparable native army of India has enabled me so triumphantly to close, will, with those of the other deserving men whose names I have left with the government, be duly recollected and rewarded as opportunity offers." And they were so accordingly; for, in the year 1808, he was gazetted to the fort adjutantcy and barrackmastership of Chunar, and subsequently, in 1812, to the more important and lucrative situation of army clothing agent; and in 1814 Lord Hastings confided to this officer, without prejudice to his staff appointment, the responsible and active duty of raising two regiments of infantry, to meet the augmentation in the army which at that time was found requisite; a service which was so satisfactorily performed, that he was again, in 1817, appointed to raise and discipline an infantry levy, for the supply of the general wants of the whole army. He commanded the 6th brigade of Sir Jasper Nicholls' division at the assault of Bhurtpore, on the 18th January, 1826, for which service he was

made a Companion of the Bath, and included by name in the thanks of both houses of Parliament to the army which achieved a conquest important, if in no other respect, as having removed the impression unfavourable to our power, as well as the delusions respecting the irresistibility of any fortress to British science and valour, which had been produced by the untoward failure of Lord Lake's four desperate assaults twenty years before on the same place. In 1829 he was appointed by the government to the command of the troops in Rohilcund, and in 1832 to the more important command of the field force stationed in the subsidised state of Meywar; a post of consequence and confidence, which severe illness compelled him to relinquish in 1834, and to return to Europe. In 1837, having somewhat re-established his health, his zeal and professional ambition would not allow him to remain inactive at home, and he, consequently, returned to India; where, on arrival, he was immediately placed on the staff of the Army, and posted to the responsible command of the Meerut division, from which his successor, the gallant Pollock, was subsequently detached for the retrieval of our disasters in Afghanistan; but while equipping himself for this, the most important of the Indian frontier commands, he again experienced the deteriorating effects of the climate, or, rather, its deadly influence, for he never recovered from this relapse, and was, in consequence, forced to relinquish the distinguished employment that had devolved on him, with all its bright prospects and rewards.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LORD ROBERT KERR, K.H.

This much-esteemed officer entered the Army in 1798, and in that year served in Portugal under General Cuyler; in Minorca, under General Fox, in 1799 and 1800; in Egypt, under Sir Ralph Abercomby, in 1801, and was wounded in the leg at the battle of Alexandria; and in the same year was present at the surrender of Cairo, and siege and surrender of Alexandria, under General (afterwards Lord) Hutchinson. In 1802-3 Lord Robert served in Malta and Gibraltar, and in Ireland in 1805, where he was aide-de-camp to Lord Cathcart, commander of the forces there. From 1806 to 1822 Lord Robert was military secretary to the commander of the forces in Scotland, and from that latter year up to his death was assistant adjutant-general on the North British staff. Lord Robert was uncle to the late, and grand-uncle to the present Marquess of Lothian. He has left a numerous family, to whom he was deeply endeared, as indeed, we may say, he was generally to all who knew him. Lord Robert was just sixty-three years of age, having been born in the year 1780.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Edinburgh, June 26, 1843.

It is with sincere regret that Major-General Sir Neil Douglas has to intimate to the troops under his command the decease of

Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Robert Kerr, K.H., Assistant Adjutant-General in North Britain. The Major-General cannot allow this event to pass without recording his sincere regret at the service being deprived of so deserving and meritorious an officer. Lord Robert's kindness and urbanity of manners in the discharge of his duties deservedly endeared him to every one who had intercourse with him, and must leave on the minds of all who had the honour of his acquaintance, or were called on to transact business with him, a lasting impression of respect and esteem for his memory.

By order of Major-General Sir Neil Douglas, K.C.B. and K.C.H., commanding in North Britain.

(Signed)

J. DOUGLAS,
Captain 79th Highlanders,
Acting Aid-de-Camp.

His lordship was a very active and efficient officer. He had served upon the staff of the Army in Scotland for the unusually long period of thirty-seven years, namely, from 1806 until the time of his decease. His commissions were dated as follows :—

Ensign	September	6, 1798.
Lieutenant.....	January	29, 1800.
Captain	July	9, 1803.
Major, by brevet	June	4, 1814.
Lieutenant-Colonel, by brevet ..	July	22, 1830.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JOHN LE MESURIER.

This officer entered the Army in 1794 as ensign in the 132d Regiment, joined the 89th as lieutenant in August 1796, and purchased his captain-lieutenancy towards the end of the same year. He served during the whole of the rebellion of 1798 in the south of Ireland, in the fourth flank battalion, under Colonel Stewart. In 1799 he went with his regiment to the Mediterranean, which, together with the 30th Regiment, occupied the citadel of Messina, under Brigadier-General Graham. The following year the two regiments blockaded Malta by land, whilst a naval squadron blockaded by sea. Soon after its surrender he joined Sir Ralph Abercromby's army, which arrived there on its way to Egypt, and served the whole of that campaign. After the action of the 21st March, 1801, the 89th Regiment was detached, with 1200 Turks, to observe the eastern bank of the Nile, and on the 9th May following withstood the attack of 5000 of the enemy, who, on the appearance of the main body, retired to Cairo. On the surrender of that city and Alexandria, the regiment was embarked in eight line-of-battle ships, under Lord Keith, for a secret expedition, supposed to be for the Brazils. On their return to Malta,

they found peace proclaimed and the expedition given up. They stayed but a few weeks at Malta, during which time this officer succeeded to a company. The regiment was then re-embarked, and sailed for Ireland, where they landed and marched to Youghall, in the spring of 1802. In November of the same year he purchased the majority of the regiment, and remained in Ireland till the middle of 1805, when his father, the late governor of Alderney, having died, he was called on to assume the hereditary government of that island. This, and the settlement of his family affairs, obliged him to apply for leave to retire on half pay at this time, but with the full intention of returning to active service as soon as possible. He accordingly, several times during the war, solicited the secretary-at-war to be permitted to offer his services to the Commander-in-Chief, but always received for answer, that his proper post of service was in his government. Here, therefore, he continued to act to the perfect satisfaction of the Commander-in-Chief, until, by an arrangement with his Majesty's Government, he resigned the grant of the island into their hands, in the end of the year 1824, when he again tendered his services; but peace, and the rank he then held, prevented their being accepted. The government of the island was granted to his ancestor, Sir Edmond Andros, by letters patent from his Majesty, King Charles II., in 1684, and renewed to John Le Mesurier, his grandfather, by his Majesty, King George III., for ninety-nine years, in 1763. He obtained the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1810, of colonel in 1819, major-general in 1830, lieutenant-general in 1841.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR BROOKE, K.C.B.

Our obituary records the demise of a gallant and esteemed veteran, Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Brooke, colonel of the 86th Foot; and there is not any one who knew or ever served under Sir Arthur that will not grieve for the loss of one who was ever the father and friend of his young officers, and in private life a safe and sincere friend.

The following is a correct record of Sir Arthur's military career:—

He entered the service in 1792, as an ensign, in the 44th Foot; in 1793, he obtained a lieutenancy, and 19th September, 1795, a company in the same corps. He served on the Continent from May 1794, with the army under the Duke of York. In December, 1795, he went to the West Indies with the army under Sir R. Abercromby, and was present at the reduction of St. Lucia, in 1796, and in an action on the 3d May in the same year. He next accompanied the army in the expedition to Egypt, and was in the actions of the 13th and 21st March, 1801. In 1802, he succeeded to a majority in his regiment; and 15th June, 1804, to a lieutenant-colonelcy. From 1804 to 1808, he served in Malta, and subse-

quently in Sicily and Spain. The 4th June, 1813, he received the brevet of colonel in the Army. In 1813, he went to the Peninsula, and commanded a brigade, as a colonel on the staff, in the Army under Lord W. Bentinck. The 1st of June, 1814, he embarked from Bourdeaux, second in command, with the army under Major-General Ross. At the battle of Bladensburg his brigade turned both flanks of the American army, for which he was publicly thanked by the Major-General, and particularly mentioned by him in his despatches to Lord Bathurst. On the death of General Ross, he attacked and defeated the enemy near Baltimore. He was also present, under Sir Edward Pakenham, in the sanguinary action near New Orleans.

The 12th August, 1819, he received the brevet of major-general; 10th January, 1837, that of lieutenant-general; and, on the 24th May, 1837, was appointed to the colonelcy of the 86th Foot.

He was fifty-one years in the Army, and for his gallant and honourable services received the military government of Yarmouth, the colonelcy of the 86th Regiment, and the commandership of the order of the Bath. He was brother to the late Sir Henry, and uncle to the present Sir Arthur Brooke, Bart., of Colebrook, M.P. for the county Fermanah, Ireland.

The following letter was addressed to this officer by the Secretary of State:—

“Downing Street, 3d November, 1814.

“SIR,—Captain M'Dougal delivered to me your despatch of the landing of his Majesty's forces under the command of Major-General Ross, on the left bank of the Patapsco River, and of the attack and defeat of the enemy's forces on the 12th of that month, which I immediately laid before the Prince Regent. His Royal Highness was deeply sensible of the loss which the British Army suffered by the death of Major-General Ross, in whom were united all the qualities which secured to him the admiration, confidence, and affection of the troops he commanded. I am instructed by his Royal Highness to express to you his entire approbation of your conduct in the very arduous situation in which you were placed by his death; your promptitude in advancing upon the enemy, your disposition for the attack, and the judgment you shewed in deciding upon your retreat, are highly creditable to you. It is his Royal Highness's pleasure, that his further approbation may be conveyed to the officers and men, for the zeal and gallantry so conspicuously displayed by them in that service.

(Signed) “BATHURST.

“Colonel Brooke.”

Orders after the action of Bladensburg, August 24th, 1814:—

“Major-General Ross begs leave to express his thanks to the troops under his command for their conduct in the brilliant action on the 24th. The gallantry of the light brigade, led on with so much spirit by Colonel William Thornton, supported by Lieutenant-

Colonel William Wood, commanding the 85th Regiment, and Major Jones, commanding the light battalion, deserve the warmest praise. The support of that attack given by the right brigade, under the command of Colonel Brooke, was marked by the spirit by which the movement was executed by the 4th Regiment, under Major A. D. Faunce, on the right, and the 44th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Thomas Mullins, on the left of the enemy's position."

BREVET-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. L. FAWCETT, C.B.

On Saturday, July 1st, a duel took place between Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel David Lyner Fawcett, C.B., Major 55th Foot, and Lieutenant Alexander Thompson Munro, Royal Horse-guards (Blue), (brothers-in-law), in a field at Camden Town, immediately adjoining the rifle-ground belonging to the Brecknock Arms tavern, and which terminated fatally. Colonel Fawcett was shot in the right side, the ball passing through the right lung and dropping into the intestines, in a similar manner to that in the case of the late Mr. Drummond. Colonel Fawcett died on Monday.

Funeral of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Fawcett.

The remains of this gallant but unfortunate gentleman were interred with the strictest privacy, between nine and ten o'clock on Saturday morning, at the Kensall Green cemetery. Mr. Blake, assistant-surgeon of the 8th Hussars, half-brother, and Lieutenant Tuthill, of the Queen's Bays, related to Colonel Fawcett by marriage, attended as chief mourners; and Brevet Major Dauboney, of the 55th, Lieutenant Robertson, of the 15th Hussars, and Captain Barrett, late of the 55th, who were particular friends of the deceased, and who had been subalterns of the gallant colonel when captain of the 55th Light Company, also attended to pay the last tribute of respect to their friend and brother officer. Captain Jackson, of the 57th, was the only other person who was present. The remains of Colonel Fawcett are deposited in the same vault with his mother, who died a short time since. We believe Sir W. H. Clinton, G.C.B., the colonel of the 55th, requested permission to attend, as also other distinguished officers, by whom the universal good qualities of the deceased were held in the highest esteem; but those requests were politely declined, on account of the strict privacy with which the immediate relations of the deceased wished the interment to take place.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL TERENCE O'LOGLIN.

This veteran officer died at his house in Bentinck Street, Manchester Square, on the 15th August, in his seventy-ninth year. The following is the record of his services:—

He was appointed ensign 45th Foot in 1782, and subsequently

removed to the 27th. In 1789 he succeeded to a lieutenancy in the latter corps; in 1792, was removed to the 1st Life-guards, and, in 1793, to the 7th Light Dragoons. With the latter corps he served in Flanders in 1794, and was wounded at the battle on the 10th May, near Tournay. In 1795 he was appointed to a troop in the 7th Dragoons, and aid-de-camp to Major-General Egerton, afterwards Lord Bridgewater, on the staff in Ireland, and in the eastern district in England; in 1799, to a majority in the 14th Dragoons. In 1801 he received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel; and, 1st September, 1808, the rank of colonel, and a lieutenant-colonelcy in the 1st Life-guards. He obtained the rank of major-general 1st January, 1812; and of lieutenant-general, 27th May, 1825. He commanded the brigade of Life-guards during the short period they were employed in the Peninsula under the Duke of Wellington. He was appointed to the staff of the Duke's army 6th March, 1813.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ARABIN.—*Royal Artillery.*

Letters from Bermuda announce the melancholy intelligence that Lieutenant-Colonel Arabin, commanding officer of the corps at that station, died of the prevailing fever, and was much regretted. The late gallant officer was appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery at Bermuda on 28th June, 1841, and consequently only filled that responsible situation about two years. He entered the corps as second lieutenant, 8th September, 1803; was promoted to first lieutenant, 12th September, of the same year; captain, 11th July, 1811; brevet-major, 22d July, 1830; lieutenant-colonel, 18th December, 1837; having served altogether about forty years. Lieutenant-Colonel Arabin was present in the action after the troops effected a landing at Martinique, and at the capture of Bourbon, in January 1809. He served in the Peninsular campaigns, from March 1812, to the end of the war, in 1814, including the battles of Biar and Castella, the siege and capture of Fort San Felipe, Col de Balaguer, &c.

GENERAL WILLIAM BROOKE.

This officer died at his residence, Alfred Place, Bath, on the 9th instant, at the advanced age of seventy-three. For the last three years he was a dreadful sufferer from cancer in the face, which had destroyed one of his eyes. We annex an accurate record of his military career:—

The 29th June, 1793, he entered the Army as a cornet, in the 8th Light Dragoons; he received a lieutenancy in the 83d Foot, 7th October, 1793; was appointed captain in an independent company, 14th December, 1793; captain 96th Foot, 25th March, 1794; and major 96th Foot, 13th December, 1794. He remained un-

attached, from the reduction of the 96th Regiment in 1795, to 28th February, 1798. He was placed on half-pay the 1st March of the latter year, and so continued till 4th January, 1805, when he received the majority of the 56th Foot, and 25th July was removed to the 5th Dragoon-guards. The 1st January, 1800, he had the brevet of lieutenant-colonel; 25th July, 1810, that of colonel; that of major-general, 4th June, 1813; of lieutenant-general, 27th May, 1825; and of general, 23d November, 1841. In September 1794 he embarked at Plymouth for the West Indies, and arrived at St. Marc, in the island of St. Domingo, in March 1795; in June, he was appointed to the command of that garrison, and continued in that situation till August 1796, when he returned to England. General Brooke served a short time on the staff in the Peninsula, to which he was appointed in 1812, and was chiefly employed in presiding over courts-martial at Belem.

MAJOR G. D. RAITT. — *Queen's Royals.*

We regret having to record that Major George Dalhousie Raitt expired on the 28th April last, at Mount Abou, from a coup-de-soleil. This gallant officer served under Lieutenant-General Lord Keane in the march of the Indus, and received two wounds at the siege of Ghuznee; he was subsequently present at the siege and capture of Kelat, under Colonel Sir Thomas Wilshire, Bart. and K.C.B. His period of service embraced twenty years in this regiment, in which several members of his family and name have held a commission for upwards of a century. He was the eldest son of Colonel Raitt, formerly of Southampton, and was the first European officer who crossed the Indus.

GENERAL SIR THOMAS BROWNE, K.C.H.

We have to record the death of this officer, who expired at Knockduffe House, near Kinsale, at the age of seventy-two years. The deceased entered the Army 1787, and in his early military career he ably distinguished himself during his services in the Mediterranean and at Gibraltar. At the reduction of Corsica in 1794, he rendered himself conspicuous amongst his companions in arms for his bravery, and he subsequently proceeded on active duty in the Windward, Leeward, and Caribbee Islands. He was engaged in the reduction of Surinam; in South America, in 1799; and at the reduction of the Danish, Swedish, Dutch, and French West India Islands, in 1804. In 1812 he proceeded in command to the East Indies, where he remained until 1822. During his residence in India, he rendered particular services in the Mahratta war, and was for six years in command of the Carnatic, as major-general on the staff. In consideration of his distinguished services he was in the receipt of the annual pension of 400*l*. He was for many years in the 69th Regiment, from which he retired some

time back. The commissions of the gallant general were dated as follows :—

Ensign.....	September 24, 1787
Lieutenant	September 26, 1789
Captain	September 3, 1795
Major	August 23, 1799
Lieutenant-Colonel	March, 29, 1801
Colonel	July 25, 1810
Major-General	June 4, 1813
Lieutenant-General	May, 27, 1825
General	November 23, 1841.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
BART., G.C.B., K.T.S., &c.

This gallant and distinguished officer, whose death we have recorded, commenced his services in the 77th Regiment in India, serving with it in the campaigns under Sir R. Abercromby and the Marquess Cornwallis, and likewise at the reduction of the Dutch garrison of Cochin and its dependencies on the coast of Malabar, and in the Island of Ceylon, &c. He was likewise present at the capture of Srirangapatam, and the actions previous to the siege, having been promoted, by purchase, to a company in the 67th, and immediately exchanged to the 88th, with the view of continuing to serve in India; he was, however, compelled, from ill health, in 1801, to return to Europe. He then served as major of brigade in the southern district, and, in 1804, was promoted to a majority in the 6th Battalion of Reserve, which being reduced the following year, he was appointed to full pay in the 71st Regiment, and embarked with it for Portugal. In 1808 he served at the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, and in Spain, under Sir John Moore, at the battle of Corunna, &c. In February 1809 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and appointed to serve under Marshal Beresford in the organisation of the Portuguese army. He was then promoted to the rank of colonel, and, in 1811, to that of brigadier-general and the command of a brigade, with which he served during the whole of the war in the Peninsula and the south of France, and was present at the battles of Busaco, Albuera, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, and the Nive, the sieges of Badajoz, &c. In 1813 he received the honour of Knight Commander of the Tower and Sword, by the Prince Regent of Portugal, and in 1814 the honour of knighthood by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and was appointed one of his aides-de-camp, and promoted to the rank of major-general in the Portuguese service, and in 1815 he was nominated Knight Commander of the Bath. During the various services in which he was employed, he was frequently honoured by the thanks of the Duke of Wellington, and particularly mentioned in his despatches after the actions of Pampluna and Bayonne.

Being appointed to the 38th Regiment in 1821, Sir Archibald Campbell again returned to India, and in 1824, the disputes with the Burmese Empire having determined the government of India to send a force against it, Sir Archibald was appointed to this important and difficult command. The nature of the country, thick jungle and marshy, and the natives robust, active, and brave, made the carrying on warlike operations extremely difficult, as compared with previous wars against the native powers in India. All the luxuries which had hitherto accompanied Indian armies had to be abandoned, and officers and men were to be reduced to the same state of equipment as had been the custom of the army in Spain. This, through the example of their leader, they cheerfully submitted to, though in a climate where the dews of the night lowered the thermometer to 58°, whilst during the day it rose in the shade to above 90°. The nature of the country rendered it necessary to employ a large force of Europeans, as the sepoy was found unfit for such warfare. Sir Archibald Campbell had ten European regiments under his command, but of course the climate and the privations soon rendered them far from complete. With this force he advanced into the country, and, after three great actions with the Burmese, amounting to about 70,000 men, intrenched in their stockades, and retiring on their resources, so that their losses were immediately replaced, after two years' warfare, he forced his way to within 30 miles of the capital, Amerapoor, and 700 miles from Rangoon, when the Burmese again sued for peace, but no longer stipulating terms, leaving them entirely to the British commander's will. A few days more and the capital would have fallen. The respect, the regard, and entire confidence of every officer and soldier, were fully possessed by Sir Archibald Campbell, and enabled him in all the service in which he was engaged, whether in the Peninsula or Burmah, to call out all their energies, in the confidence that they were well directed.

Thus Sir Archibald Campbell brought the war to a most brilliant termination; an exploit which must ever rank his amongst the highest names to be recorded in the annals of our Indian empire. Such services, indeed, led to a general expectation in the army that he would have been raised to the peerage, as other generals, with perhaps less claims, have been before and since. The thanks of both Houses of Parliament were voted to him and the army under his command, and the highest military honour was conferred on him, viz. the Grand Cross of the Bath, and after his return home he was created a baronet. The long and arduous services of this gallant officer terminated by his being honoured with the lieutenant-governorship and command of the troops in New Brunswick, where his duties were discharged in very trying times to the entire satisfaction of the Government.

The following are the dates of his commissions, viz.—

Ensign..... December 28, 1787

Lieutenant April 26, 1791

Captain	May 17, 1799
Major	September 14, 1804
Lieutenant-Colonel	February 10, 1809
Colonel	June 4, 1814
Major-General	May 27, 1825
Lieutenant-General	June 28, 1828
Colonel 77th Regiment	December 23, 1834
Colonel 62d Regiment	February 17, 1840.

GENERAL THE HONOURABLE EDWARD FINCH.

We have to record the demise of the Honourable Edward Finch, fourth son of the third, and uncle of the present Earl of Aylesford.

The deceased, who was born on the 26th April, 1756, entered the army as cornet in the 11th Light Dragoons, 27th December, 1778, and removed to the 20th in 1779; and 7th October, in the latter year, was promoted to a lieutenancy in the 87th Foot. In January, 1780, he went to the West Indies, and served there, and in North America, till 1782, when he returned to England and obtained a lieutenancy, 5th February, 1783, with the rank of captain in the 2d Foot Guards; and 3d of October, 1792, a company, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He served the campaigns in Flanders with the brigade of Guards; 3d of May, 1796, was appointed colonel in the Army; and in 1799 commanded the first battalion of his regiment in the expedition to the Helder, and a brigade of light cavalry, and afterwards of infantry, in the campaign in Egypt. On the latter occasion his name was included in the votes of thanks from Parliament. The 1st January, 1801, he obtained the rank of major-general; and 18th June following was appointed 1st major in his regiment. In 1806 he commanded the 2d brigade of Guards at Bremen, and in 1807, in the expedition to Copenhagen. The 25th April, 1808, he was appointed lieutenant-general; the 3d of August, 1808, he was appointed to the colonelcy of the 54th Foot, from which he was removed, 18th September, 1809, to the colonelcy of the 22d Foot; and 12th August, 1819, he received the brevet of general. He was the senior member of the Consolidated Board of general officers.

On the termination of the expedition against Copenhagen, General Finch's name was included in the votes of thanks from the Houses of Parliament; and the general, being at that time a member of the House of Commons, received in his place the following address from the Speaker:—

“Lunæ, 1 die Februarii, 1808.

“Major-General the Hon. Edward Finch, General Grosvenor, and Major-General Sir Arthur Wellesley: .

“This House, contemplating the services performed by His

Majesty's army on the late Danish expedition, and applauding the zeal, intrepidity, and exertion, displayed by the general officers employed in the reduction of Copenhagen, has conferred upon them the high honour of its approbation and thanks: a higher reward this House has not to bestow. In distributing these honours, it is at all times matter of just pride and satisfaction to this House to behold, within its own walls, any of those distinguished persons whose merit has raised them to this eminence. But I should indeed be wanting to the full expression of those sentiments which animate this House, and the whole country, if I forbore to notice, that we are on this day crowning with our thanks one gallant officer, long since known to the gratitude of this House, who has long trodden the paths of glory, whose genius and valour have already extended our fame and empire, whose sword has been the terror of our distant enemies, and will not now be drawn in vain to defend the seat of empire itself, and the throne of his sovereign. I am charged to deliver the thanks of this House to you all, and I do accordingly thank you in the name of the Commons of the United Kingdom, 'for your zeal, intrepidity, and exertions, displayed in the various operations which were necessary for conducting the siege, and effecting the surrender of the navy and arsenal of Copenhagen.'"

GENERAL SIR JOHN FRASER, G.C.H.

This veteran officer died at Campden Hill, Kensington, at the advanced age of eighty-four. He entered the Army in 1778, and was on board the *Defence*, under Sir George Rodney, which ship, in the general action of the 16th January, 1780, engaged and made prize the Spanish admiral's ship *Phoenix*, of superior force. Served afterwards at Gibraltar during the siege of 1780, 1781, and 1782, and received two severe wounds, one by a splinter, and the other by a cannon-shot, which carried off his right leg. In 1804, when in command on the coast of Africa, he was attacked by a very superior force, and obliged to capitulate: the enemy's loss in killed on this occasion exceeded the British force at the commencement of the action.

On being exchanged, he was appointed to command an expedition against Sencgal, but which never sailed. He was on the staff in Guernsey from 1806 to 1809, and thence removed to Gibraltar, which garrison he commanded until the arrival of Major-General Campbell. He was then employed to treat for the admission of British troops into Ceuta, and he commanded them in that garrison until 1813, when he returned to England on his promotion to lieutenant-general. In September 1828 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Chester Castle, and, in 1832,

nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic order. His commission was dated as follows:—

Lieutenant	September 29, 1778
Captain	April 21, 1783
Major	March 1, 1794
Lieutenant-Colonel	August 28, 1794
Colonel	January 1, 1800
Major-General	April 25, 1808
Lieutenant-General.....	June 4, 1813
General	July 22, 1830

CAPTAIN WENTWORTH.—*Royal Engineers.*

With feelings of the deepest regret have we recorded, in the obituary, the death of this officer, whom we have known and admired during the whole period of his military career, and from whom we parted but a few short weeks since, full of life, hope, and happiness.

Inscrutable, indeed, are the ways of Providence; for our lamented friend was but spared to his country and family for a few brief months, from the wreck of the *Solway*, to become the victim of the destructive epidemic in Bermuda. At the wreck of the above-mentioned ill-fated vessel, the calm and resolute conduct of Captain Wentworth, and that of his devoted and amiable wife, excited the admiration of all the survivors. In the official report of the circumstances, this conduct is deservedly commended, and stated to have been heroic; but, alas! what avails this eulogy when he, who shared the danger and supported the drooping spirits of the fond wife and mother, is taken to another and a better world?

The period of this officer's services prevented him sharing in the Peninsular campaign or battle of Waterloo; but in the corps, conspicuous for the talent and ability of its members, he was ever noted for his unvaried zeal and superior qualifications. Those who knew him not may suspect us of partiality; but those who have had the happiness to have been personally acquainted with the subject of our memoir will admit that we do but justice to the memory of our valued friend when we state, that in him were indeed united the zealous and highly talented officer and accomplished gentleman.

MAJOR GEORGE COSBY HARPOUR.—*67th Regiment.*

This zealous officer entered the service as ensign, 20th April, 1796; was promoted to lieutenant, 29th December, 1808; captain, 9th December, 1819; brevet-major, 10th January, 1837. He served in Spain from September 1810 to 1814, including the defence

of Cadiz, battle of Barrosa, actions at Ballaguere, and Villa Franca ; sieges of Tarragona and Barcelona. Major Harpour served twenty-seven years in the East and West Indies ; was deputy judge-advocate in the Windward and Leeward Islands, and received from Sir S. Whittingham most satisfactory testimonials as to his zeal and judgment. On the 67th quitting this station, Brevet-Major Harpour took command of it, and accompanied it to Canada, having previously received the thanks of the general commanding for the high state of discipline and efficiency in which the regiment was on leaving the West Indies.

Major Harpour retired from the service on full pay ; and died at Malahide, near Dublin, on the 20th October.

LIEUT. WRIXON.—21st *Regiment.*

This officer died at Kampte, Madras Presidency, on the 15th September. He was son of Captain Nicholas Wrixon, of Cork, late of the same regiment. This estimable young gentleman was only in his 22d year, when he died of fever. The general feeling of regret and sorrow for his premature decease is universal through the regiment, and is painfully felt by all his brother officers, by whom he was held in the highest estimation for his many virtues and estimable qualities. He was buried with military honours, and his funeral was attended to the grave by the brigadiers and all the officers of the large force stationed there. He was borne to his last home, at their particular request, by the soldiers of the company formerly commanded by his father, accompanied by those of his own.

GENERAL EDWARD MORRISON.

We have again to record the death of another venerable officer, and who was the senior general but one on the Army List. We annex a brief but authentic note of his services.

In January, 1777, this officer was appointed ensign in the Coldstream Guards, and shortly after employed as assistant quartermaster-general ; in September, 1780, he succeeded to a lieutenancy, with the rank of captain ; and from November 1781, to June 1783, he served as aid-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies. He was promoted to a company with the rank of lieutenant-col. in January 1790 ; and, in 1793, appointed deputy quartermaster-general, but obtained permission to join the 1st battalion Coldstream Regiment in Flanders in 1794. He received the brevet of colonel 26th February, 1795 ; was appointed colonel of the Leicester Fencibles in November 1800 ; and in January 1805, of a battalion in the 60th ; 1st January, 1798, major-gen. ; in April following, to the staff in Ireland, where he commanded the Limerick district during

the Rebellion; appointed to the staff in England in July 1803; the 1st January, 1805, lieut.-gen.; May 8, 1809, lieut.-governor and commander of the forces in Jamaica; general, June 4, 1814; General Morrison was colonel of the 13th Foot, and also governor of Chester.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JOHN TAYLOR, K.C.B.

This distinguished officer entered the Army in the year 1794, and his commissions were dated as follows:—

Ensign	1794
Lieutenant	1794
Captain	1795
Major	1801
Lieut.-Colonel	1805
Colonel	1813
Major-General	1819
Lieut.-General	1837
Colonel of the 80th Foot	1837

In March 1837 this regiment was given to Sir John Taylor.

In 1799 he served the campaign in Holland as aid-de-camp to General Hutchinson, whom he afterwards accompanied to Egypt, and was present with him at the different battles. Next he served in the Peninsula; was at the battles of Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse; afterwards in France, where he was wounded in February 1814.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOSEPH O'HALLORAN, G.C.B.— *Bengal Army.*

This intrepid and distinguished officer was appointed an ensign, 9th May, 1782; lieutenant, 6th January, 1785; captain, 7th January, 1796; major, 25th April, 1808; lieut.-colonel, 4th June, 1814; colonel, 4th June, 1829; major-general, 10th January, 1837; K.C.B., 10th March, 1837; G.C.B., 12th February, 1841.

The subject of our memoir served from June 1796, to October 1802, as adjutant and quartermaster to the station of Midnapoor, during which period he constructed several public works. In the following year he joined his regiment, which crossed the Jumna for the conquest of Bundlekund; and formed a portion of the force which defeated the Newaub Shumshere Behander, and 15,000 Mah-rattahs, at Kopsah, on the 12th October. In January 1804, he served at the sieges of Bursaar and Jessarie; in April, he besieged and captured the fort of Soupah, and, on the 15th May, contributed to the defeat of Rajah Ram and 10,000 Boondehahs, on the hills and rocks of Mahoba.

On the 1st July, 1804, Capt. O'Halloran commanded Shaik

Kulb Alee's, and Mahomet Khan's irregular brigades, in a combined attack, with three battalions of Sepoys, under the orders of Colonel Martindell, against Rajah Ram and 16,000 Boondehahs, who were defeated with great slaughter. He was also present at the assault, 28th July, and capitulation of Jeytpoor, 28th August, and served with the irregular brigades which, in December, captured several fortified towns and forts. In February 1804, he besieged and captured the forts of Niahgong and Dowrah, in Pinwarree. On the 22d January, 1809, he commanded a column of attack at the assault of the fortified hill of Ragoulee, in Bundlekund, and in February and March following was present at the siege of the fortress of Adjyghur in Bundlekund. The gallant and intrepid conduct of Captain O'Halloran, in the attack at Ragoulee, was specially reported to the Commander-in-Chief, who was pleased to direct Lieut.-Col. Martindell to convey to Captain O'Halloran his Excellency's cordial approbation and thanks for his distinguished conduct on that occasion. In 1815 and 1816 he served in the Nepal war, and was present at the assault of Hurreehurpoor. The thanks of the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief were again conveyed to Lieut.-Colonel O'Halloran for his gallant conduct at the action of the 1st March, on the hill of Hurreehurpoor. For his distinguished services in the foregoing campaigns his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased to appoint him Companion of the most honourable and military order of the Bath. On the 20th May, 1817, Lieut.-Colonel O'Halloran served at the assault of Turtoah, and the judgment and ability displayed by him in the combined movements were specially noticed in district orders. He was subsequently appointed to the command of the 25th Regiment, and in General Orders, dated "Fort Cornwallis, 3d May, 1819," the governor in council recorded his unqualified admiration of the officers and men of this valuable corps, for the exemplary propriety of conduct during the whole period of their service in that presidency. In General Orders, dated 27th November, 1824, the subject of our memoir was again thus brought under the notice of the army :—

Extract.—"The governor in council takes this opportunity of expressing the high sense he entertains of the zeal and ability with which the Lieut.-Colonel has exercised the command of the troops under the Government, and tenders his thanks to Lieut.-Colonel Commandant O'Halloran, C.B., for the advantages which have resulted to the public service of this presidency." In January 1825, Lieut.-Colonel O'Halloran was nominated a brigadier, and was appointed to command the troops at Barrackpore; and, on the 10th December, 1828, he was appointed a brigadier-general to the command of the Sangor division of the Army. On the 23d December, 1833, his period of service on the staff expired, and closed the active duties of this zealous and distinguished officer, who for an uninterrupted period, without furlough, of fifty-three years continuance, had ever been noted for his ability, courage, and high soldierlike qualities. Further honours were subsequently bestowed on Major-

General O'Halloran, who, in March 1837, was appointed Knight Commander of the Bath, and G.C.B. on the 12th February, 1841. To no man could these proud distinctions of a country's approbation have been more worthily granted than to him, pre-eminent for his service in the field, and noted for his Christian virtues and irreproachable conduct.

The freedom of the city of Limerick was voted to their gallant fellow-citizen on the 25th June, 1838, for his eminent services in India for a period of above half a century. With feelings of deep regret we have only to add, that the subject of our brief memoir was spared but a few years longer to his country, relatives, and friends, for, to their general grief, his death took place in Connaught Square on the 3d of November.

GENERAL LORD LYNEDOC, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.—*1st Royals.*

The month of December 1842 proved fatal to one of the illustrious men who led our armies during the Peninsular war, and, in the corresponding period of the present winter, another and scarcely less distinguished soldier has been "gathered to his fathers." Sir Thomas Graham, Lord Lynedoch, has paid the debt of nature. The men who held the rank of general at the battle of Waterloo is a class sadly diminished in number since the day when the great Duke gave his first anniversary dinner at Apsley House; and if, on the last 18th of June, he said, "Ah! poor Hill, we have lost him;" so at the next anniversary he will say, "Ah! poor Lynedoch, we have lost him also;" and thus it will go on from year to year. But, though the corporeal portion of these great leaders must perish and disappear, the fame of their heroic deeds will be preserved and transmitted to the admiration of a remote posterity. When the existence of England as a nation shall cease to be remembered, their public services may be forgotten, but not until then. Amongst the most distinguished of the able and scientific soldiers who led the conquering armies of England from the Tagus to the Seine, was the venerable man whose death it is now our duty to record. His lordship expired at his town residence, Stratton Street, having for several days been very seriously and alarmingly indisposed.

The early life of this eminent man was that of a private country gentleman, but one whose mind had been cultivated in no ordinary degree. The classical attainments of his father, and the many elegant accomplishments of his mother, were directed to that which formed with them a never-ceasing object, namely, the education of their son, who, owing to the death of both his elder brothers, had become heir to the family estate. The judicious and careful education which he received produced in him an extraordinary aptitude for study, and in his mind faculties early de-

veloped were fully matured by an extensive European tour. He was born at Balgowan (Perthshire), in the year 1750. In 1774 his father died; and, in the same year, he married the Honourable Mary Cathcart, one of the three daughters of the ninth Lord Cathcart; and it is a remarkable fact that two other daughters of the same noble lord were married on the same day. Thus we find Mr. Graham apparently settled down for life in the quiet, unobtrusive, happy condition of an independent country gentleman; and thus he continued in the enjoyment of great domestic felicity, surrounded by many estimable and attached friends, for a period of nearly twenty years. He had, by this time, attained the mature age of forty-two, and, to all external seeming, was one of the last men in the world likely to enter upon a military life.

In the year 1792, however, his domestic happiness was brought to a termination by the death of his wife, to whom he was most tenderly attached. Their union had not been blessed by any children, but their mutual affection appeared to be too strong to need that additional bond. The effect of this melancholy event proved sufficient almost to unsettle the mind of Mr. Graham; and his case adds one to the instances that might be adduced, in which domestic calamities have procured for the state services of the highest order in the field and the cabinet. It may be said, that this change in his condition and prospects imparted almost a romantic character to the tenor of his life. His grief was so deep and lasting as greatly to injure his health, and he was recommended to travel, with a view of alleviating the one, and restoring the other, by change of scene and variety of objects. At Gibraltar he fell into military society, and there he first conceived the possibility of obtaining some respite from his sorrows by devoting himself to the profession of arms.

Lord Hood was then about to sail for the south of France, and Mr. Graham had recently been a traveller in that country; he therefore gladly acceded to his proposition to accompany him as a volunteer. We accordingly find him, in the year 1793, landing with the British troops at Toulon, and serving as extra aid-de-camp to Lord Mulgrave (father to the present Marquess of Normanby), who was the general commanding in chief, and who marked, by his particular thanks, the gallant and able services of the elderly gentleman who had thus volunteered to be his aid-de-camp. We need scarcely remind the reader that the events of that period gave Mr. Graham ample means of indulging the passion which impelled him to a military life. Nor did he neglect any opportunity which circumstances presented; he was always foremost in the attack, and on one occasion, at the head of a column, when a private soldier fell, Mr. Graham took up his musquet and supplied his place in the front rank.

On returning to this country he raised the first battalion of the 90th Regiment, of which he was appointed colonel commandant on the 10th February, 1794. This regiment formed part of the army

under the command of Lord Moira (afterwards Marquess of Hastings). It passed the summer of 1795 at Isle Dieu, whence it proceeded to Gibraltar. On the 22d of July, 1795, the rank of colonel in the Army was conferred upon Mr. Graham.

At Gibraltar he endured for a short time the idleness inseparable from garrison duty in so strong a place; but a continuance of this life proved intolerable to such a mind as his, and he, therefore, obtained permission to join the Austrian army. His connexion with that service continued during the summer of 1796, taking the opportunities which his position presented him of sending to the British Government intelligence of the military operations and diplomatic measures adopted by the commanders and sovereigns of the Continent. It is well known that his despatches at this period evinced, in a remarkable degree, the great talents and characteristic energy of the writer.

During the investment of the city of Mantua, he was shut up there for some time with General Wurmsur; but, incapable of continuing unemployed, he made his escape under cover of night, but not without encountering great difficulties and eminent hazard.

Early in the year 1797 he returned to England, but in the following autumn joined his regiment at Gibraltar, whence he proceeded to the attack of Minorca with Sir Charles Stuart, who bestowed the warmest eulogiums on the skill and valour displayed by Colonel Graham. The part which he took in the reduction of Minorca is thus described in a work, published some years ago, detailing those transactions:—

“After the debarkation of the troops, innumerable difficulties opposed themselves to their operations. There is not in any part of Europe to be found a greater variety of natural obstacles to an invading army than in this island. Reports from deserters and others, contradictory in their purport, rendered General Stuart for a short time irresolute what course to pursue. He, however, resolved to proceed by a forced march to Mercadel, and by possessing that essential post to separate the enemy's force. To effect this object, Colonel Graham was sent with 600 men; and, by dint of the utmost effort, arrived at Mercadel a very few hours after the main body of the enemy had marched towards Candarello. Here he made a considerable number of prisoners, seized several dépôts of ammunition, &c., and established his corps in front of the village. The reduction of Minorca being completed, Colonel Graham repaired to Sicily, where he employed himself in the service and for the assistance of its legitimate monarch; and such were his exertions, that he received repeated acknowledgments and tributes of gratitude and esteem from the king and queen of Naples.”

Not long after this, the colonel, with the local rank of brigadier, besieged the island of Malta, having under his command the 30th and 89th Regiments, and some corps embodied under his immediate

direction. Brigadier-General Graham, aware of the prodigious strength of the place, resorted to a blockade, and the French held out till September 1800, when, after a resistance of two years duration, the place surrendered. On the completion of this service General Graham came home for a few months, and, again anxious for active service, proceeded to Egypt, but before his arrival that country had been completely conquered. He returned through Turkey, making some stay at Constantinople, and, during the peace of Amiens, resided for a short time at Paris. His active and enterprising spirit had now to endure a period of repose. In 1808, however, he proceeded with Sir John Moore to Sweden, where he availed himself of that opportunity to traverse the country in all directions. Shortly afterwards Sir John Moore was ordered to Spain, and General Graham served there during the whole campaign of 1808. On his return to England he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and appointed to command a division in the expedition to Malta, but having been attacked with fever he was obliged to come home. In February 1811, having been previously raised to the rank of lieutenant-general, he took the command of an expedition to attack the rear of the French army that was then blockading Cadiz; an operation which led to the memorable battle of Barossa, the military details of which would much exceed the limits assignable to such an outline of Lord Lynedoch's brilliant career as it is now intended to present. The thanks of Parliament were voted to Lieutenant-General Graham and the brave force under his command, and never were thanks more nobly earned, or bestowed in a manner more honourable to those who offered and those who received them. He was at that time a member of the House of Commons, and in his place in Parliament he received that mark of a nation's gratitude. In acknowledging the honour thus conferred on him, General Graham spoke as follows:—

“I have formerly often heard you, sir, eloquently and impressively deliver the thanks of the House to officers present, and never without an anxious wish that I might one day receive this most enviable mark of my country's regard. This honest ambition is now fully gratified, and I am more than ever bound to try to merit the good opinion of the House.”

Barossa was to Lord Lynedoch what Almaraz was to Lord Hill, and Albuera to Lord Beresford. Eclipsed and out-numbered as these victories had been by those which the great Duke achieved, they were still to the commanders who led our forces on those memorable occasions the greatest events of their lives, and the sources of their most signal triumphs.

To do justice to achievements so glorious and decisive are amongst the most difficult tasks which the historians of the nineteenth century will feel themselves called on to encounter.

After this series of events, General Graham joined the army under the Duke of Wellington; but from ill health was obliged to

revisit England for a short period. Early in 1813, however, he returned to the Peninsula, and commanded the left wing of the British Army at the ever-memorable battle of Vittoria. Mr. Abbott, then Speaker of the House of Commons, and afterwards Lord Colchester, in alluding to General Graham's distinguished career at this period, stated that his was "a name never to be mentioned in our military annals without the strongest expression of respect and admiration;" and Mr. Sheridan, speaking of the various excellences, personal and professional, which adorned his character, said:—

"I have known him in private life; and never was there seated a loftier spirit in a braver heart."

Alluding to his services in the retreat of the British Army to Corunna—in which Sir John Moore, the general in command, was killed—he continued,—

"In the hour of peril Graham was their best adviser; in the hour of disaster Graham was their surest consolation."

Very little more now remains to be said in concluding our outline of his career. He commanded the army employed in the memorable siege of the town and citadel of St. Sebastian. He commanded also the left wing of the British Army at the passage of the Bidassoa, but soon after, in consequence of ill health, he was obliged to resign his command to Sir John Hope. In 1814 he was appointed to a command in Holland; and on the 3d of May in the same year he again received the thanks of Parliament, and was raised to the peerage, having previously been created a Knight Grand Cross of the order of the Bath, and subsequently a Knight Grand Cross of the order of St. Michael and St. George. He was likewise a Knight of the Tower and Sword in Portugal.

For many years he represented his native county in Parliament; and he had, therefore, the gratification, as already stated, of receiving the thanks of the House of Commons in his place as a member. In 1821 he received the rank of general, and the governorship of Dunbarton Castle.

As years advanced, and the infirmities of age began to accumulate, Lord Lynedoch found the climate of Italy better calculated to sustain his declining energies than the atmosphere and temperature of his own country: he, therefore, spent much time on the Continent; but, on a recent occasion, so anxious was he to manifest his sense of loyalty and his personal attachment to the queen, that when her Majesty visited Scotland, he came home from Switzerland for the express purpose of paying his duty to her Majesty in the metropolis of his native land.

There are few pursuits which so much demand the enterprise, energy, and vigour of youth as the profession of arms, and few commanders attain eminence except those who have the good fortune to do so at an early period of life. With respect to Lord Lynedoch, however, it is a curious fact, that the Duke of Wellington fought his last battle at an earlier period of life than

that in which Lord Lynedoch "fleshed his maiden sword." It is also not unworthy of remark that we are now accustomed to regard the Duke himself as preserving his vigour to a surprisingly advanced age, when, in fact, the subject of this memoir was old enough to have been the father of his Grace.

We regret to state that the titles of this great man are extinct. He leaves behind him no descendants to be stimulated by his example, or to derive honour from his fame.

The family from which he is descended is a branch of that from which the dukes of Montrose trace their origin. His father was Thomas Graham, of Balgowan, and his mother was Christian, fourth daughter of the first Earl of Hopetoun. He was born, as already stated, more than ninety-three years ago, and lived under five several sovereigns, leaving behind him a name which will be held in honoured remembrance while loyalty is considered to be a virtue, or military renown a passport to fame.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN KNOWLES, C.B.—*Royal Artillery.*

Mournful is the duty of recording the decease of officers who were our associates and friends, but it becomes doubly afflicting when the blow is struck, not by the weapon of a bold and worthy antagonist, but by the insidious and pestilential diseases of foreign climes. The subject of our present memoir entered the Army subsequently to the glorious battle of Waterloo, but he has stamped his character as a zealous and enterprising officer by his services in Spain and China. In the latter country especially was he distinguished for his intrepidity and resolute conduct; witness the storming of Ching-keang-po, where a gate-house was so firmly and obstinately defended by Tartar soldiers that, for three-quarters of an hour, the advance of the gallant British troops was impeded. The enemy raked so effectually the narrow passage leading to the gate, that the valiant combatants were unable to succeed in their unflinching assaults; until Lieutenant-Colonel Knowles, arming himself with a musket of the 55th Regiment, led the charge, and directed the officers of the 41st Native Infantry to bring their men to support the attack. Three British cheers made the welkin ring, and at the point of the bayonet did the victorious band nobly drive before them the desperate guardians of the gatehouse.

After passing unscathed through the various encounters, and uninjured by the extreme heat of the climate during the operations, bright beams illumined the future military career of our contemporary, on whom was conferred the order of Companion of the Bath, and superior rank; but, alas! too truly was it verified that "the path of glory leads but to the grave," for, in the month of November, Lieutenant-Colonel Knowles fell a victim to the fever so prevalent at Hong-kong, which has fearfully thinned the

ranks of the brave troops, who, ever victorious before the enemy, are now doomed to sink under the ravages of epidemic and fell disease.

MAJOR ELDRÉD POTTINGER, C.B.—*Bombay Artillery.*

With feelings of deep regret do we record the death of one of the gallant survivors of the direful campaign in Affghanistan, who, after undergoing the misery and perils of the disastrous retreat and subsequent captivity, was doomed to terminate his brief but distinguished military career in China. Major Pottinger proceeded to Bombay as an artillery cadet in 1828, and devoted himself to the study of languages and the duties of his profession. After serving in the province of Kutch for some years, he was, from his talents and assiduity, appointed to a regimental staff situation at the presidency, but being desirous for more active occupation, he, by urgent application, succeeded in being posted as second in command of the irregular horse in Kutch. In this employment he remained for about two years, during which he several times tendered his services to explore the difficult passes in the great chain of mountains to the westward of the Indus. In 1836, his offer having been accepted by the supreme Government, this enterprising officer started on his expedition, in disguise, accompanied by some faithful followers from his own corps. After many dangers and privations, he reached Herat, and, when that city was besieged by the Persian army, the gallant and active subject of our present memoir instructed the defenders, directed the construction of works, was several times engaged in personal conflict with the enemy, and shared in the incredible hardships which the garrison endured during the period of the siege. The order issued by the Governor-General of India testifies to the brilliant and distinguished conduct of Lieutenant Pottinger in this arduous achievement, who, being compelled to leave Herat, subsequently returned to India, and was shortly afterwards appointed agent in the Kohistan, or hill country, having under his command a Ghorka Regiment about 1000 strong.

His penetrating judgment discovered the seeds of the approaching insurrection, but his representations to the superior authorities were disregarded; the flame burst forth, and Major Pottinger and his brave band, after heroically defending the forts for some time, were finally obliged to retreat towards Cabul. During the night the small body, surrounded and assaulted by thousands of infuriated Affghans, fell man after man, desperately struggling with their assailants, until the party was reduced to Major Pottinger, Lieutenant Houghton, and one sepoy. Both officers were wounded severely, the latter having lost an arm; but the unflinching spirit and firm resolution of Major Pottinger preserved the lives of the party. Lieutenant Houghton, weak and in agony, fell from his horse, and earnestly implored to be left to die,

but his valiant and noble-minded companions swore never to desert him. Faithful to their word, they remained with him till he was able to resume the perilous march; and their heroic behaviour was finally rewarded by their safe arrival, after terrific hardships and sufferings, at the British camp, where they were, indeed, welcomed "as people arisen from the dead."

After the murder of Sir. W. Macnaghten, Major Pottinger was called to the head of the political department, and energetically denounced all negotiations, recommending the seizure of the Bala Hissar, in which to defend themselves until the opening of the season, or to march out of the camp and cut their way through the enemy. His plans were overruled, and the subsequent disastrous retreat and fearful massacre were terminated by the captivity of Major Pottinger and the small remnant of the hemmed-in and dispirited army. As soon as he was released, he appeared again in active service, and accompanied the force to Charukar and Istaliff, where, from his knowledge of the country, his services were very beneficial.

The result of the court of inquiry on his conduct during the disastrous events in Cabul, established his fame more firmly than ever; but, alas! his shattered frame could not keep pace with the energies of his mind: his wound continued to discharge pieces of bone and cloth, and his constitution was completely broken. A change of climate to China, in a trifling degree, benefited his health, and he was about to return to England, the bearer of the supplementary treaty with China, when the prevalent fever terminated his arduous and glorious career.

OBITUARY.

GENERALS.

- Maj.-Gen. Molesworth, Madras Army.
 Gen. Gore Browne, Col. 44 Reg.
 Maj.-Gen. Drummond, C.B. R. Artil.
 Maj.-Gen. Sir C. Deacon, E. I. C. Service.
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Ashe, E. I. C. Service.
 Maj.-Gen. Sir J. T. Jones, Bart. K.C.B. R. Engineers.
 Maj.-Gen. F. Walker, commanding at Calcutta.
 Lieut.-Gen. Philpot, 8 Hussars.
 Gen. J. M. Kerr.
 Maj.-Gen. Sir C. B. Vere, K.C.B.
 Gen. Sir C. Colville, G.C.B., G.C.H. 5 Reg.
 Maj.-Gen. Baddely, C.B. E. I. C. Service.
 Gen. Sir. T. Hislop, Bart. G.C.B. Col. 48 Reg.
 Maj.-Gen. Sir D. Foulis, K.C.B. E. I. C. Service.
 Maj.-Gen. Younghusband, R. Artil.
 Maj.-Gen. G. O' Malley, C.B. 88 Reg.
 Lieut.-Gen. John Ross, C.B. 46 Reg.
 Gen. Sir T. Hilgrove Turner, G.C.H., K.C. 19 Reg.
 Lieut.-Gen. J. Le Mesurier.
 Maj.-Gen. C. S. Fagan, C.B. Bengal Army.
 Gen. Lord Forbes, 21 Reg.
 Lieut.-Gen. T. Foster.
 Gen. Popham.
 Gen. Sir R. M'Farlane, K.C.B., G.C.H. 32 Reg.
 Maj.-Gen. Sir J. K. Money, Bart.
 Gen. Earl Cathcart, K.T. Col. 2d Life-guards.
 Lieut.-Gen. Mark Napier.
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur Brooke, K.C.B. 86 Reg.
 Maj.-Gen. Sir Donald Macleod, K.C.B. E. I. C. Service.
 Lieut.-Gen. Terence O'Loughlin.
 Gen. Sir John Gustavus Crosbie, G.C.H.
 Gen. William Brooke, late 5 Dragoon-guards.
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Browne, K.C.H.
 Maj.-Gen. W. Hopper, Bengal Artil.
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Campbell, Bart. G.C.B. 62 Reg.
 Gen. Hon. E. Finch, 22 Reg.
 Lieut.-Gen. R. Beevor, R. Artil.
 Gen. Sir John Fraser, G.C.H. late Governor of Chester.
 Major-Gen. Sir Joseph O'Halloran, G.C.B. Bengal Army.
 Gen. E. Morrison, 13 Reg. Governor of Chester.
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Taylor, K.C.B. 80 Reg.
 Maj.-Gen. T. Webster, E. I. C. Service.
 Gen. Ld. Lynedoch, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. 1 Reg.
 Lieut.-Gen. D. Blommart.
 Lieut.-Gen. Loveday, E. I. C. Service.
 Maj.-Gen. Bellasis, E. I. C. Service.
 Maj.-Gen. J. Cunningham, E. I. C. Service.

COLONELS.

- J. M. Bevians, late Royal Marines.
 Love Parry Jones, late 2d or Queen's Reg.
 J. Shedden, formerly 89 Reg.
 His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Col. of the Artillery Company.
 John Camac, formerly 1st Life-guards.
 The Hon. Sir Horatio G. R. Townshend, K.C.H. Lieut.-Governor of Windsor Castle, and late Grenadier-guards.
 C. L. Foster, Assistant Adjutant-General, Canada.
 Sir R. Bartley, K.C.B. 49 Reg.
 R. Ellison, Grenadier-guards.
 J. Carr, late Royal Irish Artil.
 Knight Erskine, C.B., H.P.
 W. R. Pogson, 47 Bengal Infantry.
 Alexander Campbell.
 DuVernet G. Muirhead, H.P. Royal Staff Corps.
 T. Weston, H. P. 14 Garrison Battalion.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

- H. Cash, late 2 Reg.
 W. Johnstone, C. B. 26 Reg.
 B. Bunce, Royal Marines.
 S. Hancox, late 7 Dragoon-guards.
 F. Hogge, late 26 Reg.
 E. B. Frederick.
 A. Geils, late 73 Reg.
 G. Power, 10 Reg.
 E. A. McCardy, 27 Native Infantry.
 F. Champagne, late 20 Reg.
 Savage, late 9 Light Dragoons.
 C. French, K.H. 28 Reg.
 M. Sutherland, formerly in command of 91 Reg.
 Rabard, E. I. C. Service.
 W. B. Salmon, commanding 58 Native Infantry.
 N. Britton, late 11 Hussars.
 H. H. Manners, K. H. late 37 Reg.
 R. Lisle, C.B. formerly 13 Dragoons.
 C. Forbes, 61 Reg.
 W. Williamson, C.B., E. I. C. Service, 14 Native Infantry.
 Baron von Krauchenberg, C.B., K.C.H., H.P. 3 Hussars, German Legion.
 W. Evans, late 41 Reg.
 Lord Robert Kerr, K.H. Assistant-Adj.-Gen. North Britain.
 D. L. Fawcett, C.B. 55 Reg.
 T. Skinner, C.B. 31 Reg.
 W. Jones, late 5 Dragoon-guards.
 A. Giels, formerly 73 Reg.
 Campbell, H. P. late 10 Reg.
 C. Burne, 91 Reg.
 J. H. Slade, late 1 Dragoon-guards.
 A. Cameron, formerly 87 Royal Irish Fusiliers.
 W. L. Wood, K.H. formerly of the 4th or King's Own Reg.
 Osburne, Bombay Establishment.
 W. Arabin, Royal Artil.
 Wood, 21 Reg.
 A. Cairncross, K.H. 96 Reg.
 R. Murray, 54 Reg.
 S. Whitehill, Invalid Establishment.
 J. Ross, 15 Native Infantry.
 F. Grant, 39 Native Infantry.
 D. Urquhart, 39 Reg.
 G. Dyke, formerly Coldstream Guards.
 Williams Ingleby, 53 Reg.
 R. D. O'Dell, 25 Native Infantry.
 J. H. Elrington, Scots Fusilier Guards.
 M. Shawe, H.P. 30 Reg.
 A. Cameron, H.P. 5 Reg.
 Sir William Thorn, formerly 25 Light Dragoons.
 Henry Smith, Madras Army.
 James Williamson, Commandant R.M. Asylum, Chelsea.
 John Montagu, Coldstream Guards.
 W. R. Dickson, K.H., H.P. New Brunswick Fencibles.
 R. Knight, C.B. Bradshaw's Levy.
 J. Knowles, C.B. Captain Royal Artil.

MAJORS.

- F. Dornbergh, H.P. Brunswick Infantry.
 H. Bowen, late Royal Veteran Bat.
 C. Jones, formerly 15 Hussars.
 S. Broom, 10 Reg.
 T. L. Galloway, 10 Reg.
 H. C. Teasdale, 25 Reg. Bombay Native Infantry.
 J. G. Taylor, 13 Reg.
 C. Gregory, 49 Reg.
 M. Jones, late Royal Denbigh Militia.
 W. H. Jackson, 12 Bombay Native Infantry.
 W. Locker, late 8 Light Dragoons.
 J. Gordon, 47 Reg.
 J. L. Jones, E. I. C. Service.
 H. Rosalewin.
 A. Wathen, 13 Light Dragoons.
 D. Bruce, late Bengal Army.
 C. E. Davis, late E. I. C. Service.
 C. Callaghan, McCarthy, late 36 Reg.
 De Dreves, H.P. 3 Line Battalion, German Legion.
 J. Kennelly, 87 Reg.
 J. Cole, Unattached.
 C. McCarthy, late 36 Reg.
 R. Ryan, late 93 Reg.
 G. D. Raitt, 2 Royals.
 W. A. Riach, 79 Highlanders.
 W. Richards, Bengal Artil.
 D. Ducat, 91 Reg.
 W. Huntley, 9 Queen's R. Lancers.
 J. Thoreau, St. Helena Reg.
 A. Alexander, 5 Royal Veteran Batt.
 G. C. Harpour, 67 Reg.
 C. Newbery, E. I. C. Service.
 G. W. Paddon, formerly 27 Reg.
 P. Craigie, D.A.G. E. I. C. Service.
 R. Roberts, Horse Artillery, E. I. C. Service.
 J. Hickman, 15 Hussars.
 J. Hunter, 85 Reg.
 H. De Bude, Bengal Engineers.
 G. Moore, 24 Native Infantry.
 J. Leathart, E. I. C. Service.
 E. Pottinger, Bombay Artil.

CAPTAINS.

- R. Grace, Royal Marines.
 Miniken, formerly of 73 Reg.
 S. W. Smith, 1 Batt Rifle Brigade.
 R. Morrow, late 40 Reg.
 J. A. Durie, late 92 Reg.
 C. King, late 74 Reg.
 J. Smyth, late Royal Engineers.
 T. Boulby, H.P. Royal Artil.
 J. Hincks, H.P. Royal Artil.
 C. Lechmere, H. P. 3 P. Battalion of Militia.
 Lord W. F. Montagu, Unattached.
 J. N. Ingram, Unattached.
 F. V. Decken, H. P. 1 Hussars, German Legion.
 W. Pope, H. P. 4 Light Battalion, German Legion.
 J. T. Dickenson, 86 Reg.
 H. Moncrief, E. I. C. Service.
 G. C. L. Dickson, 84 Reg.
 G. Montgomery, formerly 18 Reg.
 A. Caddy, late 95 Reg.
 L. French, 9 Dragoons.
 J. P. Elliott, Unattached.
 E. Harrison, Adjutant Cavan Militia.
 T. Reeves, H.P. 15 Reg.
 H. S. Browne, late 85 Reg.
 Creswell, late 8 Royal Veteran Batt.
 R. Hutton, late 58 Reg.
 R. M. Miles, 5 Native Infantry.
 A. Webster, 43 Light Infantry.
 H. Harriot, 39 Native Infantry.
 W. W. Tew, 22 Reg.
 Cookson, Brevet-Capt. and Adj. 9 R. Bengal Light Cavalry.
 W. H. Jackson, 12 Reg. Bombay Native Infantry.
 R. N. Meade, Brevet-Capt. 12 Reg. Bombay Native Infantry.
 G. Bowling, Castlemartin Yeomanry Cavalry.
 V. Corbet, late Royal Horse-guards.
 W. Cresswell, late 8 R. Veteran Batt.
 J. Gabbett, H.P. 88 Reg.
 E. T. Phelps, H.P. 2 P. Batt. Militia.
 J. Bower, H.P. 45 Reg.
 D. T. Pollock, 74 Bengal Native In.
 R. Hutton, H.P. 95 Reg.
 E. B. Patten, Royal Engineers.
 G. Spurrin, Royal Marines.
 H. S. Hodges, late 7 Dragoon-guards.
 H. Lane, Royal Artil.
 R. H. S. Cooper, Royal Engineers.
 R. S. C. Moubray, 1 Reg. Madras Native Infantry.
 R. Telford, late 9 Reg.
 R. L. Barnett, 54 Native Infantry.
 F. J. Nedham, late 30 Native In.
 J. Hassaud, 87 Reg.
 J. Gauntlett, H.P. 90 Reg.
 T. Meldrum, H.P. 96 Reg.
 C. M'Morine, Bengal Horse Artil.
 G. G. Mackenzie, 50 Native Infantry.
 R. Gillespie, 15 Hussars.
 W. Lyster, 2 Queen's Royals.
 R. Werge, 39 Reg.
 T. Lancey, Royal Engineers.
 V. Beattie, H.P. 1 Provincial Batt. of Militia.
 Baron Hohnhorst, H.P. 3 Line Batt. German Legion.
 B. Ryhiner, H.P. Roll's Reg.
 A. Pilkington, 2 Life-guards.
 J. Macintire, 45 Reg.
 G. Pratt, 63 Reg.
 J. Stewart, Ceylon Reg.
 J. Matheson, H.P. 78 Reg.
 Garrett, 9 Light Cavalry.
 C. L. Hunte, H.P. 90 Reg.
 J. Cumming, H.P. 8 W. I. Reg., Gov. of the Military Knights of Windsor.
 A. J. Caldwell, Unattached.
 W. White, 3 Light Dragoons.
 C. Guthrie, E. I. C. Service.
 Cooper, 71 Native Infantry, Assistant Adj.-Gen. Benares.
 S. White, 70 Reg.
 W. Hay, 80 Reg.
 Erskine, E. I. C. Service Artil.
 Hibbert, 2 European Light Infantry.
 W. Young, Royal Marines.
 F. Jackson, E. I. C. Service, Bombay.
 G. Browne, R.F.P. Royal Marines.
 S. Ball, late Royal Marines.
 J. Day, H.P. Royal Artillery.
 De Fountain, 54 Native Infantry.
 J. Barnes, late Royal Artil.
 C. Macpherson, Unattached.
 H. B. Hayes, late 84 Reg.
 T. Gibson, 4 Reg.
 Sir K. A. Jackson, Bart., Unattached, late 4 Light Dragoons.
 J. Day, late 49 Reg.
 H. Forbes, 45 Reg.
 Jeffray, 26 Reg.
 R. Mayne, formerly in the 86 Reg.
 J. Lugard, Adjutant, Royal Military Asylum.
 R. Learoyd, formerly 82 Reg.
 G. Eyre, 39 Reg.
 H. Forbes, H. P. 8 Reg.
 A. Maclean, H. P. 79 Reg.
 J. Gabbett, H. P. 88 Reg.
 J. Bellairs, H. P. 90 Reg.
 F. R. Ellis, 41 Native Infantry
 J. Maclean, Invalids.
 R. Taylor, 64 Native Infantry.
 J. Oliver, 73 Native Infantry.
 C. Guthrie, Invalids.
 A. Young, 55 Reg.
 A. Bridge, 2 European Native Infantry.
 C. Taylor, 48 Native Infantry.

Hibbert, 2 European Native Infantry.
 A. Bradford, 13 Native Infantry.
 W. Drysdale, 15 Native Infantry.
 W. Deas, 6 Light Cavalry.
 L. Maclean, 6 Native Infantry.
 M. Hanly, 56 Reg.
 J. Steward.
 A. Fraser, 45 Native Infantry.
 H. Stochley, 7 Native Infantry.
 T. Fenwick, Royal Engineers.
 T. J. Moyle, 66 Reg.
 B. Glegg, 12 Lancers.
 H. B. Hayes, H. P. 84 Reg.
 Sir H. Chamberlain, Bart., Royal
 Artil.
 H. Wentworth, Royal Engineers.
 J. Jones, 30 Native Infantry.
 J. Cotton, 7 Light Cavalry.
 J. C. Campbell, 9 Reg.
 B. Newman, 20 Reg.

H. Pooley, Royal Engineers.
 L. Bird, Adjutant, Edinburgh Militia.
 R. F. Ellis, 41 Native Infantry.
 G. Barker, Adjutant, Armagh Militia.
 C. Bond, 1 N. V. Battalion.
 G. H. Milnes, 31 Madras Lt. Infantry.
 A. F. Bartlet, 26 Bombay Nat. Inf.
 Bryan, H.P., Grenadier-guards.
 G. Campbell, H.P. 26 Reg.
 R. M'Nabb, Unattached.
 H. Burt, Royal Engineers.
 J. M'Dermid, 3 Royal V. Battalion.
 C. Haise, H.P. 1 German Legion.
 C. Meyer, H.P. German Legion.
 F. Steinwehr, H.P. Brunswick Infantry.
 W. Rattray, 86 Reg.
 J. C. Campbell, 9 Reg.
 De Haviland, 55 Reg.
 J. Knowles, C.B., Royal Artillery,
 Bt. Lieut.-Colonel.

LIEUTENANTS.

R. Hann, late Royal 5 Vet. Battalion.
 J. H. Hamilton, Ceylon Rifle Reg.,
 Knight-commander of San Ferdinand.
 J. F. Scott, 13 Regiment.
 C. Kett, late Royal Artillery.
 G. A. Thweng, H.P. Royal Artillery
 Drivers.
 J. Semple, late Royal Irish Artillery.
 T. Austen, H.P. 73 Reg.
 J. Fleming, late 3 Royal Vet. Battalion.
 R. Mulhallen, H.P. 3 Dragoon-guards.
 T. Armstrong, H.P. 8 Dragoons.
 H. F. Finch, H.P. 9 Dragoons.
 J. B. Watton, H.P. Waggon-train.
 H. W. Lovett, H.P. 9 Reg.
 G. Compson, H.P. 25 Reg.
 Du Chastelet, H.P. 60 Reg.
 W. Glanville, H.P. 71 Reg.
 J. V. Jacob, H.P. 77 Reg.
 J. Kelly, H.P. 87 Reg.
 P. Macintosh, H.P. 91 Reg.
 T. Mills, H.P. 100 Reg.
 P. Rosseau, H.P. Cape Reg.
 H. Nanne, H.P. Drag., Ger. Legion.
 J. Tatter, H.P. Veteran Battalion.
 W. H. De Winton, 2 Life-guards.
 F. Wheadon, H.P. Royal Marines.
 — Molesworth, E.I.C.S.
 W. O. Warren, H.P. Unattached.
 W. J. Campbell, 5 Reg.
 R. E. Frere, 13 Reg.
 T. Pender, 31 Reg.
 H. K. Sayers, 31 Reg.
 R. B. Tritton, 31 Reg.
 H. Cox, 86 Reg.
 J. N. Fraser, Unattached, Barrack-
 master at Kingston.
 J. Yate, late Royal Marines.

G. Gravatt, 28 Reg.
 H. Moysten, 28 Reg.
 E. Wood, 12 Reg. Bombay N. I.
 J. Humphreys, 87 Reg.
 R. H. B. Whittingham late Adj. 71 Reg.
 T. Forsyth, late 32 Reg.
 E. Rees, Royal Marines.
 H. Fitzgerald, 10 Reg.
 P. Simmons, 18 Reg.
 — Smith, Bombay Artil.
 D. Edwards, 18 Reg.
 J. Cochrane, 18 Reg.
 H. Owen, 28 Reg.
 D. Hanson, Adj. Leeds Royal District.
 T. J. Parker, H.P. 60 Reg.
 J. Burgess, late 10 R. Vet. Battalion.
 A. Corstorphin, H.P. Royal Marines.
 S. Swallow, H.P. Royal Marines.
 C. Lamb, 28 Madras Native Infantry.
 T. W. Strachey, 29 Madras Nat. Inf.
 J. R. Maxwell, H.P. 3 West India Reg.
 T. Forsyth, late 32 Reg.
 A. Cameron, Commissary of Ordnance.
 C. A. E. Searle, 39 Native Infantry.
 R. W. M. Vivian, 28 Native Infantry.
 J. Prichard, H.P. 36 Reg.
 C. Henry, H.P. Sicilian Reg.
 G. D. Burchaell, Royal Engineers.
 E. H. Blake, Royal Engineers.
 D. T. Pollock, 74 Native Infantry.
 J. M. Lockett, 3 Native Infantry.
 W. A. Mackenzie, 17 Native Infantry.
 A. J. Pattison, 19 Native Infantry.
 T. B. Cox, Madras Artil.
 F. Burr.
 A. Dickinson, 17 Reg.
 R. H. Owen, 2 Native V. Battalion.
 J. Cocks, Adjutant, 15 Hussars.

D. J. Money, 5 Madras Native Infantry.
 J. F. Downing, 96 Reg.
 J. Fox, 78 Reg.
 W. Lorimer, H.P. 42 Regiment.
 J. Bourke, H.P. Fish's Corps.
 J. Webster, H.P. 3 Prov. Bat. of Mil.
 F. Von Lasperg, H.P. 4 Line Bat.,
 German Legion.
 J. Watson, H.P. Royal Marines.
 T. Cruise, H.P. Royal Marines.
 W. T. Boyle, 23 Reg. Light Infantry.
 C. M. Campbell, H.P. 10th Reg.
 H. Williams, H.P. 90 Reg.
 B. M. Macdonald, 52 Native Infantry.
 W. Dillon, late 19 Reg.
 R. Haldane, late 65 Reg.
 A. Dickson, 17 Reg.
 W. Campbell, 2 E. Light Infantry.
 — Seale, 15 Native Infantry.
 H. M. Blake, 7 Native Infantry.
 G. J. Purvis, 39 Madras Native In.
 W. Bland, Royal Artill.
 E. J. Coxe, Adjutant, 64 Reg.
 J. H. Fulton, 3 Native Infantry.
 J. Kerr, late 4 Royal Vet. Battalion.
 J. D. Allingham, H.P. 24 Reg.
 T. Seccome, 26 Reg.
 T. Drewe, H.P. 45 Reg.
 R. Martin, H.P. Royal Marines.
 P. Ricketts, H.P. 44 Reg.
 J. Macdonald, H.P. 74 Reg.
 L. Wynne, Royal Artill.
 Viscount Hinton, Grenadier-guards.
 R. Mackay, Adjutant, 5 Reg.
 W. Meacham, 28 Reg.
 H. Faunt, 87 Reg.
 J. Montgomery, 3 West India Reg.
 W. Richardson, late 10 Royal Vet. Bat
 F. De Bourcher, H.P. 60 Reg.
 R. S. Blucke, H.P. Royal Marines.
 G. D. Clarke, Royal Marines.
 H. Wheatstone, 35 Reg.
 T. King, 21 Native Infantry.
 W. G. Horne, 55 Native Infantry.
 — Goodyear, 74 Native Infantry.
 A. Fraser, 45 Native Infantry.
 T. Oxley, 12 Light Infantry.
 H. Pottinger, 15 Native Infantry.
 J. Pyke, 9 Native Infantry.

J. Alexander, Engineers.
 T. Oxley, 13 Reg.
 J. Adlercron, 20 Reg.
 J. Magrath, Adjutant, 55 Reg.
 D. Browne, H.P. 43 Reg.
 G. Comerford, H.P. 57 Reg.
 H. J. Pountney, H.P. 71 Reg.
 A. Napper, H.P. 81 Reg.
 H. Schröder, H.P. German Legion.
 J. Jenkin, Royal Engineers.
 A. Elton, 2 Surrey Militia.
 C. De Ruyne, Adjutant, Clare Militia.
 D. Sloggett, Royal Marines.
 A. Martin, Mahratta Service.
 W. J. Torkler, E. I. C. Service.
 S. R. Clogstoun, 21 Native Infantry.
 J. Wrixon, 21 Reg.
 F. Hill, Ceylon Reg.
 J. W. Knollys, 33 Reg.
 S. G. Johnston, E. I. C. Service.
 M. Ward, 4 Light Cavalry.
 T. E. Ogilvie, 15 Native Infantry.
 F. Knowles, 3 Dragoons.
 W. Cormich, 28 Reg.
 R. Tritton, 31 Reg.
 C. Green, 50 Reg.
 Sir J. Perring, Bart. H.P. 25 Drag.
 — Guy, H.P. 45 Reg.
 W. Wilkins, H.P. 1st Garrison Batt.
 W. Sampson, H.P. Royal Marines.
 A. Gordon, 5 Reg. Vet. Battalion.
 D. Brown, H.P. 43 Reg.
 R. Harvey, R. Artill.
 G. H. Davidson, Adj. 72 Nat. Inf.
 G. A. F. Danvers, Royal Marines.
 A. G. Thomson, 25 Native Infantry.
 R. Brown H.P. Royal Marines.
 C. De Ruyne, H.P. 20 Dragoons.
 S. G. Bagshaw, H.P. 23 Dragoons.
 R. Flood, H.P. 4 Reg.
 T. Hamilton, H.P. 29 Reg.
 T. Horan, H.P. 32 Reg.
 F. A. Morris, H.P. 88 Reg.
 A. Leslie, H.P.
 — Carson, Unattached.
 R. H. Peel, Unattached.
 F. Wolf, H.P. German Legion.
 — Wrixon, 21 Fusiliers.
 S. B. Hornby, R. Artillery.

CORNETS.

Sir C. B. Codrington, Bart. H.P. 21
 Dragoons.
 W. Cowper, H.P. Foreign Corps of
 Wagoners.
 N. Fitzgerald, H.P. 22 Dragoons.
 H. Von Jeinsen, H.P. Foreign Corps
 of Wagoners.

ENSIGNS.

— Humphreys, 27 Reg.
 F. Stephens, St. Helena Reg.

| H. W. Mackreth, H.P. 26 Reg.
 J. Lewis, H.P. 3 Garrison Battalion.

De Quincey, 26 Reg.
J. Kelly, 50 Reg.
Saumarez de Havilland, 53 Bengal
Native Infantry.
N. Bliss, H.P. 3 Prov. Batt. of Militia.
W. Alvarez, formerly 78 Highlanders.
H. W. M'Causland, 40 Native Infantry.
G. F. De Carteret, 30 Reg.
R. A. Linsey, 40 Reg.
R. Bevan, late 6 R. Vet. Battalion.
P. F. Nicholson, 13 Native Infantry.
J. Partington, H.P. 8 West India Reg.
T. Robinson, 66 Bengal Nat. Infantry.
T. Merrit, H.P. Queen's American
Rangers.
J. Kennedy, 63 Reg.
R. King, H.P. 14 Reg.
J. Downing, 5 R. Vet. Batt.
— Child, 15 N. Infantry.
F. Strachey, 9 N. Infantry.
E. P. Burroughs, 35 Reg.
G. Lane, 63 Reg.

R. S. Mackenzie, 78 Reg.
J. Rourke, late 10 R. Vet. Batt.
P. Smith, H.P. New Brunswick Fencibles.
J. Broderick, 18 Reg.
R. Vincent, 67 N. Infantry.
T. Ball, 36 N. Infantry.
S. Dalzell, 8 N. Infantry.
— Dunlop, 1 European L. Infantry.
F. Boulton, 17 N. Infantry.
T. Pethebridge, 20 Reg.
J. Campbell, 55 Reg.
T. Doyle, 1 R. Vet. Batt.
A. Gordon, 5 R. Vet. Batt.
T. Millington, 4 Reg.
J. Kirkwood, Adj't. 6 R. Vet. Batt.
A. Woodward, 40 Reg.
J. G. Jenkins, 55 N. Infantry.
T. Mustenson, 63 Reg.
E. Langford, H.P. 49 Reg.
P. Bury, H.P. 57 Reg.
F. Kersting, H.P. German Legion.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. H. Guinness, H.P. Dublin Reg.
Rev. J. Craycroft, H.P.
Rev. W. Kirkbank, H.P. 100 Reg.
Rev. F. Neve, H.P.

Rev. T. H. Doyle, 75 Reg.
Rev. J. Hughes, H.P.
Rev. J. Morgan, H.P.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

J. Thomas, H.P. Dep.-Ins.-Gen. of
Army Hospitals.
J. Franck, M.D. H.P. Ins.-Gen. of
Army Hospitals.
Surgeon N. Morgan, 91 Reg.
Surgeon A. Hamilton, H.P. 45 Reg.
Surgeon C. Hamilton, H.P. 54 Reg.
Apothecary Wightman, H.P.
Assist.-Surg. F. Coghlan, M.D. 19 Reg.
Assist.-Surg. W. G. Bace, M.D. 26 Reg.
Assist.-Surg. M. F. Camillari, M.D.
R. Malta Fencibles.
Assist.-Surg. — Fryer, H.P.
H. Grassett, M.D. Dep.-Ins.-Gen. of
Hospitals, H.P.
J. Dawn, Surg. 2 Queen's Drag.-guards.
J. J. Cunningham, M.D. late Staff-
Surgeon.
T. Gordon, M.D. H.P. Ins.-Gen. of
Hospitals.
Assist.-Surg. J. Baker, 18 Reg.
Assist.-Surgeon Hopkins, M.D. H.P.
Staff.
Assist.-Surgeon Gillice, H.P. Staff.
S. Higgins, M.D. Insp.-G. M. Hospi-
tals.
N. P. Bradley, Esq. O. Med. Depart.
J. T. Boileau, A. Surgeon, Bengal
Establishment.
J. Peter, M.D. A. Surgeon.

D. Trail, Ass.-Surgeon, 31 N. Infantry.
G. Rowe, H.P. Malta Regiment.
Dr. Quarrier, Inspector of Hospitals
and Fleets.
Dr. Farnden, Staff Surg. to the Forces.
Dr. H. J. Tucker, 21 N. Infantry.
Surgeon, J. S. Sullivan, 36 N. Infantry.
Dr. M. Poole, H.P.
Surgeon Romheld, H.P. Rolls Reg.
Dr. Duncanson, 46 Reg.
Ass.-Surg. Sinclair, 13 Lt. Dragoons.
R. Humfrey, Staff Surgeon, formerly
of 56 Reg.
Ass.-Surg. G. C. Courtney, E. I. C.
Service.
Ass.-Surg. H. G. Luttrell, E. I. C.
Service.
Surgeon J. Parratt, H.P., R. Artil.
Surgeon J. Moffatt, 14 Dragoons.
Dr. Hall, Surg. Rl. Can. Rifle Reg.
Dr. R. Oliphant, E. I. C. Serv. Madras.
Dr. M'Dougale, Ins.-Gen. of Hospitals.
Dr. T. Ridgway, late Rifle Brigade.
Dr. F. Burnett, 46 Reg.
Ass.-Staff-Surgeon Dugald Lamont.
Dr. P. Baird, Staff, Bermuda.
Surgeon J. Strath, Staff, Barbadoes.
Surgeon D. Rees, Staff, Antigua.
Ass.-Surgeon Macdonell.
Dr. J. Wilson, 71 Reg.

Surgeon Hughes, 3 P. Batt. Militia.
 Surgeon W. Harper, H. P. Staff.
 Ass.-Surg. Renwick, 3 W. India Rég.
 Ass.-Surg. D. Lamont, H. P. Staff.
 Ass.-Surgeon J. Edge.
 Dep.-Inspector J. Elliot.
 Ass.-Surg. R. Chayton, E. I. C. Serv.
 Surgeon Ewing, Ceylon Rifle Reg.
 Surgeon W. K. Rose, E. I. C. Serv.
 Dr. M'Kinlay, 18 Reg.
 Dr. Stark, 39 Reg.

Surgeon Ore, 62 Reg.
 Ass.-Surg. Wilkinson, H. P. R. Mar.
 Surgeon R. B. Duncan, 49 N. Infan.
 Ass.-Surg. C. H. Auchinlech, M.D.
 Surg. S. Stokes, 1 E. Reg. of Fusileers.
 Dep.-Inspector Porteus, H.P.
 Dr. M'Dougle, H.P.
 Dr. Purdon, H.P. Staff.
 Surgeon Humphrey, H.P. Staff.
 D. Ewing, Ceylon Rifle Reg.

PAYMASTERS.

C. Finch, H.P. 12 Reg.
 — Borman, H.P. 97 Reg.
 F. Cook, 10 Reg.
 R. Carmichael, H.P. 42 Reg.
 G. Hounsom, H.P. 2 Vet. Battalion.
 A. Johnston, formerly 25 Reg.

C. M'Carty, 7 Hussars.
 H. Knyvett, H.P.
 P. Jean, 21 Reg.
 T. H. Doyle, late 75 Reg.
 W. Sharpe, 1 Reg.
 H. Cross, H.P. 83 Reg.

BARRACKMASTERS.

Capt. J. Barnes.
 Capt. J. Bellairs.
 — Drew, H.P.
 R. Martin, H.P. Royal Marines.

Lieut.-Col. Middleton.
 Lieut.-Col. Utterton.
 Capt. Phillips.
 Lieut. J. N. Fraser.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

A. Commiss.-General J. Lane.
 A. Com.-Gen. Howe.
 D. A. Com.-Gen. W. F. D. Stevens,
 H.P.
 D. A. Com.-Gen. R. W. Tweddell, H.P.
 A. Com.-Gen. R. S. Gomm, H.P.
 D. A. Com.-Gen. J. Hazard, H.P.

A. Com.-Gen. J. K. Macbreedy.
 D. A. Com.-Gen. A. Wathen, H.P.
 D. Com.-Gen. J. Forbes.
 A. Com.-Gen. Cowper.
 D. A. Com.-Gen. Grindley.
 A. Com.-Gen. B. Bayley.
 D. Com.-Gen. F. R. Foote.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Vet.-Surgeon Ohlen, H.P. Brunswick
 Hussars.
 Vet.-Surgeon J. G. Francis, E. I. C.
 Service.

Vet.-Surgeon L. Bird, 8 Hussars.
 Vet.-Surgeon — Ryding, H.P. 1 Dra-
 goons.
 Vet.-Surgeon W. H. Wormsley.

QUARTER-MASTERS.

J. Minniken, late 73 Reg.
 J. Brookman, H.P. 11 Dragoons.
 J. Duncan, H.P. 93 Reg.
 — Hilton, H.P. Royal Artillery Drivers.
 J. Yates, H.P. 83 Reg.
 J. Ratledge, H.P. 9 Dragoons.
 J. Daum, H.P. 2 Dragoon Guards.
 T. Duxbury, H.P. 14 Reg.
 J. Jolley, late 2 Life-Guards.

S. Price, H.P. Pembroke Fenc. Cav.
 J. Masterman, H.P. 10 Dragoons.
 J. Gaze, H.P. Norfolk Fenc. Cavalry.
 D. Lambster, H.P. 15 Dragoons.
 E. Eccles, H.P. 1 Greek Lt. Infantry.
 E. Irwin, 2 West India Regiment.
 R. Dowling, H.P. 4 Dragoon Guards.
 J. M'Intyre, H.P. Ross and Cromartie
 Fencibles.

